"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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THE WEATHER.

Rain, followed by fair; brisk northerly winds.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.13; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38⅝c; cash cotton, 6 7-16c.

FOREIGN—Alarmist reports regarding the condition of Mr. Gladstone are circulating in London. The newspapers say that he is sinking fast and the members of his family have been summoned to Hawarden. A bulletin issued by his physicians at 5 P. M. yesterday says: "Mr. Gladstone's condition is one of increasing weakness, though he is more free from pain."—Page 7.

Page 2.

The men of the Massachusetts Naval Militia arrived and are quartered temporarily at a Brooklyn hotel, the cruiser Prairie not being ready for them. All will offer themselves to-day for enlistment in the regular service.

The work of connecting the life-saving stations and observatories on the Long Island Coast which are to be manned by the Signal Corps is practically completed. The stations at Montauk Point, Southampton, and Fire Island are in readiness.

Page 3.

Gens. Roe, Butt, and Smith went to Albany yesterday and conferred with Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast. The call for volunteers from the President is expected to-day and everything is in readiness for a prompt response.

The first provisional regiment of the State has been formed, according to information given out yesterday. It is composed of nine separate companies of the Fourth Brigade, with headquarters at Rochester. The other separate companies of the State have been attached to regiments or merged into battalions.

A rally of the First New York Volunteer Artillery was held yesterday in the Central Opera House, and more than 1,500 persons showed their patriotism by attending, despite the rain. The new uniform, which is a bluish gray, was exhibited. The recruiting was continued, and more than 300 are said to have enlisted.

Page 4.

Miss Edith Agostini and Eugene J. Beales were secretly married on Feb. 15 in the Transfiguration Church, two months before their engagement was announced.

A bolt of lightning struck a house in Bronx, and is said by the inmates to have overturned a bed. Then it ran down a water pipe, ripped a piazza roof off, threw a plank in the air, and entering the house again knocked a woman senseless.

Page 5.

Abraham R. Ratsky is charged with having conducted extensive swindles in the dry good district by means of fraudulent checks.

Peter Wade, colored, of New Durham, N. J., who was accused by Conrad Brill of having stolen a ham, slashed Brill with a knife and nearly killed him late Saturday night.

The Rev. Dr. MacDonald of Brooklyn holds that the war is justifiable, but deplores the seizure of merchantmen and the proposed capture of the Philippines as un-Christianlike.

The Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker of Brooklyn preached a farewell sermon justifying the war with Spain. He announced that he intended to go to the front with the Twenty-third Regiment, of which he is Chaplain.

The American liner New York arrived from Southampton in water ballast, after a rough voyage. She now becomes the Harvard and in the service of the Government. Most of the old crew reshipped for one year.

The Central Labor Union discussed the city's excess of the debt limit, and saw that it menaced labor by the shutting down of public improvements. The rich tax dodgers were denounced, and an attempt will be made to get workingmen on the Grand Juries.

The Rev. Dr. David H. Gregg preached a patriotic sermon in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday, and when he had finished a man in the audience, whose name was not learned, arose and severely denounced the war with Spain. He declared the Maine had been blown up by order of the Cuban Junta. He was loudly hissed, and then Justice Goodrich, who was in the congregation, on the pastor's permission led three hearty cheers for the flag and the Government.

Page 7.

Senator T. C. Platt was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday and announced that his choice for Chairman of the Republican State Committee is Benjamin B. Odell.

Prof. Felix Adler delivered his last lecture of the season in Carnegie Music Hall yesterday. He spoke on "A New Vocation," and said there was great need for the services of men who can be moral teachers without having theological affiliations.

Page 10.

The Rev. Dr. S. L. Beiler, late of Washington, preached in Calvary Methodist Church at both services yesterday, because the congregation refuses to have its provisional pastor, the Rev. S. F. Jones.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Michael the Archangel, at West Hoboken, was reconsecrated and rededicated by Bishop Wigger. Mgr. Martinelli and other Church dignitaries were present at the ceremonies.

The Rev. John L. Scudder preached a war sermon entitled "Seventy Million Jingoes." He said, while we are ordinarily not a pugnacious nation, that our boast of patriotism, following the destruction of the Maine, will blow every Spaniard out of the Western Hemisphere.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine News and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Court Calendars.—Pages 8 and 9.
New Corporations.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 9.

THE ASIATIC FLEET MOVING.

Five American Warships Leave Hongkong Under Sealed Orders and Two More to Follow.

HONGKONG, April 24.—Five warships belonging to the United States squadron, accompanied by two storeships, will leave here to-day under sealed orders.

The United States cruisers Olympia and Baltimore will await the arrival of the United States Consul, O. F. Williams, from Manila, and will follow the fleet to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, April 24. — The Asiatic Squadron is under command of Commodore George Dewey, a trusted naval officer, and is made up of seven vessels, excluding the colliers recently purchased by the department. The Olympia, a protected cruiser, with a speed of over 21 knots, is the flagship, while the other ships are the protected cruiser Baltimore, 20 knots; the protected cruiser Raleigh, 19 knots; the protected cruiser Boston, 15½ knots; the gunboat Concord, 17 knots; the gunboat Petrel, 12 knots, and the iron ship Monocacy, 11 knots.

MANILA REASSURES MADRID.

Philippine Loyalists to Resist the American Squadron.

MADRID, April 24.—Advices have been received from Manila, Philippine Islands, to the effect that when news was recived there of the sailing of the American squadron from Hongkong an imposing popular demonstration took place, all classes offering their property and lives in defense of the country. The enthusiasm is described as "tremendous."

Rumors are being circulated that the Philippine filibusters are co-operating with the American squadron, but there is no official confirmation of them.

CRISIS IN PUERTO RICO.

Martial Law Proclaimed and Americans in Danger—A Revolution Threatened.

ST. THOMAS, West Indies, April 24.—Refugees from Puerto Rico who reached here by schooner this evening report that the condition of the island is critical. Martial law has been proclaimed, and Americans there are in danger, as they are without protection.

The agitation there is increasing and food prices are rising fast. The authorities have taken steps to prevent the departure of refugees.

At Mayaguez, seventy miles southwest of San Juan, there is talk of a revolution.

SPAIN TO USE PRIVATEERS

An Official Decree Declares that She Is Determined to Reserve This Right.

A STATE OF WAR DECLARED

Regulations of the Declaration of Paris to be Adhered to with the Exception of That Relating to Privateering.

MADRID, April 24.—The following decree was gazetted to-day:

"Diplomatic relations are broken off between Spain and the United States, and, the state of war being begun between the two countries, numerous questions of international law arise, which must be precisely defined, chiefly because the injustice and provocation come from our adversaries, and it is they who, by their detestable conduct, have caused this grave conflict.

"We have observed with the strictest fidelity the principles of international law, and have shown the most scrupulous respect for morality and the right of government. There is an opinion that the fact that we have not adhered to the Declaration of Paris does not exempt us from the duty of respecting the principles therein enunciated. The principle Spain unquestionably refused to admit then was the abolition of privateering. The Government now considers it most indispensable to make absolute reserve on this point, in order to maintain our liberty of action and uncontested right to have recourse to privateering when we consider it expedient, by organizing immediately a force of cruisers, auxiliary to the navy, which will be composed of vessels of our mercantile marine, and with equal distinction in the work of our navy."

The rules which Spain will observe during the war are outlined as follows:

"Clause 1.—The state of war existing between Spain and the United States annuls the treaty of peace and comity of Oct. 27, 1895, and the protocol of Jan. 12, 1877, and all other agreements, treaties, or conventions in force between the two countries.

"Clause 2.—From the publication of these presents, thirty days are granted to all ships of the United States, anchored in our harbors, to take their departure free of hindrance.

"Clause 3.—Notwithstanding that Spain has not adhered to the Declaration of Paris, the Government, respecting the principles of the law of nations, proposes to observe, and hereby orders to be observed, the following regulations of maritime law:

"First.—Neutral flags cover the enemy's merchandise, except contraband of war.

"Second.—Neutral merchandise, except contraband of war, is not seizable under the enemy's flag.

"Third.—A blockade, to be obligatory, must be effective, viz.: It must be maintained with sufficient force to prevent access to the enemy's littoral.

"Fourth.—The Spanish Government, upholding its right to grant letters of marque, will at present confine itself to organizing, with the vessels of the mercantile marine, a force of auxiliary cruisers, which will co-operate with the navy, according to the needs of the campaign, and will be under naval control.

"Fifth.—In order to capture the enemy's ships and confiscate the enemy's merchandise and contraband of war under whatever form, the auxiliary cruisers will exercise the right of search on the high seas, and in the waters under the enemy's jurisdiction, in accordance with international law and the regulations which will be published.

"Sixth.—Defines what is included in contraband of war, naming weapons, ammunition, equipments, engines, and, 'in general, all the appliances used in war.'

"Seventh.—To be regarded and judged as pirates, with all the rigor of the law, are Captains, masters, officers, and two-thirds of the crew of vessels which, not being American, shall commit acts of war against Spain, even if provided with letters of marque issued by the United States."

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

Statement by Solicitor Penfield of the State Department—The Right of Search.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Spanish decree published by the Gaceta as to the attitude of that Government regarding privateering, and the question whether or not coal shall be held contraband of war, was discussed by the State Department officials to-day. In response to questions, Judge William L. Penfield, the Solicitor of the department, made the following unofficial statement, which he said was not to be regarded as indicating in any way the action and policy of this Government, but was given for the information of merchants and shippers.

"This Government has not yet officially presented a list of articles which it will treat as contraband of war. If Spain has taken any such action, it is not yet made public. Each Government is competent to prescribe its own list for the guidance of its own authorities. Such list is conclusive upon the Government making it and upon all neutral nations, in the absence of any disregard of treaty engagement and of international law. Any gross disregard of such law or treaty obligation would perhaps provoke the interposition of any neutral state affected.

"Until such a list is prescribed, the question whether articles captured are contraband of war will be governed generally by the law of nations, and specifically by the treaty stipulations between the belligerent captor and the neutral state to whose subject the articles belong.

"International law gives no hard and fast rule for the determination of the question whether articles are contraband, except the general rule that all articles of an essentially warlike character and destined for an enemy's use are contraband. Many articles, such as provisions, coal, &c., are of an equivocal character, and if destined for the enemy's use, are deemed contraband.

"It follows that if such lists should be prepared by the United States and Spain, they may be identical or may be widely divergent, depending on the policy of each Government. The action of each Government will bind only itself and its own prize courts and neutrals. The question whether contraband or not might therefore depend on whether the captor was American or Spanish. And shippers in neutral vessels would not only consider the character of the goods shipped, but whether destined for American or Spanish ports, and whether the goods are included in the list denounced as contraband by the one or the other State.

"This Government has already announced that it will not resort to privateering. In the light of this declaration Spain's announcement that she will treat our privateers as pirates is worthy of Don Quixote. The Spanish Government has published its intention to exercise the right of search. The right to do so is undoubted. But the right can be lawfully exercised only for the purpose of determining the nationality of the ship and its destination, whether its goods are neutral or enemy, whether contraband or not, and whether its conduct is unneutral or neutral.

"If Spain adopts the policy announced by this Government, that the neutral flag protects the goods, if the vessel and its conduct are neutral, only contraband goods in such ships are subject to capture. Of course all merchant ships must respect an effective blockade on the penalty of capture and confiscation."

Educating the Madrid Public.

LONDON, April 25.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily News Says:

"The various false rumors current to-day reminded one of Paris in August, 1870. The Government intends to allow the fullest liberty of publication of news, good and bad, in order to enable the public to form its own education in the habit of self-reliance."

Summer life on Long Island most enjoyable of any within reach of New York.—Adv.

CONCERT OF THE POWERS.

Contemplated Action to Enforce the Observance of Neutrality Law—America Gaining Friends.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The proposed concerted action for the protection of the flags of neutral powers is believed here to be designed more as a warning to Spain than to have any other significance. The representatives of the powers say the contemplated action is a very likely and natural move, although their home Governments have transmitted to them no notification of the negotiations to that end. It is a measure of precaution sanctioned by the usages of past conflicts, but there is not to be implied in it, as understood here, any disposition to question the sincerity of this Government, as expressed in the formal notification as to the course it will adopt, which has been communicated to all the foreign Governments.

At the Embassies of the powers seeking concerted action, Germany, France, Austria, and Italy, and at several others likely to be interested, no information on the subject has been received. This shows that the powers are carrying on their negotiations independent of conferences with their representatives in the two contending countries, and will await some definite result in the way of a formal understanding and agreement on concerted action before communications are opened with Washington and Madrid. It is possible that no concert of action can be agreed on. On various occasions efforts at concerted action on neutrality enforcement have failed by the refusal of one of the great powers to participate.

LONDON, April 24.—Spain's adherence to the right of privateering, if expedient, has given great satisfaction in that country, where the public press markedly approves the attitude of the Government. Fears are expressed on the Continent that the United States will find it necessary to retaliate, despite the adhesion of the Government to the Declaration of Paris. In any case, Spain's attitude will enhance the importance of the negotiations of the powers, which, it is understood, have been initiated by Italy with a view to making arrangements to protect neutrals on the seas. It is reported from Vienna that England holds aloof from the negotiations, though this is discredited.

The Kolnische Zeitung remarks that "as neither Spain nor the United States occupies anything like a position of supremacy on the seas, neutral Governments will easily be able to insist on the adherence of both to the Declaration of Paris," and "looking to the importance of American markets for German industry and commerce," it expresses doubts "whether the provisions of the existing law of nations are adequate to meet the necessities of the case." This journal thinks it "possible that the war will result in a fresh extension of the principles applicable to the matter."

In fact, it looks as though trade interests will compel a veering of German feeling in the dispute toward the United States. A tendency in this direction is also noticed in France and Italy.

The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"Germany will take no steps prejudicial to the United States, nor, probably, join in any intervention on Spain's behalf. It is evident, therefore, that the meeting yesterday (Saturday) at Dresden between Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph signally failed to bring Germany into line with Austria."

GREAT BRITAIN'S NEUTRALITY.

The Proclamation Submitted to the Prince of Wales—Decision on the Coaling Question.

LONDON, April 24.—It is announced that the Prince of Wales held a council yesterday at Marlborough House on behalf of the Queen for the purpose of approving the draft of the neutrality proclamation. It is supposed that the proclamation will be strictly in line of precedents, calling attention to the British Foreign Enlistment act and warning British subjects against blockade breaking or aiding the belligerents in any way.

The Foreign Office will send to the Treasury, the Home, Colonial, War, and India Offices the usual notices prohibiting Spanish and American ships the use of British harbors for warlike purposes.

The coaling question will be met by a provision that belligerents will be supplied at British ports with not more coal than is sufficient to carry them to the nearest port of their own country or some nearer destination, and no more coal will be supplied to the same vessel within three months except by special permission.

Armed ships will be prohibited from carrying prizes into British ports, including those of the colonies.

SPAIN'S PRIVATEERING PLANS.

Frenchmen Apply for Letters of Marque Against America.

LONDON, April 25.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Spain adopts privateering in fact, but not in name. The reservation in the decree issued means very little and what the cancellation of agreements with the United States means can well be appreciated, particularly by Americans remaining behind in Cuba and those who own property there.

"Urgent orders have been issued for the movement of the various Spanish men-of-war and vigorous action is anticipated. Many French ship owners and not a few private Frenchmen have applied for letters of marque against the United States."

NEUTRALITY OF HONGKONG.

British Authorities Proclaim the Foreign Enlistment Act.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The State Department to-day received information that the Governor of Hongkong had issued a neutrality proclamation as to the United States and Spain. It is similar in terms to those already issued by Jamaica and Newfoundland.

HONGKONG, April 24.—The Foreign Enlistment act has been proclaimed by the British authorities here, thus enforcing the neutrality of British subjects.

Liverpool Shipping Precautions.

LIVERPOOL, April 24.—Many Liverpool steamship owners have instructed their agents to avoid shipping contraband of war, and have ordered their Captains to comply instantly with the commands of any war vessels they may meet and to make no attempt to escape.

ATTITUDE OF THE POPE.

One Report Says He Is Neutral, but It Is Disputed.

LONDON, April 25.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, declares that the Vatican will observe the strictest neutrality. The Pope desires prayers only for a speedy conclusion of peace. He considers the singing of the Te Deums for victories an utterly incongruous proceeding."

The Rome correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Queen Regent asked the blessing of the Pope upon Spanish arms. His Holiness replied that he sent it from his heart, and hoped to see a vindication of Spain's rights, which had been trampled upon."

FRENCH COAL STEAMER HELD.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The New York agents of the French-Atlantic Steamship Company have telegraphed a formal complaint that this Government has refused to clear one of their vessels, the steamer St. Andrew, for St. Thomas, from Philadelphia, on account of suspicion of her coal cargo. The French Embassy, which has been appealed to, to-morrow will make formal representations to the State Department, and insist on its release.

The St. Andrew has 3,300 tons of coal on board, and when she started to leave was refused clearance papers by the Collector of the port. The latter was acting under instructions for the enforcement of the coal embargo law. The action of the Collector doubtless was due to apprehension that the coal taken was destined for the use of the Spanish Government. St. Thomas is neutral ground, and the French company, it is understood, has indicated that it does not contemplate taking the coal to any outside source.

THE PARIS NOT CAUGHT YET.

Spanish Naval Authorities Get Tardy Orders to Capture the American Liner.

MADRID, April 24.—It is said here that, as a result of a meeting of the Cabinet held to-day, instructions were sent to the Spanish naval authorities to effect the capture of the American Line steamship Paris, on her way from Southampton to New York.

LONDON, April 25.—A point of vital interest for Londoners is whether the Paris has escaped the Spanish warships. Up to midnight there was absolutely no news as to the liner at Southampton.

NO SPANISH WARSHIPS SEEN.

Vessels Arriving at British Ports Failed to Sight Any.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 24.—The British steamer Mexican, which sailed from Cape Town on April 6 for this port, via the Island of Madeira, arrived here at noon. Her commander reports that she did not sight a single Spanish war vessel during the voyage.

LONDON, April 24.—Ships arriving at different Channel ports report that they have not sighted any Spanish warships.

EXTENDING THE BLOCKADE.

The Puritan, Cincinnati, and Other Ships to Close Matanzas, Mariel, and Cardenas.

On Board the United States Flagship New York, off Havana, April 23—2 P. M.—The Puritan, Nashville, Marblehead, and Ericsson arrived from Key West this morning.

The Ericsson almost immediately returned to Key West with dispatches. At 10 o'clock this morning the monitor Puritan, the cruiser Cincinnati, the gunboats Machias, Nashville, Castine, and Newport, and the torpedo boats Foote and Winslow left the squadron to blockade Matanzas, Mariel, and Cardenas. They formed separate divisions.

SPAIN'S NAVAL PROGRAMME.

Nothing Disclosed Regarding the Plans of the Admirals—American Ships Threatened.

MADRID, April 24.—It is believed that the Spanish Admirals at their meeting yesterday approved of a plan of campaign against the United States. All information on the subject is refused. Despite statements published in New York to the contrary, it is declared here that the Spanish Navy is fully supplied with coal.

The Government has received no official information of the capture of any American vessels. The Imparcial prints a list of the American ships in the Mediterranean, pointing out that they will be easy prey for the Spanish warships.

Other Madrid papers point out that some excellent prizes are now obtainable in the Mediterranean in the yachts of millionaire Americans.

THE AUDAZ GOES TO SEA.

Spanish Torpedo Boat Destroyer Leaves Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, April 25.—The thirty-knot Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Audaz passed Roche's Point at 5:45 A. M. to-day, (Monday,) going seaward, after three weeks in the Queenstown dry dock.

REPORTS FROM SPAIN'S FLEETS.

The Government Informed of Their Movements by Agents Abroad.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—It was said at the Navy Department to-day that no additional information had been received concerning the Spanish fleets at Cadiz and the Cape Verde Islands. Every movement of these fleets is reported promptly to the department by agents abroad.

One officer explained to-day that it was necessary to receive with the greatest caution reports emanating from Madrid of the movements of the Spanish ships, as Spain naturally will try in every way to mislead the United States.

REFUGEES REACH KINGSTON.

Consul at Baracoa Debarks—Americans Mobbed at Guantanamo—Spanish Devastating Cuba.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 24.—The United States Consul at Baracoa, Cuba, Mr. Alfredo T. Triay, his wife and two children, two Spanish merchants, and twenty-two Cubans and Cuban-Americans, mostly women and children, from Guantanamo, debarked from the Ely here to-day, after a twenty-four-hour quarantine.

When the steamer left Guantanamo on Friday last a Spanish mob, including many soldiers, filled the public square and adjacent streets, yelling "Death to the Yankees!" Several American flags were soiled, torn, trampled, and treated with other indignities. Some naturalized Americans were compelled to take part in the insulting work on the threat of death if they refused.

Mr. Triay, the Consul at Baracoa, received a letter from a Santiago friend, dated April 15, saying that the American Consul had left a week before and advising him to leave. The coasting steamer San Juan happened to be in port at Baracoa. Mr. Triay, with his wife and children and two handbags, sailed, leaving the Consulate unoccupied and the business unprovided for.

When he reached Santiago he claimed the protection of the British Consul and promptly cabled to Washington, asking why he had not been looked after when all the other Consuls were directed to reach Jamaica at the earliest opportunity. He staid at a hotel in Santiago for a week unmolested, and then the British Consul got him and his family safely to the Ely.

Mr. Triay says he has been treated shamefully. As there is no telegraph at Baracoa he did not know what was happening on the outside. It is assumed, as he is an American, that he will lay the matter before Congress. He does not know who was to blame.

According to his statement, the southern coast garrisons have been weakened to strengthen the defenses at Havana. Last Thursday the San Juan sailed from Santiago with a regiment, and another coastal steamer, pressed into the service by Spain, took troops the same day from Manzanillo for Havana.

It was reported last Thursday at Baracoa that the place would be evacuated by 2,000 Spanish troops.

Orders to the Spanish Army declaring the cessation of hostilities ended were publicly posted at Guantanamo last Friday. Two days previous the troops began concentrating at the principal seacoast cities, abandoning all the interior towns and plantations, in many cases burning them. The passengers by the Ely believe the devastation of that part of the island will be completed before the Americans can invade the ports held by the Spaniards.

Ordinarily there are 2,000 Spanish soldiers at Guantanamo. Now there are 7,000 there. New defenses, earthworks chiefly, are under construction, and the mounting of field pieces is in progress. Two rapid-fire two-pounders, one rapid-fire three-pounder, and four ancient models have been received.

THE CHARLESTON DAMAGED.

Serious Result of the Earthquake at Mare Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—The Mare Island Navy Yard officials will not be able to place the cruiser Charleston in commission on Sunday, May 1, as they have all along expected to do.

The Charleston was badly damaged by the earthquake of March 30, as has just been discovered. It was found that nearly every condensing tube was perforated and the diaphragm plate "buckled." The earthquake occurred while the Charleston was in the dry dock.

WAR TO BE DECLARED

Resolution Approved at a White House Sunday Conference to Go to Congress To-day.

NO DELAY EXPECTED IN EITHER HOUSE.

Sampson's Fleet Vigilant and Active Off the Cuban Coast Blockading Ports and Capturing Prizes.

Flying Squadron Still at Fort Monroe—Hongkong Ships Sailing for the Philippines—No News of the Spanish Fleet.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—A resolution formally declaring war against Spain will be introduced in Congress to-morrow. The decision to take this course has been reached after mature deliberation, in order to safeguard the interests of the United States.

All the arguments pro and con were discussed this afternoon at the White House at a conference, in which President McKinley, Attorney General Griggs, Assistant Secretary Day, and Senators Davis and Hale participated, and on its breaking up announcement was made that Congress to-morrow would be asked to declare what it is held already exists.

The President will send a message to Congress to-morrow to be delivered immediately after its convening, setting forth the facts in the case and asking Congress to formally declare war in order that there may be no misunderstanding on the part of other nations.

The most important point in the message from a news point of view will be the announcement that Spain has made formal reply to our ultimatum. This reply has not been given to the public, and it was supposed that none had been received. The document is a formal acknowledgment by Spain and also acceptance by that country of the ultimatum as a virtual declaration of war. Congress therefore will be asked to recognize this condition of affairs and to declare it to the world.

The war resolution has been prepared, and it is understood that the two committees having in charge the foreign affairs of the two houses of Congress will be prepared to report upon it very speedily—probably immediately after the reading of the message. An effort will then be made to have the resolution taken up and passed forthwith, and it is believed there will be no formidable opposition to this course in either house.

OUTLINES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Operations Contemplated by the Fleets and Army—The Prospective Invasion of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Washington devoured the Sunday morning papers with avidity, but since morning has been obliged to fret without news. A few brief bulletins upon the boards of newspaper offices, reporting the situation at Havana, have been read and reread. Everywhere there has been speculation as to what shall be done next, and amateur strategists have criticised the plans of the Government, or what are supposed to be the plans of the Government, and have urged immediate activity with the army and the navy, in order that the expectation may be fulfilled of a short, sharp, and decisive campaign.

Persons who are qualified to judge of the merits of the blockading plan insist that it has many advantageous features. The length of coast to be covered by the vessels of the fleet is not great, but it includes all of the island to which the bulk of the commerce usually transacted finds access.

There is agreement of evidence in the War and Navy Departments that the supplies of meat and other food for the Spanish army must be imported or not obtained at all, the cattle in the island having been about used up by the war.

Then, excepting Cienfuegos on the south side, the ports blockaded are so close together that the blockading vessels can communicate speedily, thus affording abundant time in which to notify all vessels if the Spanish fleet should approach with the intention of attacking the blockaders and destroying the vessels of Admiral Sampson's squadron.

The Administration has not overlooked the fact that Spain has been using Portuguese territory as a base of operations. Several days ago reports came from Europe that the Spanish fleet had sailed from the Cape Verde Islands, but the latest report states that the fleet is still there, although hostilities have begun and have existed for three days. The Government has taken the precaution to notify Portugal that it will expect the neutrality laws to be observed by the Government controlling the Cape Verde Islands. If the Government of Portugal heeds this admonition the Spanish fleet at Cape Verde Islands will be required to fall back to the Canary Islands, unless it is part of the Spanish plan of operations to send the fleet across the Atlantic Ocean to meet and give battle to the fleet under Admiral Sampson.

It is stated that the departure of the Asiatic Squadron from Hongkong was made with strict observance of the neutrality laws. The ships of Commodore Dewey's squadron had been assembling there, and they were informed that war had begun. Whether their destination is Manila or some other place the Navy Department does not say. But it is admitted that they left temporarily, and may be expected to return in a few days.

The squadron sails with a collier and a supply ship, and there is a stock of coal owned by the United States at Hongkong. Another shipment of coal is on the way to Hongkong and will reach there soon. As long as the fleet remains near the Philippine Islands the Spanish naval vessels in those waters will not venture to leave their stations, and if they are attacked, the United States fleet is so superior that Spain's resistance would be futile.

It is not considered that there is any necessity for haste in a movement against Manila, but when detailed information is sought as to that matter the officers of the navy become officially reticent.

The international rule providing that a ship may go into a neutral port to obtain provisions and coal sufficient to carry her to the nearest home port affords enough margin of operation and visitation for all the purposes of the navy. If any question should arise about the propriety of frequent visits to Hongkong, Honolulu will be used as a base for coal supplies, and the coal would be sent across the intervening distance from colliers, from which it could be taken at sea if necessary.

Bye and bye it may be possible to establish a supply port at Manila itself.

The army men at the War Department are saying little about the plans of co-operation with the insurgents, but it is ascertained that some expectations are being indulged in on that account. Although the volunteers to be called for to-morrow cannot, it is asserted by competent judges, be ready for field work in less than six weeks or two months, the United States regular forces now accumulated at several Southern points, are to be employed.

It seems altogether probable that when Gen. Gomez has been acquainted with the hopes of the United States he will move up his forces toward Havana from the east and worry the Spanish as much as possible. At the same time the insurgent forces in Pinar Del Rio will be prepared to join the 10,000 or 15,000 United States troops that may be landed at some point to be agreed upon, and to press the Spanish forces from the land side of Havana.

It is believed that this can be done before the wet season is fully established, and without serious impairment of the health of troops.

If it is found that the Spanish resistance is too great and too persistent to be overcome until the volunteer forces are made ready for work on the island, the landing of regulars may be postponed until a later period.

The suggestion of an alternative plan makes it plain that the War Department is not expecting the campaign to be over in a few weeks or months.

Washington to Send Troops.

Washington will have its first camp of citizen soldiers to-morrow. The entire National Guard of the District, amounting to 1,800 men, is to go into camp out on the Soldiers' Home grounds, north of the city, in anticipation of the call to be promulgated by the War Department under the proclamation of the President calling for 125,000 men. The entire Guard cannot enter the service under the call, but 1,000 men will be selected to represent the District.

Gen. Harries, the commanding officer of the Guard, has stimulated the soldier feeling amazingly and promises to give a good account of the District when the opportunity is offered. The Soldiers' Home grounds are admirably situated for a healthful camp, but much must be done to render them comfortable for men who may be compelled to live in camp for six weeks or two months as may be necessary in order to give the mass of volunteers time to organize and obtain sufficient skill to be useful in any movement that may be contemplated.

ERRAND OF THE MANGROVE.

Expected that She Will Cut Off Communication Between Cuba and Spain.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Important information is expected in a day or two from Key West, when the Mangrove returns to that point. It is believed she will bring the report that she has broken cable communication between Havana and Spain.

She left Key West yesterday morning with a cable outfit on board. A warship convoyed her. Her destination was not announced, but it is believed to be to the sonth of Cuba and to the neibhborhood of Cienfuegos. At that point the cable that connects Havana with Santiago de Cuba takes to the water, and from Santiago crosses to Jamaica, from which point it runs to Bermuda and Halifax. If cut between Havana and Santiago the two routes to Spain, one of which is by way of Haiti to New York, would be cut off.

The officers of the navy are well supplied with charts showing the location of the wires. With appliances for the purpose, the Mangrove can speedily take up the cable, cut out a section and render it next to impossible for the Spanish authorities in Cuba to communicate with the outside world. To effect this isolation of a nervous and anxious people, who soon, under the blockade, will begin to worry about help from the Spanish fleet, will, it is believed, add materially to their discomfort and despair.

The only way by which this expedition could be thwarted would be by dispatching a Spanish force after the Mangrove to keep her off the Cuban coast, but the Spanish vessels that undertake the service would be in danger of capture or destruction by the convoy of the Mangrove.

Spain Says It Is a British Cable.

MADRID, April 24.—Attention is called to the fact that the cable south of Cuba which the United States is credited with intending to cut belongs to a British company.

LONDON, April 25.—The Times this morning protests editorially against the intention attributed to the United States to cut a cable belonging to an English company and expresses the hope that America will not establish so evil a precedent, which might be held by Spain to justify the cutting of any cable landing on American soil.

BUYING COAL IN ST. THOMAS.

1,500 Tons Purchased and 4,000 More Offered—Prices Rising.

ST. THOMAS, West Indies, April 24.—United States Consul Van Horn here has bought 1,500 tons of coal for the United States Government, which will arrive here to-morrow. Four thousand tons now at St. Thomas have been offered to the United States, but owing to cable delays and the complicated character of the transaction the negotiations are still pending.

The Governments of Denmark and the Netherlands are cabling to their West Indian possessions to have coal reserved for naval uses. Only a moderate supply is in store in any of the islands, and prices are rising. At Barbados, St. Lucia, and St. Thomas prices range from 45s. to 50s. a ton.

Greeks Offer to Serve Uncle Sam.

ATHENS, April 24.—Many Greeks are presenting themselves at the United States Consulate here, seeking enlistment in the United States forces for the war against Spain.

Sunday War Extras in London.

LONDON, April 24.—The newspapers here are issuing war extras all day long, but with little new in them beyond the fact that Morro Castle opened fire on the United States fleet.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure has risen throughout the central valleys, the lake regions and over the Rocky Mountain slope. The storm centre has continued northeastward to the Southern New England Coast. The weather remains cloudy in the North Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and the Ohio Valley, and is nearly clear elsewhere. An abundant rain has fallen in the Atlantic Coast districts, the Upper Ohio Valley, and lower lake region during the last twenty-four hours. The temperature has changed comparatively little. For to-day clearing weather is indicated for New England and New York and generally fair weather for all other districts. It will be somewhat colder in the Middle and South Atlantic States and warmer in the Mississippi Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	53	52	56
6 A. M.	51	53	56
9 A. M.	55	56	60
12 M.	65	57	64
4 P. M.	67	61	64
6 P. M.	63	56	58
9 P. M.	61	51	56
12 P. M.	61	50	53

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	58⅝
Weather Bureau	54½
Corresponding date 1897	59¾
Corresponding date for last 20 years	52

The maximum temperature yesterday was 65° at 2 P. M.; the minimum was 51° at 4 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 100 and at 8 P. M. 1.00.

TWO PRIZES AT KEY WEST

The Helena Catches the Steamer Miguel Jover and the Detroit Gets the Catalina.

CHASED EIGHT MILES AT SEA

The Catalina Heaves to Only When a Solid Shot Is Fired from the Detroit—Both Vessels Left New Orleans for Barcelona.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 24.—Two Spanish steamers were brought in here to-day, having been captured by vessels of the blockading squadron. The gunboat Helena, Commander W. T. Swinburne, arrived this morning with the Miguel Jover.

Ensign Christy, with a crew of sixteen from the cruiser Detroit and four from the flagship, brought in this afternoon the captured Spanish steamer Catalina, Capt. Fano, which left Cadiz March 7 and was bound from New Orleans for Barcelona, via Havana, for which latter port she was making when taken.

The Helena did not sail with the fleet Friday morning, but remained here until yesterday, when she steamed out to sea. She was cruising about 150 miles in a southwesterly direction when the Jover, steering a southeasterly course, hove in sight early this morning. The Helena fired a blank shot and the Spaniard instantly hove to. The gunboat then put a prize crew of twelve marines, an engineer, and sixteen bluejackets on board the Jover, under the command of Ensign McClellan, who had with him Ensigns Davis and McFarland. The gunboat convoyed the prize into port.

The Jover was bound from New Orleans for Barcelona, via Havana. She has a crew of fifty-two men. She has a cargo of cotton and staves. The prize is estimated to be worth $400,000, her cargo alone being valued at $150,000.

The Catalina was captured about 4 o'clock this (Sunday) morning twelve miles from Havana. She was taken by the cruiser Detroit. When the first shot was fired her Captain made a desperate effort to escape his pursuer and the chase was prolonged for eight miles. Finally a solid shot brought her to. She is carrying a cargo of staves.

According to the Bureau Veritas, the Miguel Jover, Capt. Bil, is a Spanish steamer which sailed from New Orleans on April 22 for Barcelona. She was formerly the Port Denis[illegible] is bark rigged, of 2,554 tons net register, and was built at Newcastle, England, in 1877. She is 375 feet 5 inches long, has 42 feet 2 inches beam, and is 20 feet 9 inches deep.

The Bureau Veritas has it that her owners are the Empresa Trasatlantica, (Hijo de Jover y Serra,) of Barcelona.

The Havana agents of the Empresa Trasatlantica of Barcelona, the owners of the Miguel Jover, are Balcello & Co., 43 Cuba Street. She has a capacity of 5,500 tons, triple expansion engines, and an electric lighting plant. She is classified A1 by Lloyds. She has been used as a passenger rather than as a freight vessel, and has been plying between Havana, Malaga, and Barcelona, stopping at Santa Cruz de Teneriffe, Santa Cruz de la Palma, and Las Palmas, Gran Canaria.

The Catalina was surveyed in the Port of New York in September, 1893. Her agents here are Charles P. Snmner & Co. She was owned before her capture by Pinillos, Izquierdo & Co., and her hailing port was Cadiz. Her Captain is J. Abrusqueta. She is a schooner-rigged screw steel vessel, provided with six bulkheads and two tier of beams, and is 415 feet long, 48 feet beam, and 21.3 feet depth. Her net tonnage is 3,491 and gross 4,796. She was built at Glasgow in 1893 by C. Connell & Co. Her engines are of the cylinder, triple-expansion type.

STEAMER SATURNINA TAKEN.

Revenue Cutter Winona Captures a Spanish Steamer Near Ship Island, Miss.

MOBILE, Ala., April 24.—A special from Biloxi, Miss., says the revenue cutter Winona from Mobile captured the Spanish steamer Saturnina at Ship Island, Miss., at 1 o'clock to-day, but likely will have to remain in quarantine with the prize until the time of quarantine detention is out, to-morrow or next day. The Saturnina is from Sagua to Ship Island. Capt. Zuciaga is in command. She is of 1,876 tons.

Fishing Vessel Caught and Set Free.

On Board Flagship New York, Off Havana, April 23.—The United States cruiser Cincinnati, Capt. C. M. Chester, reported to the flagship at midnight, "I have a prize." This morning it was learned that the Cincinnati's prize was a fishing vessel, and it was allowed to depart in peace.

ITALIAN CRUISER PURSUED.

The Giovanni Bausan Mistaken for a Spanish Vessel—Capture of the Schooner Mathilde.

ON BOARD THE FLAGSHIP NEW YORK, OFF HAVANA, April 23—2 P. M.—After the departure this morning of the Puritan and other boats sent from the fleet to blockade Matanzas, Mariel, and Cardenas, the remainder of the fleet took up a regular formation, having drifted some fifteen miles from Morro Castle. The general advance was made at half speed. Capt. Evans, not quite certain of the position he was entitled to take with the Iowa, came up abreast of the flagship and shouted through the megaphone, "How near may I go?" Rear Admiral Sampson, who was standing on the after bridge, replied, "As near as you can without drawing the fire of the batteries." "All right," Capt. Evans shouted back in tones that expressed the keenest disappointment. The Iowa then went ahead.

About half an hour after the squadron was well under way the cruiser Cincinnati was seen on the eastern horizon, the smoke pouring from her funnels. She had been headed for Matanzas and evidently had turned back to chase some vessel. The object of her pursuit was soon made out, standing well in toward the coast. The flagship, the cruiser Marblehead, and the gunboat Wilmington immediately turned out of course to head the vessel off. The remainder of the squadron proceeded to the westward.

Smoke poured from our ships. The flagship was making eighteen knots, the whole vessel throbbing with the vibrations of her twin screws. The little Wilmington steamed up in splendid shape and the fast cruiser Marblehead kept nearly abreast. The formidable trio bore down upon the warship. Then a shout went up, "She is a Spaniard!" For the next ten minutes the excitement was terrific. The distance which separated the vessels rendered it impossible to make out the warship's identity. She was thought to be the Vizcaya or the Almirante Oquendo heading for Havana.

The New York Prepares to Fight.

The men at the guns shouted with glee. The stokers off duty below cheered vociferously, and begged to be allowed to go on deck to help shoot at the first armed enemy met. The officers crowded on the quarter deck as elated as the men, though under better control. The bugler blew "general quarters." All hands flew to their posts. Down came the shrouds with a rattle. The life lines vanished from the deck. Rear

Admiral Sampson, standing on the bridge, said deliberately to Capt. Chadwick, "Yes, the Oquendo or the Vizcaya," and then added, "I should like to bag them both." When it was seen that the chase was flying an Italian flag, but this was no proof that behind her still invisible guns Spaniards were not concealed, ready to shoot under advantage or subterfuge. All the guns on the New York's port side and in the forward and after turrets were trained on the stranger. A few minutes later, when about 1,500 yards separated the New York from her target the American flag was run up by the warship, and then it was known she was not a Spaniard.

A puff of smoke issued from her sides and the boom of a gun sounded across the waters. It was only a salute, but at first many on board thought Rear Admiral Sampson had been deceived. The strange warship fired fifteen guns as a salute, which was returned by the flagship, which also flew an Italian flag. The stranger was then made out to be the Giovanni Bausan, a rather powerful cruiser. Without further formalities she pursued her course and entered Havana Harbor. Thus an exciting incident ended in disappointment, but it served to show how anxious all hands are for a real fight and how splendid the discipline is when a contingency seems imminent.

Capture of the Mathilde.

Just as the salute was completed two schooners were sighted inshore from where the New York and the Italian lay, and the flagship signaled the Porter to go after them.

The torpedo boat glided over the water at a very rapid rate and passed almost under the bows of the Bausan on her capture of the Mathilde. As she ran, the Porter fired shots from her six-pounder across the bows of the schooners. One of them came about immediately, but she proved to be a fishing boat and was released.

But the Mathilde was more obstinate and probably did not appreciate being stopped by what looked like a toy boat, or else she failed to understand what the Porter wanted her to do. But when two more shots were fired from the torpedo boat the Mathilde came about, and the Porter ran alongside, informed her she was seized by the United States, promptly took her prize in tow, and started off to the flagship with her.

The Mathilde was loaded heavily with barrels of rum, and the Porter had considerable difficulty in dragging her through the water. But she finally brought her prize alongside the flagship, and by this time had hoisted the Stars and Stripes above the Spanish flag at the Mathilde's masthead.

Nearly the entire crew of the New York assembled on the deck, and as the Porter came up with her prize they gave her a great cheering.

The Dauntless was about ready to leave for Key West, and Admiral Sampson asked her to tow the prize to that port for him, which was done, a prize crew from the New York being placed on board the Mathilde.

The New York later in the afternoon rejoined the squadron, and a vigilant patrol was kept up at a distance of from six to ten miles of El Morro. The castle and the surrounding fortifications could be plainly seen without glasses from the flagship while the capture of the schooner and the preparations for fight were in progress.

MADRID, April 24.—An official dispatch from Havana, dated Saturday, says:

"The Italian man-of-war Giovanni Bausan has entered the port and been received with an ovation. Three supposed American warships showed themselves at nightfall."

HOW THE PEDRO WAS CAUGHT.

Overhauled by the Flagship New York Only Six Miles Off Shore, with Havana's Harbor Light in View.

ON BOARD THE FLAGSHIP NEW YORK, off Havana, April 23.—The capture of the Spanish steamer Pedro, reported briefly in these dispatches, was an intensely interesting event.

About 4:30 P. M. yesterday, when Havana was fifteen miles distant, the squadron was signaled into battle formation of double column, the New York leading the battleships, and the Cincinnati leading the cruisers and gunboats. Just as the evolution was completed, the following signal was hoisted on the flagship:

"Disregard movements of Commander in Chief."

Simultaneously Capt. Chadwick sent Chief Engineer C. J. McConnell this message:

"Get up all the steam you can. A steamer has been sighted and the Admiral wishes to capture her."

A few moments later smoke was pouring from all three of the New York's funnels, and she stood away to the southeast.

The squadron, led by the Iowa, continued on its course, heading in a southwesterly direction.

The New York was soon tearing through the water at a rapidly increasing speed, and was fast leaving the squadron in her rear.

"A Chase!" "A Chase!"

Away in the distance, close under the mist-covered hills of Cuba, midway between Havana and Matanzas, could be seen the outlines of a large steamer heading to the eastward. Then the cry of "A chase!" "A chase!" echoed fore and aft, and the officers and crew of the New York gathered on her decks, eagerly watching the steamer the flagship was trying to overhaul. The New York was making about eighteen knots.

The Admiral paced the forward bridge as calmly as if watching a potato race.

The New York gained rapidly on the stranger, until, to the great delight of all on board the cruiser, it was evident she would cut off the steamer from escape. The crew of the New York, by this time, were at their stations, and the guns were loaded and trained.

When the Spanish flag was seen flying at the stranger's stern, a cry of delight went up from the bluejackets on board the New York. It was evident that the Spaniard was doing her best to get away from the cruiser, and was heading in nearer and nearer to the coast, hoping to find safety in shallow water where the warship would not dare to follow her.

Shot from an Eight-Inch Gun.

When the Spaniard was about three miles from the shore, and about a mile from the New York, an eight-inch gun from the cruiser's forward turret suddenly belched out a stream of fire, accompanied by a crashing report. It was meant only as a warning shot, but the steel projectile went ricocheting over the water, in dangerous proximity to the fleeing merchantman. The echo of the report hardly had died away among Cuba's hills when the Spaniard hove to. About ten minutes later the New York was near her.

In the distance a few lonely looking houses could be seen perching on a wild-looking beach.

A prize crew, commanded by Lieut. E. E. Capehart and composed of an assistant engineer, four marines, and a boat's crew, all well armed, were lowered over the side of the cruiser, and, amid exultant cheers from the comrades on board the New York, they pulled over to the Spaniard, which proved to be the Pedro, of Bilbao, an excellent prize.

Hardly had the prize crew left the New York for their new command before a blank shot was fired from a forward four-inch gun of the New York. This was the signal for a steamer to the westward to stop. The latter was scurrying away as fast as wind and water would let her. Once more the New York swiftly cut the dark waters, and once more her four engines throbbed as if impelled by the excitement of the chase. Again the four-inch gun bellowed out its note of warning, this time sending across the water a steel projectile to emphasize the order to heave to.

The second strange steamer soon came to a standstill and was boarded. But great was the disappointment on board the New York when it was seen that she was flying the German flag.

Ensign F. H. Brumby, who boarded the German, reported that she was a tramp steamer, the Remus, Capt. Schwarnar, of Hamburg, bound from Havana to Santiago de Cuba, in ballast. The commander of the Remus said he knew nothing of war having been declared between the United States and Spain, and Ensign Brumby made the usual apologies. The Remus was allowed to proceed.

The Pedro Steams for Key West.

As the sun was setting, casting red, angry-looking rays on the desolate appearing hills of Cuba, the New York returned to the Pedro, took her in tow, and proceeded to rejoin the squadron. The flagship and her prize were almost off Morro Castle at about 7 P. M., and about six miles off shore. The harbor lights of Havana could be seen plainly from the decks of the flagship, which showed no lights at all.

Ensign Brumby joined Lieut. Capehart on board the Pedro, and the prize sailed for Key West, without an escort, at 8 P. M.

The New York then steamed to the northeast and eventually picked up the squadron. In so doing a serious collision narrowly was averted. A newspaper dispatch boat, the Anita, unable to distinguish the flagship in the darkness, attempted to cross her bows. The New York was then under good headway, and it seemed impossible to stop the New York in time. But Ensign Edie, the Officer of the Watch, signaled to reverse the engines and had the helm put hard to port, at the same time blowing the signal to close the water-tight bulkheads. The Anita slipped past the New York's ram with about twenty yards to spare, thanks to the cool judgment and prompt action of Ensign Edie.

By 9 o'clock the Admiral and Capt. Chadwick had turned in for much-needed rest. They slept in the chart room instead of in their comfortable cabins.

The Admiral said to the correspondent previously: "I shall not report the blockade to the Secretary of the Navy until it is thoroughly established. This, it is likely, will be to-morrow."

The Admiral's plucky dash with the New York almost on to the Cuban beach, and its satisfactory termination, have gained new laurels for him with his already enthusiastic and devoted command.

ANXIETY FOR THE OLYMPIC.

She Left Seattle 92 Days Ago to Round Cape Horn for Boston.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 24.—Relatives of Capt. Stephen Gibbs of this city are fearful that his bark, the Olympic, which left Seattle ninety-two days ago to round the Horn, en route for Boston, will be seized by Spaniards.

Capt. Gibbs always sights the Cape Verde Islands on these trips, and it is expected he is in that vicinity now. He is accompanied by his wife and four small children and a crew of twenty-five men.

The Olympic was last reported off the Mexican coast on Feb. 7.

CAPT. MUNSON FOR FLEET PILOT.

Clyde Line Officer Arrives at Key West to Go to the Flagship.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 24.—Capt. Charles V. Munson, employed by the Clyde Line at Jacksonville, and formerly with the Ward Line and Revenue Service, arrived here last night, having been called for last Thursday by Admiral Sampson. Capt. Munson will act as fleet pilot. The Dolphin will take him to the flagship.

LAW OF NAVAL PRIZES.

Provisions for the Sale of Captured Vessels and Distribution of the Proceeds.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Secretary Long has received from Admiral Sampson dispatches telling of the capture of several Spanish merchantmen, which are to be held as prizes and to be disposed of according to law, if the protests made against such seizures are held to be without ground. Judge Advocate General Lemly, the law officer of the Navy Department, has been looking up the statutes on the subject, and is prepared to assist the Secretary in any way necessary.

The law provides that the condemnation proceedings in the matter of prize vessels shall be conducted under the supervision of the district courts. It is made the duty of the commanding officer of the vessel making a capture to secure the documents of the ship and cargo and send them, together with certain witnesses from the captured vessel, to the district of the court in which the proceedings for the distribution of the prize money are to be held. The attorney for the United States is promptly to file a libel against the prize property and take other proceedings necessary.

The evidence is to be taken by Prize Commissioners, not exceeding three in number, one of whom is to be a retired naval officer and at least one of the others a member of the bar of the court, of not less than three years' standing, and acquainted with the taking of depositions. If the sale of the prize is ordered the gross proceeds are to be deposited with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at the place nearest to the sale, subject to the order of the court. The court is to make a decree of distribution, determining what vessels are to share in the prize, and whether the prize was of superior, equal, or inferior force to the vessel or vessels making the capture.

The net proceeds of all property condemned as prize shall, when the prize was of superior or equal force to the vessel or vessels making the capture, be decreed to the captors. This provision evidently was put in the law with a view to encouraging vessel Captains to exert their greatest effort when meeting a foe of superior or of equal strength, as the same section of the law provides that when the prize vessel was of inferior force to the captors, one-half of the net proceeds is to be decreed to the United States and the other half to the captors. In cases where the amount in controversy exceeds $2,000, appeals may be taken to the Supreme Court.

A PRIZE COURT APPOINTED.

Cases of the Buenaventura and Pedro to be Adjudicated.

KEY WEST, April 24.—The crew of the Buenaventura is still on board the Dolphin, but that of the Pedro remains on the latter. The Captains and the crews of both vessels, sixty-two in all, await the disposition of the prize court of inquiry, which was appointed to-day by wire by United States Judge Locke, at Jacksonville. G. Bowne Patterson and two other attorneys of Key West constitute the court.

Capt. Lyon of the Dolphin asked Mayor Maloney if sufficient protection would be guaranteed the Spanish sailors if they went ashore. The Mayor consulted with the leading Cubans, and was assured that they would not be molested, but they remain aboard.

THE BUENAVENTURA'S STATUS.

Spain Disputes the Legality of Her Capture—Appeal to the Powers.

LONDON, April 24.—It is announced in a dispatch from Madrid to The Evening News, dated last evening, that at a Cabinet Council presided over by the Queen Regent at noon on Saturday, summoned to consider the capture of the Spanish steamer Buenaventura by the United States cruiser Nashville, it was decided to claim that the vessel was unlawfully captured, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Señor Gullon, was instructed to seek the support of the representatives of the foreign powers at Madrid.

LIVERPOOL, April 24.—The owners of the Spanish steamer Buenaventura, captured by the United States cruiser Nashville, have an office here. They declare her cargo is not worth more than $15,000, and they add that the steamer should have been further on her way across the Atlantic than the spot where she was captured. It is conjectured therefrom that she was intercepted some time before the reported time of her capture.

KEY WEST, April 24.—Capt. Luzarraga of the Buenaventura declares that his vessel is not subject to capture by the United States, holding that she is owned by an English firm, was bound for neutral ports, and that war had not been declared when she sailed.

CUBA LIBRE IN LONDON.

An Anti-Spanish Mass Meeting in Trafalgar Square.

LONDON, April 24.—There was a mass meeting in Trafalgar Square this afternoon to protest against the Spanish barbarities in Cuba and the Philippine Islands. About 500 Socialists and labor men were present.

"Tom" Mann, Louise Michel, and Lathrope Tithington, an American, who was greeted with cries of "Good old Yankees!" made speeches. Resolutions favoring free Cuba were adopted amid cheers.

WESLEYAN STUDENT VOLUNTEERS.

The Faculty to Award Diplomas If They Are Called Into Service.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 24.—A special meeting of the Wesleyan Faculty was held yesterday, and at the close Secretary Nichols made the announcement that if any seniors desired to enlist for the war they might do so without affecting their standing in the class, and if they had to leave for service their diplomas would be awarded to them. A mass meeting of the students followed this announcement, and a number of the students expressed their intention to volunteer in the local militia company.

Deaf and Dumb Students Aroused.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The students of Gallaudet Institute, a college for the deaf and dumb, last night engaged in an anti-Spanish demonstration. They trampled a Spanish flag and burned an effigy of Sagasta.

MORRO CASTLE GUNS BOOM

Fire Opened on the Flagship New York, 5 Miles Away, at Night, but It Has No Effect.

A MOVE AGAINST MATANZAS

The Fleet Lying Eight Miles Off Havana with Lights Out and Ready for Action—The Ericsson Runs Under Morro Light.

ON BOARD THE FLAGSHIP NEW YORK, OFF HAVANA, April 23—2 A. M.—Morro Castle opened fire on the fighting squadron of the United States at 11 o'clock last night. About ten shots were sent in the direction of our ships, but not one of them took effect, and no shots were fired in return.

The Spaniards had apparently seen the lights of the New York while the latter was signaling to a ship of the squadron.

The firing was reported by the officer of the deck, Ensign J. R. Edie, to Capt. Chadwick, who was asleep at the time. The young officer asked the Captain, in somewhat excited tones, whether the New York had not better discontinue signaling.

"No," muttered Capt. Chadwick, with the utmost coolness. "There is no necessity for stopping the signals. Go ahead."

A little later Capt. Chadwick was on the forward bridge, whence he watched the tongues of flame shoot out from Morro Castle. He glanced in the direction of the Spanish fortifications for a few seconds, and then turned his back on them, in silent contempt, and went back to his bed, perfectly certain the Spaniards could do no damage at five miles, which was then the approximate distance of the flagship from Morro Castle.

Another officer said:

"The Spaniards probably became nervous, and decided they could not sleep without some fireworks. They can't hit anything, anyway."

There was no excitement on board the flagship during Morro Castle's futile attempt at gunnery. The discipline was really splendid. In fact at this hour, many people on board the flagship do not know that Spain's first guns of war have been fired, and that the New York was their target.

The entire plan of action here is fraught with danger, not so much from the Spanish guns as from the difficulties of manoeuvring a large squadron at night without showing any lights to the enemy on shore.

Speculation is rife as to what the Spaniards are doing, and as to what they intend to do. It is not believed Admiral Sampson will confine himself entirely to a blockade of the island, although he informed the correspondent that he did not expect any action to occur in the immediate future.

It is certain, however, that some movement will be made on Matanzas, probably to-morrow. Whether this will be simply in the nature of a blockade, or for the purpose of securing a base of supplies, cannot yet be asserted with any degree of assurance.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 23—6:30 P. M.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The first shot from Spain was fired last night, when Morro Castle opened its batteries on the United States fleet. This news was brought here late this afternoon by the torpedo boat Ericsson, which left the fleet at 10 o'clock this morning and reached here at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Lieut. Usher of the Ericsson says his boat was ordered out early last night on scout duty. The fleet was lying about eight miles off Havana. Lights were out, and all hands were ready for action. The little craft scudded swiftly toward the enemy, and brought up almost under Morro's guns, being enabled to reach such a close point because, for the first time in years, Morro Castle Light was then burning.

Morro Castle Light, which was burning brightly all the evening, was put out at midnight. The Spaniards evidently realised, though rather late, that the sole use of Morro Light up to that time had been to serve as a guide for the fleet of the United States.

At 11 P. M. the Spanish artillery roared out its first welcome to the American fleet. The firing was done more in a tentative way than as an attack. Not a shot found a billet, and the American fleet, disdaining Spain's wretched gunnery, maintained a dignified silence.

Before the firing began a newspaper dispatch boat, which had lost its bearings in the cloudy night, got within three miles of Morro Castle, and before she knew her whereabouts the boat found Morro firing on her. She was saved by the unskilled marksmanship of the Havana gunners, getting away unharmed, and eventually bringing up with the fleet.

Havana had not been bombarded up to the time the Ericsson left. The squadron lay spread out in a line about eight miles long, maintaining the blockade.

According to a proclamation, the ships of neutral powers are allowed to pass in and out.

There were rumors afloat here that a large Spanish mail steamer, thought to be the Alfonso XIII., had been captured by the fleet, but the report turned out to be false.

A third capture was made this morning at dawn, however, when the Ericsson caught a little Spanish two-masted fishing schooner, carrying a crew of five men. The torpedo boat had no prize crew to put aboard, so she chased her to the fleet and tied her up alongside the Cincinnati.

The monitor Terror arrived from Key West this afternoon. She created rumors of more firing from Morro Castle by saluting the Admiral's flag. After the Spanish gunners' futile attempts last night, it is hardly likely that they will waste any more ammunition for the present. The Ericsson's prize reported by the Cincinnati last night was a fishing boat, which was let go.

CUBAN ARMY TO BE EQUIPPED.

Secretary Sherman Says It Will Be Depended On at First for the Greater Part of the Fighting.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Secretary Sherman said to-day that it was his expectation that for the present and the immediate future the insurgent army would do the greater part of the fighting in Cuba. He added the statement that there was no intention of taking the militiamen and new recruits into Cuba until thoroughly inured to the hardships of actual military life, and that probably the regulars also would be held in this country until late in the season.

The Secretary expressed the opinion that Admiral Sampson's fleet would take the first opportunity to form a junction with Gomez's army, and that there would be henceforth perfect co-operation between those two organizations in conducting the war against the common enemy.

"The insurgents are the best men for this service at present," said the Secretary, "and they can be trusted to do zealous work when well armed and well clothed." He said it was his understanding that the Government would furnish the arms and munitions of war to fit out several regiments of the insurgents in good shape, and to put the entire Cuban army in good fighting trim.

MADRID REPORT ABOUT MASSO.

Havana Dispatch Says He Is Raising a Force to Fight for Spain.

MADRID, April 24.—A dispatch received from Havana to-day says that Masso, the former insurgent chief, is trying to raise a force of 3,000 Cubans to fight against the Americans.

Quartermaster of the Helena Shot.

KEY WEST, April 24.—Quartermaster Joseph Hansen of the gunboat Helena, one of the prize crew which brought in the Miguel Jover, accidently shot himself on the steamer this afternoon. His wound is not of a serious nature.

FLAG NOT RAISED OVER HAWAII.

The Hawaiian Gazette Publishes a Denial of the Report.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 24.—According to advices brought here yesterday on the steamer Warimoo from Honolulu, the sensational story that the American flag was to be hoisted over Hawaii is without foundation.

The Hawaiian Gazette, the official Government paper, under date of April 15, publishes denials by United States Minister Sewall, Admiral Miller, and President Dole, who say the story is absurd.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

NAVAL RECRUITS LEAVE CHICAGO.

A Woman in Black Marches with Her Arm Around One of the Boys.

CHICAGO, April 24.—The first detachment of naval recruits from Chicago and Milwaukee marched down the smooth asphalt of Jackson Boulevard to-day to the Pennsylvania Station en route for New York to enter active service.

Notwithstanding that the escort of 500 bluejackets of the Illinois Naval Reserve were showing a faultless drill; that the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner" were resounding from a gorgeously arrayed band, said to be one of the first out-of-door organizations ever gathered in Chicago; notwithstanding that every man of the 124 recruits was waving a small American flag, there was something else that had greater interest for the crowds of people that lined the sidewalks in front of the hotels, clubs, theatres, and Board of Trade.

Right among the marching recruits, and keeping close alongside of a strapping young fellow, in a light overcoat who was carrying a small traveling grip, was a woman of fully sixty years. She was dressed in mourning, and many a hurrah was hushed as people caught the first glimpse, apparently of a widowed, gray-haired mother personally taking her son into the rank and file of the boys in blue. She kept an arm around him and her head bowed, noticing no one else. Perhaps twenty other women and girls—mothers, wives, and sweethearts—walked with the recruits, but the attention of the spectators followed only the lone woman in black till she was lost in the distance.

SIGNALS TO COMMODORE HOWELL.

A Station at the Isles of Shoals Manned by Naval Militia.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 24.—The signal station at the Isles of Shoals is now in working order, and last night five men from the Naval Militia were on patrol duty. The men are enthusiastic over the success of the new station, which promises to be the most important on the Atlantic Coast, commanding a view of fifteen miles from the islands, which cover a distance from the New Hampshire coast twenty-five miles at sea.

An experienced telegraph operator is on duty, and communication is made direct with Washington, via the Shoals submarine cable. It is said this will be the reporting station of Commodore Howell's fleet, and his vessels can send messages from a distance ten miles from the Shoals. A regular patrol duty is kept up night and day.

Homing Pigeons for Key West.

At the request of Lieut. Carter, United States Navy, C. A. Gerlach of the Hotel Gerlach will to-day send fifty homing pigeons to Key West for service in the naval fleet now blockading Havana.

CONTINENTAL HOSTILITY.

Friendly Attitude of a St. Petersburg Paper a Notable Exception—Criticism in England.

LONDON, April 24.—With a few exceptions, there is general Continental condemnation for the United States to-day. One important exception emanates from Russia. The St. Petersburg Viedomosti, treating of Russia's attitude toward the United States, says:

"The friendship which has subsisted for many years between the two States excludes every idea of an unfriendly attitude upon the part of Russia at the present juncture. No doubt the United States now value this friendship more than ever."

Most of the other Continental newspapers continue their bitter hostility, and the London Sunday papers contain many indications of unfriendliness. Thus, The Sunday Sun, while in one place, over T. P. O'Connor's signature, it warmly indorses America, in another paragraph, referring to The Newcastle Chronicle's attack on America, says:

"Though it will be difficult for every one to agree with him, especially where the writer's vigor leads him to partial blindness regarding Spanish atrocities, yet there are few in England to-day who will not agree with his stern denunciation of America's shillyshallying in seeking to give the world a motive other than the real one for the Cuban agitation."

The Newcastle Chronicle says: "It is not humanitarianism in heroics; it is hypocrisy in hysterics."

A dispatch from Paris to The Sunday Special says:

"The American methods of dealing with Spain have excited unanimous indignation. France will not let Spain go down without a helping hand. The considerations that prompt active interference upon her part are many, from the point of view of self-preservation. The Monroe Doctrine must be combated. The hundreds of millions of French capital invested in Spain must be protected, and the Latin race must be upheld against the Anglo-Saxon. The army has been under a cloud lately, and would be glad of a diversion. Finally, French prestige would be fully restored by the step, which would meet with the approval of Russia, Austria, Italy, and even Germany."

The same paper professes to have information that Chile is likely to attack San Francisco, working in conjunction with a Spanish attack upon the Eastern coast.

CORDIAL WORDS IN GERMANY.

The Frankfort Gazette Sides with the United States.

BERLIN, April 24.—In a long editorial on the Spanish-American war, the Frankfort Gazette declares that the German people in general do not share the sentiments hostile to America that are found in some of the Berlin papers. The United States, the paper says, has done nothing that any European power would not have done long ago.

"But the Americans have a different motive than a European power would have had for intervention in Cuban affairs," the Gazette continues. "Not a desire to increase its territory has led the Union into this war, but sympathy for a people struggling to free itself from a barbaric rule and deep indignation at the cruelties perpetrated by Weyler and his ilk. The American people have intervened in the name of humanity. When one considers that thousands and thousands of Armenians have been butchered without eliciting hardly a mild protest by the powers, one should be glad to find a people with whom humanity is not an empty dream."

Continuing the Gazette says that the issue cannot be in doubt—on the one hand the Anglo-Saxons, with their freedom and advanced civilization, on the other hand the Latin race, narrow minded and inimical to progress, still being mentally in the same slavish subjection as it was centuries ago. "Who will say," the Gazette asks, "that in this struggle the degraded race could by any possibility come out the victor?"

The article expresses the hope that the Americans will show moderation in their hour of victory.

FRANCE NOT ALL ONE WAY.

Henri Rochefort Says the Republicans Are Against Spain.

PARIS, April 24.—At the instance of Michael Davitt, member of the British Parliament for South Mayo, M. Henri Rochefort has cabled John T. Morgan, United States Senator from Alabama, declaring that the assertion that all Frenchmen and the entire French press are on the side of Spain is erroneous.

On the contrary, the editor of Intransigeant asserts that all French Republicans sympathize with the Cubans and their liberators.

MR. McKINLEY TO ENGLAND.

The President Says America Cannot Forget Her Good Will.

LONDON, April 25.—The Washington correspondent of The Daily Mail cables that he has had an interview with President McKinley, who sent to England a message similar to that sent on Saturday through Mr. Smalley to The Times, President McKinley declaring that America could not forget England's good-will.

A Friendly Paper in Vienna.

VIENNA, April 24.—The Deutsche Zeitung, the Pan-Germanic organ, contrary to most papers, supports the United States, on the grounds that "after Berlin and Vienna, New York ranks as the largest German town in the world," and also because "the United States represents liberty as opposed to absolutism."

MASSACHUSETTS MEN HERE

The Bay State Naval Militia Ready to Go Aboard the Prairie.

SOME OBJECT TO ENLISTMENT

The Men Will Probably Take Possession of the Cruiser Friday, but Are Now at a Hotel—The New Orleans Nearly Ready.

One hundred and twenty-four officers and men of the Massachusetts Naval Militia arrived here yesterday ready to go anywhere for a fight, but detailed for the auxiliary cruiser Prairie. The detachment was from the First and Second Divisions of Boston, the Seventh Division from New Bedford, and the Sixth Division from Fall River, and the Eighth Division from Springfield. The Boston, Fall River, and New Bedford divisions arrived on the Fall River boat Priscilla at the foot of Murray Street at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, having left Fall River at 6:30 o'clock Saturday evening. The detachment was under command of Lieut. George R. H. Buffington of the Sixth Division of Fall River. There were forty men in this division, which represents its entire strength, with the exception of twelve men who were sent last Friday to the monitor Lehigh and three men transferred on Saturday to the Highland Light Signal Squad.

Lieut. Brigham was in command of the Boston divisions, the only other officer from that city being Surgeon Allen. There were ten men of the seaman class, five machinists, two coal passers, and eleven stewards and mess attendants. The men of the New Bedford division numbered fifteen, under command of Seaman Harry Kimball. Thirty-five additional members of the division are expected to arrive here to-morrow.

The men were met at the Fall River dock by the tug Traffic and taken to the navy yard, where they were marched on board the Prairie and stowed their baggage. They were met with rousing cheers by the workmen at the yard.

In Temporary Quarters.

It was supposed by the Massachusetts men that they were to go aboard their vessel at once and man her right from the start, but when they arrived it was found that the vessel was not ready for them. As there was no accommodation at the yard, Capt. Miller of the New York Naval Militia on the New Hampshire was appealed to, but had no accommodations on her. Quarters were finally secured at the Hotel St. George in Brooklyn, where bunks will be fitted for them in the banquet hall.

The Springfield Division, forty-one strong, arrived at the Grand Central Station at 6:10 yesterday morning. They came down on the elevated railroad, and crossing the bridge, marched down Sands Street to the navy yard. The men were fully equipped with rifles and side arms and were cheered at frequent intervals throughout the march. They arrived at the yard at 9 o'clock, having left Springfield at 2:20 o'clock yesterday morning. They were sleepy and hungry, and were greatly dissatisfied when they found they could not go aboard the Prairie. They also were marched up to the Hotel St. George, and ate like sailors eat after a long, hard voyage. Lieut. Henry Crossman, after a long conference with his men, announced that the division would probably go on board the Prairie on Friday.

Will Enlist in Regular Service.

To-day at 9 A. M. the men of the Massachusetts division are to go on board the receiving ship Vermont and undergo a physical examination prior to enlistment in the regular service. The men are now simply in the service of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and according to instructions received from the Navy Department, they will be asked to enlist in the National service for one year, to be sooner discharged if the exigencies of the service shall permit.

Lieut. Crossman, speaking for the Springfield division, said the men would enlist "to a man." When, however, Lieut. Buffington, at a meeting held at the Hotel St. George last night, read the orders from the Navy Department requiring enlistment in the regular service, many members of the Boston, New Bedford, and Fall River Divisions objected. They said they had understood that enlistment in the regular navy would not be required. They said they would not go to the Vermont to-day.

A telegraphic message detailing the situation was sent to Capt. Weeks of the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

It is understood that the physical examination will not be made too severe, and very few, if any, of the men will be rejected. Once regularly enlisted the different divisions will lose their identity, but as the men are all detailed for one ship they are satisfied. Commissions must be given the officers in acting grades.

The navy yard yesterday presented a scene of great activity, nearly 4,000 men being at work.

The work on the new cruiser New Orleans is fast nearing completion. Some alterations are being made in her ammunition hoists, which will save a great deal of time and render the ship more efficient in an engagement.

The collier Sterling, armed with two 6-pounder rapid-fire guns, finished taking in cargo and was ready to go out yesterday. The yacht Wasp also completed loading.

The San Francisco was taken out of the dry dock yesterday and the work of laying on her war color was continued. Preparations were made to install the yacht Wrestler in her place.

One hundred and fifty men were at work yesterday making alterations and repairs to the monitor Nahant, which is manned by the New York Naval Militia.

CATSKILL SAILS FOR BOSTON.

Massachusetts Naval Reserves Loath to Enlist in the Regular Navy for a Year.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—The monitor Catskill, manned by the Massachusetts Naval Reserves left League Island Navy Yard for Boston late last night in tow of the tug Argus. She passed out the Delaware Capes this morning, and, with good weather, should reach Boston by Wednesday. The Catskill is ready to fight, should the occasion arise, her guns being in good condition and the magazines filled with ammunition. She will be used in Boston as a harbor defense boat.

The monitor Lehigh, also manned by Massachusetts Reserves, which will likewise go to Boston, is expected to leave League Island early this week.

The Naval Reserve details from the States of New Jersey and Massachusetts assembled here have been requested by the naval authorities to accept their discharge from the State Militia and to re-enlist in the regular service. The following communication was read on board of the monitors Catskill, Lehigh, and Montauk:

"Commandant League Island Navy Yard:

"Sir: The department has directed that before entering into service aboard naval vessels all enlisted men of the Naval Militia shall be discharged from their enlistments in that body and be re-enlisted for service in the navy by a naval recruiting officer for a period of one year, unless sooner discharged. All officers of the Naval Militia will, before being called into service, receive acting appointments as officers of the navy in the grades in which they are to serve. On board the monitors which have already been commissioned these provisions will be put into effect immediately. While enlistments will be made for general service, it is to be understood that members of the same Naval Militia organization will always, if practicable, be detailed for service in a body, and that their organization will not be broken up unless the exigencies of the service imperatively demand it. It is requested that you will cause this information to be made known immediately to the officers and men of the Naval Militia of your State, and that you will take appropriate steps looking to the discharge of the men prior to their entering into the naval service.

"A. S. CROWNINSHIELD,
"Chief of Bureau of Navigation."

After it was read the men gathered in knots about their respective ships and discussed the questions that the communication raised. The men in all the details were unanimous in expressing their determination to maintain their Naval Reserve organizations. They decided that if the Government considered their services sufficiently available to permit of their manning the monitors, the reserves as an organization were certainly competent to man any other craft.

The New Jersey detail replied with a written communication to the effect that they would go anywhere, on any craft the Government might elect, but only as an organization and under their own officers, in whom they expressed the most implicit confidence. The point at issue is similar to that raised by the National Guard of the different States, and will probably be disposed of in the same way. The men say that if any glory is to be achieved in the existing war they want their organization to enjoy what honors may accrue.

Reserves on the Patrol Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—It is said at the Navy Department that all the naval militia which will be used in the deep-sea patrol vessels already have been ordered to them. Those remaining will be utilized in manning the signal stations along the coast and the vessels of the close-shore auxiliary fleet.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE READY.

The Work of Connecting Life Saving Stations and Observatories Is Practically Completed.

The work of connecting the different life-saving stations and observatories which are to be manned by the Signal Corps along the Long Island coast is practicaly completed. These stations can now communicate any news they may have direct to the Army Department headquarters on Governors Island without having to pass the word along from station to station, to be repeated by the Captain of each station to the Captain next to him, as has been the case. The signal stations at Montauk Point, Southampton, and Fire Island are in readiness.

The life savers are all readers of the international signal code, and this is expected to be a great aid in the patrol work. The ships on patrol duty will simply have to run inshore and at any time, day or night, communicate any ordinary message to the life-saving station and receive replies. Any important communication which it may be desired to send by cipher can be signaled ashore to either of the three signal stations and thence transmitted.

In this way, if a Spanish fleet should be approaching the coast, the vessel discovering it could head for Montauk, Southampton, or Fire Island and send the news ashore, thus saving long runs to points where a landing could be made. Orders to the patrol boats or to the fleets, if they should be operating near by, could be quickly transmitted from the shore.

THE RIGHT ARM PURCHASED.

The Tug Was Engaged Yesterday in Towing Powder Barges.

The Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company announced yesterday that it had sold the tug Right Arm to the Government.

The Right Arm was at work yesterday towing powder barges between Fort Wadsworth and the navy yard and other places.

Searchlight on the Aldersgate.

The British steamship Aldersgate, which arrived yesterday from Mexican ports, reported that when off Sand Key a cruiser turned a searchlight against her and then proceeded, apparently satisfied with the identity of the vesel. The cruiser was probably one of the Key West fleet.

Mines and Torpedoes Guarded.

The Surprise, a small steam launch, with a guard on board, was on patrol duty in the Narrows yesterday morning. She drove off the shad fishermen and refused to permit them to go below the Narrows. This was to prevent interference with the cables connecting the mines and torpedoes located off Fort Wadsworth.

American Vessels at Colon.

COLON, Colombia, April 24.—The American steamer Finance, which left New York City April 13, and the American schooner Robert Ruff, from Pascagoula, are the only American vessels now at this port. The Captain of the Finance has received instructions not to sail.

The Aileen Purchased.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Assistant Secretary Roosevelt announced to-day that the Government had purchased the steam yacht Aileen for the auxiliary navy. This vessel, like many others that have been acquired, is of light draught and excellently fitted for patrol duty in shallow waters. She is of 151 tons gross register, 119 feet long, and 20 feet beam. She was built at Chester, Penn., and her home port is New York.

Sandy Hook Searchlights Going.

The powerful searchlights at Sandy Hook were kept going all of Saturday night and last night. The long rays were turned into the Lower Bay and into the Narrows. At times from South Beach every buoy in the channel could be made out and all craft in the Lower Bay were discernible.

The Niagara Off Tompkinsville.

The auxiliary cruiser Niagara left the navy yard yesterday morning, bound, it is believed, for Hampton Roads. There was a heavy fog in the Lower Bay and in the Narrows, and the Niagara came to anchor off Tompkinsville at 10:30 o'clock.

PLACES HELD FOR VOLUNTEERS

Secretary Bliss Will Reinstate Those Who Return to the Interior Department Within a Year.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Secretary Bliss has issued the following circular:

"To the Heads of Bureaus and Officers of the Interior Department:

"In answer to inquiries for information, you are hereby notified that in case any officer, clerk, or employe, in or under the Department of the Interior, desires to leave the service temporarily to engage in the military or naval service in the event of war, he may be reinstated at any time within twelve months from the time of separation from the service.

"Temporary appointment will be made to fill a place so vacated with the understanding that upon the return of the officer, clerk, or employe, the person occupying the place temporarily will be removed in order that the former occupant of the place can be reinstated."

FORT AT WILLOUGHBY SPIT.

Turrets to be Erected Opposite Fort Monroe for Auxiliary Defenses.

FORT MONROE, April 24.—At Willoughby Spit, opposite Fort Monroe, one of the two points which control the entrance to Norfolk, Newport News, and the James and Potomac Rivers, a board of officers has made an inspection with a view of constructing a fort to co-operate with Fort Monroe.

It is expected that active operations will begin this week and be pushed to completion without delay. This fort is to be erected on a superstructure of steel supports, forming an arched chamber with turrets, in which the guns are to be operated. The fort will be a temporary structure, but properly manned it will prove a formidable defense in case the enemy should attempt the invasion of the harbor.

Another Christian Commission.

CHICAGO, April 24.—A meeting of ministers and laymen will be held to-morrow to consider the question of organizing a National relief association like the Christian Commission of 1861. The calling of the meeting was due to a telegram received from Philadelphia, signed by H. C. McCook and George W. Bailey, stating that Pennsylvania and New Jersey would unite to-morrow in organizing such an association and asking if Chicago and Illinois would join.

Employes Will Be Reinstated.

READING, Penn., April 24.—President George F. Baer of the Reading Iron Works issued notices last night to the 2,500 employes that all who enlist in the army and navy will be retaken into the service upon their return upon the presentation of honorable discharge, and given positions not lower in rank or pay than those they vacated.

Will Keep Places for Employes.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 24.—President Felton of the Pennsylvania Steel Company has notified the employes at Steelton that all who enlist in the United States army or navy will be reinstated at the expiration of their term of service.

LEARNING FROM AMERICA.

The last number of the "Engineering Magazine" has an article by an English writer on American gas engines. His aim is to show English manufacturers what they have to learn from American experiments and practice in the matter of using gas for power. The English were first in the field in this respect, as also in the use of gas for heating and cooking; but we in this country have been rapidly catching up, and now comes this English engineer to say that in the matter of gas engines Americans have something to teach Englishmen. The most suggestive aspect of the whole thing is, however, the indication it furnishes of the enormous extent, and the still more enormous future, of the industrial use of gas for fuel and power. Those who are not keeping track of the improvements and possibilities in this direction will some day wake up to find that they are far behind the times.

NEW FURNISHINGS
FOR THE
New Home.

If you have purchased or rented a new house, why not dispose of your old and perhaps worn-out housefurnishing goods, and start with a complete set of new furnishings? It would certainly be more satisfactory, and in the end it would probably be more economical. Why not consult us? It would cost you nothing, and we might be able to give you some valuable information.

We have in stock the largest and choicest collection of High-Grade Goods ever offered in the United States for furnishing city or country homes; in fact, everything necessary for the Kitchen, Laundry, Cellar, Dining Room, Library, Pantry, Hall, Bath, and Stable. Housekeepers are invited to inspect our exhibition of these goods, or to send for catalogue.

Our Stock Includes

a full line of Cutlery, Cooking Utensils, Moulds, Refrigerators, House-Cleaning Articles, Crockery, Fireproof Earthen and Porcelain Cooking Ware, China, and Glass, Sanitary Articles for sick room and nursery, Water Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers, Clothes Wringers, Fire Goods, Silver Plated Ware, Wooden and Willow Ware, Fire Sets, Andirons and Fenders in Brass and Iron, Cedar and Camphor-Wood Trunks, Hammocks, Carpet Sweepers.

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AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Count Rubri Littets, Vienna.

BUCKINGHAM—Capt. A. H. Lee, Canada.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. W. Bell, Liverpool; David W. Kidstron, Glasgow; Thomas W. Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary of State, Washington.

GILSEY—A. C. Pennington, Ottawa; Capt. W. G. Raoul, Atlanta.

HOFFMAN—Evan Euen, Amsterdam; Haefdon Mustad, Christiania; Judge W. A. Beardsley, Utica.

IMPERIAL—Antonio Ruiz, London; W. H. Chamberlyn, London.

MURRAY HILL—J. W. Todd, Liverpool.

WALDORF—August F. Pulido, Venezuelan Legation, Washington; Senator John C. Spooner, Wisconsin; Capt. C. F. Cotton, United States Navy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Dickinson, A. E., Holyoke, Mass.; dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.
David, A., & Co., Wilmington, Del.; A. David, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; N. Hecht, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Kann, dry goods; Sig. Kann, domestics; St. Denis Hotel.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss V. Prender, hosiery and underwear; Hotel Albert.
Lytle, W. A., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; W. A. Lytle, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Levering & Co., Lafayette, Ind.; A. Levering, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Mayer, Charles, & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; O. Keller, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.
Parker, Bridget & Co., Washington, D. C.; M. M. Browne, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Rosensweig Brothers & Co.; J. Rosensweig, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; W. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Spear Brothers, Middleton, Conn.; I. Spear, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Harris, rubber goods and clothing; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hoffman House.
Updegraff, G., & Sons, Hagerstown, Md.; E. M. Updegraff, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Wood & Ewer, Bangor, Me.; F. P. Ewer, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1:35 A. M.—96 Gold Street; no damage.
10:50 A. M.—271 Second Street; L. Gottlieg; damage, $500.
3 P. M.—455 West Thirteenth Street; Thomas Rapper; damage, $15.
5:10 P. M.—1,103 Woodruff Street; Celia Buttericker; damage, $200.
6:10 P. M.—1,219 Lexington Avenue; Becker Brothers; damage, $5.
9:15 P. M.—47 Lewis Street; Julia Marker; damage, $5.
11 P. M.—209 Church Street; Samuel Rubin; damage slight.

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A PROVISIONAL REGIMENT

The First One in the State Formed at the Adjutant General's Orders.

MADE UP OF NINE COMPANIES

All Are from the Fourth Brigade, with Headquarters at Rochester—Other Separate Companies of the State Now Attached to Regiments or Battalions.

Despite the mantle of secrecy which the Adjutant General's office in Albany is throwing around every order these days, it was learned yesterday from high authority that a new provisional regiment has been formed that is designated as the First Provisional Regiment. It is composed of nine separate companies of the Fourth Brigade, the headquarters of which are at Buffalo.

These nine companies are: First Separate Company, Rochester, Capt. L. B. Smith; Second, Auburn, Capt. C. J. Barber; Eighth, Rochester, Capt. H. B. Henderson; Twenty-ninth, Medina, Capt. S. A. Ross; Thirtieth, Elmira, Capt. J. T. Sadler; Thirty-fourth, Geneva, Capt. W. Wilson; Forty-first, Syracuse, Capt. J. G. Butler; Forty-seventh, Hornellsville, Capt. F. G. Babcock; Forty-eighth, Oswego, Capt. A. M. Hall.

It is understood that the Colonel of the new regiment will be Capt. Henderson of the Eighth Separate Company, who is the senior Captain in the State Guard, and also has the brevet rank of Major for services during the war of the rebellion.

In addition to this step by the Albany authorities it is now learned that every other separate company in the State has lost its individual formation. Hereafter each will either be attached to regiments or merged into new battalions. The four companies in the Fourth Brigade which have gone into regiments are these: Thirteenth, Jamestown, Capt. D. Hazeltine, and the Forty-third, Olean, Capt. R. H. Franchot, attached to the Sixty-fifth Regiment; Twenty-fifth, Tonawanda, Capt. H. M. Fales, and the Forty-second, Niagara Falls, Capt. M. B. Butler, attached to the Seventy-fourth Regiment.

Twenty-nine separate company of the State belong to the Third Brigade, whose headquarters are at Albany. They have been organized into battalions, as follows:

Eleventh Battalion—Major J. I. Pruyn, headquarters Yonkers, composed of the Fourth Separate Company of Yonkers, the Twenty-third of Hudson, the Eleventh of Mount Vernon, and the Fifteenth of Poughkeepsie.

Twelfth Battalion—Major J. F. Chase, headquarters Newburg, composed of the Fifth and Tenth Companies of Newburg, Fourteenth of Kingston, Sixteenth of Catskill, and the Twenty-fourth of Middletown.

Thirteenth Battalion—Major James H. Loyd, headquarters Troy, composed of the Sixth, Seventh, Twelfth, and Twenty-first Separate Companies of Troy.

Fourteenth Battalion—Major James W. Lester, headquarters Saratoga Springs, composed of the Ninth of Whitehall, Eighteenth of Glen's Falls, Twenty-second of Saratoga, and the Thirty-second of Hoosick Falls.

Fifteenth Battalion—Major Austin A. Yates, headquarters Schenectady, composed of the Thirty-first of Mohawk, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh of Schenectady, and the Forty-sixth of Amsterdam.

Sixteenth Battalion—Major Joseph H. Remmer, headquarters Utica, composed of the Twenty-seventh of Malone, Twenty-eighth and Forty-fourth of Utica, Thirty-ninth of Watertown, and the Fortieth of Ogdensburg.

Seventeenth Battalion—Major Walter Scott, headquarters Oneonta, composed of the Third of Oneonta, Twentieth of Binghamton, and the Thirty-third of Walton.

The only other Separate Company in the State is the Seventeenth of Flushing, L. I., Capt. J. F. Klein, which is attached to the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn.

CITY OF WASHINGTON HERE.

She Brought Refugees from Havana—Her Officers Report Great Military Activity There.

The Ward Line steamship City of Washington, which arrived from Havana Saturday night and anchored in Quarantine, came up to her pier yesterday morning. She left Havana Wednesday last, with ninety-five passengers and a cargo of hides, tobacco, and sugar. She also brought 1,051,000 francs in specie, consigned to J. F. Smithers.

An animated scene attended the greetings bestowed by waiting friends upon the debarking passengers, all but six of whom were Cuban refugees. There were eighty-one passengers in the first cabin, of whom twenty-six were men twenty-five women, and the rest children, and in the second cabin there were seven men, six women, and one child. The men came to leave their families in a place of safety. Most of them announced their intention of returning to Cuba as soon as the United States Army takes possession, and of doing some fighting.

The City of Washington reached Havana Harbor on Monday morning last, and found that a black ball was displayed over Morro Castle, indicating that the harbor was closed. It was learned shortly that engineers were at work on pontoons, laying a water pipe across the bay to Cabanas Fortress. The pipe connections having been completed, it was lowered to the bottom, and the pontoons were then removed. The City of Washington was enabled after a wait of three hours to proceed into the bay.

An officer of the steamer said that on Tuesday he witnessed a review of the regulars. Volunteers and drafted men were straggling into the town to be drilled. Blanco had drafted every able-bodied man that could be found, many of whom were said to be Cuban sympathizers, who would desert with their arms at the first opportunity. There were evidences of a good deal of fright among residents, and trying suspense.

The officers of the City of Washington thought that Havana could be easily captured, though some Krupp and Armstrong guns at Morro and Cabanas might give trouble. Intrenchments were being thrown up to the east of the city, a steam engine being used in the hoisting of materials. Other works were building at Santa Clara Fort, to the west.

The merchants and persons having business interests in Havana, including Spaniards, the officers say, want annexation to the United States. They see in annexation the only absolute assurance of peace and protection of life and property. The mass of the people are in sympathy with the insurgents. A body of insurgents was said to be encamped less than a day's march from Guanabacoa, which is across the bay from Havana, and on Tuesday last a filibuster expedition landed its stores only about ten miles east of the entrance to Havana Harbor. It was met by a detachment from the camp.

Capt. Frank Stevens of the City of Washington said he had no difficulty discharging his cargo and loading. The British Consul attended to his papers. One of the passengers said that a large and demonstrative crowd lined the water front when the passengers embarked.

W. H. Van Sickle, agent of the Standard Oil Company at Havana, was a passenger. He said that he had been ordered home to wait till the atmosphere in Cuba shall have cooled off. D. H. Madden, an American planter, said that he had been ruined by the devastation of the island.

The City of Washington will now be laid up.

BRITISH STEAMER JUSTIN BOUGHT.

Will Be Used as a Coal Transport to Follow Warships.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—The United States Government has purchased the British steamship Justin, to be used as a coal transport for the North Atlantic Squadron. The Justin arrived last week from Huelva. The Justin will carry about 4,000 tons of bituminous coal, and will follow the war ships.

The steam pilot boat Philadelphia, which has been purchased by the Government, will leave the Delaware Breakwater to-morrow for League Island, where she will be transferred to the naval authorities. The Philadelphia is to be fitted up as a torpedo boat, and will be put into commission as quickly as possible.

Red Cross Subscription in France.

PARIS, April 24.—The French Society for the Assistance of Wounded Soldiers has given $10,000 and has opened a subscription for the purpose of aiding the American and Spanish Red Cross Societies.

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STORAGE OF FURS.

Fur Garments and Fur Articles taken for Storage and guaranteed against loss or damage.

Repairing, Alterations and Remodelling of Fur Garments at very low rates.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

NAVY NEEDS MORE MEN.

New Vessels Cannot Be Manned Unless the Bill Increasing the Force Is Passed.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The navy is in need of men. It has exhausted its limit of 12,000, and still needs sailors to man several ships that have been recently bought or constructed. In fact, the navy has exceeded its limit by a few hundred men, but when the weeding out process of physical examinations is completed it will be reduced to its normal force.

When the collier Justin was ready to go to sea the other day the Commandant of the navy yard at New York could not find men to put on her. He advised the Navy Department and was instructed to employ the necessary men on the civil list, as the naval limit had already been exceeded.

There is no crew in sight for the Topeka, the St. Louis, and for other ships that will be ready soon. The Navy Department is nonplused. It does not know how these vessels are to be manned unless the Naval bill is passed and the limit of naval enlistment is increased.

The bill now in Congress will enlarge the force of the navy by nearly 2,000 men. That force now consists of 12,000 seamen and 700 apprentices. To these may be added the 2,500 marines and the naval militia of the coast States. The latter are, however, nothing more than State militia, and cannot be used, as militia, outside the boundaries of the United States, which means a marine league from the shore. They will not be very serviceable.

For fighting in Cuban waters, if the naval bill passes, some of them might be used in the additional force.

When this bill becomes a law, should it pass as it is drawn, the naval forces of the United States will consist of only about 14,000 men. A resolution or bill could increase it at any time, but it takes about as long to make a good sea fighter as it does to make a good land fighter, and the country could not organize a good force for the navy for months.

The Navy Department has taken great interest in the effort to increase the force. The provision is part of the naval appropriation law, and the fight on the cost of armor plate has blocked it in the Senate. An effort will be made to-morrow by the department and probably by the President to have the bill pressed forward to its passage. It may be possible to pass it to-morrow. If it should pass it will be signed immediately and a call made for the additional forces for the navy so as to have the men ready for the new ships as fast as they come into port or are fit for sea.

Yale's Gift to Her Namesake.

NEW HAVEN, April 24.—The Navy Department, through Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, has indorsed the steps now being taken at Yale to secure an appropriate gift to the auxiliary cruiser Yale; so also have the secretary to the President, John Addison Porter, '78, and many prominent alumni in New York and Washington. It is intended to raise a fund of $4,000 with which to purchase the gift, which will be decided upon later. The Yale pennant sent a few days ago has been accepted by the Navy Department.

SCHLEY PRESERVES SECRECY.

Only Commanders of Vessels Know of the Movements of the Flying Squadron's Ships.

FORT MONROE, Va., April 24.—For strategic purposes and for the protection of information that might be of value to the enemy, Commodore Schley of the flying squadron has established a practical censorship over those in his command relative to the divulging of the reason for any movement made or to be made by the squadron or individual ships of the squadron.

To more fully carry out that plan of protection to Government interests only commanding officers are made aware of such movements and the responsibility is thus minimized. It is for these reasons that the actual destination of the Minneapolis and Columbia is merely a matter of newspaper conjecture. The actual mission of the big cruisers is not and will not be made public, the Navy Department, Commodore Schley, and the commanders of the vessels being the sole possessors of information on the subject.

The conjectures as to the object for which Commodore Schley ordered them to sea last night are many. Protection of the steamship Paris, assistance to the battleship Oregon, capture of Spanish gunboats, and convoy for the transport Panther, now at Hampton Roads, are some of them. The latter theory is partially discredited because the Panther, with her nearly 700 officers and marines, lies in safety with the remaining ships of the squadron, off Fort Monroe, and evidently in no hurry to move.

As a matter of fact, the Panther itself has some protection, being pretty well armed with eight rapid-fire guns, which could be used effectively. All of the 700 men on board of her are in excellent condition, no patients occupying the sick berths.

The departure of the Columbia and Minneapolis last night created a great deal of excitement, but demonstrated in what fine condition all of the vessels of Commodore Schley's squadron are. From the time the signal was made on the flagship to the time the Minneapolis went by on her way to sea was less than an hour, and the Columbia followed in a few minutes. When the multitudinous duties to be performed, after an order to put to sea is given, are considered, thoroughness of discipline and capability of men are in splendid and practical evidence.

FLAG BLESSED IN CHICAGO.

A Priest Ranks It Next to the Cross as an Emblem of Civilization.

CHICAGO, April 24.—One thousand people were in and around the Church of the Nativity this afternoon when the Rev. Father J. M. Cartan, a veteran of the civil war, officiated in the ceremony of blessing the National emblem. Solemn services in the church prescribed by the Roman ritual for the blessing of battle flags preceded the open-air exercises. A chorus of forty voices sang Mozart's "Gloria."

Seventy acolytes assisted at the ceremonial, and at its conclusion the flag was lifted from the altar by two boys attired in silver-embroidered robes of white, and was kissed by each of the seventy boys in turn. It was then brought out by the priest, who said: "We are met here under thrilling circumstances. We are about to raise the greatest emblem of justice and civilization on earth, next to the cross." The flag was hoisted to the spire.

Night Demonstrations Prohibited.

LONDON, April 25.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"The Governor has issued a proclamation forbidding further manifestations at night. The rain, following an oppressively hot day, has seconded Señor Aguilera's efforts."

Senor Castelar Played Out.

LONDON, April 25.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Open letters to Señor Emilio Castelar, the Republican leader, are published begging him to help re-establish the Republic. They are utterly idle and vain, because Señor Castelar is played out."

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas H. Fletcher The Kind You Have Always Bought

NATIONAL GUARD AFFAIRS

Gens. Roe, Butt, and Smith Go to Albany and Confer with Gen. Tillinghast.

MEN READY FOR THE CALL

Gen. Howard Carroll Says the Dissatisfaction Expressed by Officers with the Adjutant General's Orders Is Based on a Misapprehension.

Major Gen. Roe, Commander of the New York State National Guard; Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt of the First Brigade, and Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith of the Fifth Brigade, left yesterday for Albany to confer with Gov. Black and Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast concerning the calling out and mobilization of the State troops. The call for volunteers from the President is expected to arrive some time to-day, and everything is in readiness for a prompt response.

When Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast made the statement as to the manner in which the State troops would be enlisted, it was said yesterday, he had made his plan on the supposition that the call for volunteers would be limited to 100,000. But now that the call has been issued for 125,000 and New York's quota will be about 11,000 instead of 8,000, the arrangement, it is believed, will be on entirely different lines. It is probable that most of the regiments which have the required strength of 1,000 men will be allowed to enlist in a body and be able to serve under their own commanders.

Gen. Howard Carroll made a statement yesterday with reference to the severe criticism which some of the line officers and members of the regiments had made of the orders exposed in Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast's communication. Said he: "I believe the criticism to be decidedly unjust and rather to emanate from a misapprehension on the part of the officers as to the significance of Gen. Tillinghast's statement. He has absolutely no desire to bring about any disintegration of the National Guard of this State, or, for that matter, of a single regiment. It may be true that the members of the Guard will be required to enlist as individuals, the same as any other volunteers, but I am confident that those regiments which have recruited up to their full strength in conformity with the United States Army regulations will be allowed to go intact and under their own officers.

An Incredible Supposition.

"It is quite incredible that Gen. Tillinghast should do anything which might prove detrimental to the State organization. He has always been thoroughly in sympathy with the men and officers, and, in fact, subordinated himself when he approved the measure providing for a field officer as commander of the State troops when formerly this position had always been occupied by the highest staff officer, namely, the Adjutant General. I anticipate no trouble at all when the final orders for mobilization are given, and feel that every officer will appreciate that the Adjutant General is doing what is best for the National Guard."

It is fully expected that the call for the State troops will be issued to-day, and when it comes it will find the regiments in this city ready. The rolls in the past few days have been largely increased, and one regiment at least is already beyond the required strength. The Seventh has 1,072 active members, and a waiting list of several hundred men, all of whom stood in the relation of recruits to the regiment, and who will at once take the places of any men who refuse to or cannot enlist as volunteers.

It was thought, when the first rumors of a possible call for volunteers were noised about that the National Guard would not profit by the recruiting enthusiasm, as those men who were actuated by a desire to serve their country in time of need were rather expected to enlist in the numerous volunteer regiments now being organized all over the city by individuals and societies of all kinds. The reason given for such expectation was that a Guardsman enlists for five years and volunteers only for the length of time their services are required.

Much to the surprise of the officers and the men, however, applications for membership in the National Guard began to pour in, and examining officers, Surgeons, and Adjutants were kept busy until a late hour every night in the several armories. Naturally not all the men who have applied for enlistment will be taken. The physical examination is almost as rigid as it is in the regular army, and besides the regiments are not at all anxious to enroll men who, when the temporary war enthusiasm has abated, will become what is termed by soldiers "deadwood." The last official returns sent to the Adjutant General's office a few days ago showed the aggregate strength of the Guard, irrespective of the general staff, to be 14,458 officers and men.

A Table of the Strength.

The following comparative table of the Guard's strength is based on the latest official muster, dated March 31, and on the latest records compiled by the Adjutants and non-commissioned staff, many of whom were busy the best part of yesterday computing the final strength before the expected call of to-day. Every officer who was seen yesterday about the figures expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with the work of recruiting done by his command.

In the annexed computation the column of recruits is left blank in several organizations, as with them the waiting list takes the place of recruits, they having reached the limit allowed by law:

FIRST BRIGADE.

Gen. McCoskry Butt.

Name.	Strength March 31.	Recruits.	Total.
9th Regiment	626	95	721
12th Regiment	700	102	802
22d Regiment	728	104	832
1st Battery	92	..	92
Total	2,146	721	2,447

FIFTH BRIGADE.

Gen. George Moore Smith.

Name.	Strength March 31.	Recruits.	Total.
7th Regiment	1,072	..	1,072
8th Regiment	533	90	623
69th Regiment	521	209	730
71st Regiment	694	158	852
2d Battery	91	..	91
Total	2,911	457	3,358

The First Signal Corps and Squadron A of this city are attached to Major Gen. Roe's headquarters and have their full complement, but have received large additions to their waiting lists.

The strength of the Second Brigade, Gen. James McLeer, at the last official enumeration, was 2,976. The Third, Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, numbered 3,078, and the Fourth, Gen. Peter C. Doyle, contained 2,310.

The Armories Quiet.

Little activity was in progress at the several armories yesterday. Most of them were entirely closed, and in the others a few members of the regiments met informally to discuss the situation and to see if any orders had been received.

Several officers who were seen said that nothing official had been received by them; but they expected to be called upon to-day and had arranged their affairs so that they could respond at an hour's notice. They also expressed satisfaction with the probable modification in the enlistment plan as outlined by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, and hoped that when the time for action came no discontent or ill-feeling would be in evidence in any of the organizations.

ALBANY, April 24.—Major Gen. Roe and Brig. Gen. Butt arrived in this city unexpectedly this afternoon. They held a conference with Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast which lasted for some time. Nothing was given out, but Gen. Roe says his mission here is to receive orders, and he will remain in Albany until he receives them. He declines to state when the Guard will be ordered out, saying he has no information to give.

It is believed here that the Guard will be ordered to rendezvous at Peekskill to-morrow or Tuesday. Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast said to-day that he expects to receive the call from the President to-morrow.

FIRST VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Gen. Butterfield and Col. Washington Speak at a Rally and Recruiting Continues.

A rally of the First New York Volunteer Artillery was held yesterday afternoon in the Central Opera House. Despite the rain, there were more than 1,500 persons present, and the most intense patriotic spirit was manifested.

Col. J. E. Bloom acted as Chairman, and there were present on the platform a detail from the Washington Continental Guard and a delegation from the Regimental Women's Auxiliary Corps. The meeting began with the singing of patriotic songs by Emily Pearl, five years old, and twelve little girls, carrying United States and Cuban flags.

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"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—Lancet.
Speedy, sure, gentle, British Medical Journal.

CAUTION: See that the label bears the signature of the firm, Andreas Saxlehner.

Col. Bloom, in introducing Gen. Daniel Butterfield, said that the regiment hoped to be the first volunteer regiment to be called out in the State of New York. This was greeted with cheers, which were continued as Gen. Butterfield stepped to the front of the platform. Gen. Butterfield said among other things: "The Lafayette Post have enrolled over 3,000 volunteers, and I would not be surprised to hear that they have to-day enrolled enough men to bring the roll up to 4,000. It is not necessary for me to talk to you of patriotism, for you have shown that you are patriotic by your presence here to-day."

As the General spoke there marched from the rear of the stage a man in the new uniform selected for the volunteers. The uniform is made up of a cloth of bluish-gray. The head will be covered by a wide-brim, dark blue felt hat, the brim caught up on the left side by a brass eagle. Pointing to the man, Gen. Butterfield continued:

"This is the uniform that the Lafayette Post have decided to present to the regiment, and the mixed colors mean that the blue and the gray will fight side by side for the honor of our country and the upholding of the Nation's honor."

Col. D'H. Washington, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the National Volunteer Reserves, was the next speaker. When the applause occasioned by his appearance had subsided, he said: "It is gratifying to see the patriotism displayed by you in coming out on such a miserable afternoon. I am sure that the spirit of 1898 is not more loyal than that of 1861, but then we fought brother to brother, while now we are all united to fight a common foe."

Short addresses were made by Lieut. Col. Franz Mayer and Capt. Chentworth of the Washington Continental Guards. Miss Camilla Martin sang "Good Old Glory" and "There's Room for One More Star."

Resolutions were passed thanking the Executive Committee of the National Volunteer Reserves for their help and co-operation, and commending the President and Congress for their action in the present war with Spain. A vote of thanks was also extended to the Lafayette Post for their kindness in equipping the regiment with uniforms, and to Col. J. Ruppert for the use of the Central Opera House.

While the meeting was in progress the recruiting officers were kept busy in the rear of the hall enrolling recruits. More than 300 men are said to have enlisted.

False Calls to Service.

Members of some of the National Guard regiments of this city have been the victims of bogus orders calling them to the armories until they have been made nervous lest when the real order does come they will not give it proper attention. These orders have been sent principally to men high in command. At first it was thought that these orders were forged merely in jest, but as two men received bogus orders within forty-eight hours it was decided that the action was malicious. Four of the men thus summoned have joined together in hiring detectives to run down the offender, and it is thought that the culprit will be caught if he attempts his trick again.

RECRUITING OFFICERS UNEASY.

They Fear Their Organizations Will Be Ignored by the Governor.

Most of the recruiting officers of the several regiments which are being raised throughout the city took a rest yesterday. Several of them were seen, however, and they reported that enlistments were coming in so fast that their work, as far as enrolling applicants is concerned, would be completed within a few days.

It has suddenly dawned on them, however, that their efforts, for the present at least, may be in vain. According to reports the quota of volunteers which the State of New York will be required to furnish, about 11,000, will be taken entirely from the National Guard, and they do not know, therefore, where their men would come in unless another call were made.

The recruiting officers fully expect that a second call will be issued, and this encourages them to proceed. They feel, however, that some recognition is due them, and say that if they are ignored entirely by the Governor they will appeal to the President for permission to go to the front regardless of the State organization.

Most of the recruiting stations were entirely closed, and many men who said they had not had time to apply for enrollment during the week went away disappointed. A particularly large crowd was in evidence at 19 Bowery, where Col. M. C. Hughes is raising a regiment. They were told to apply to-day.

Several recruiting tents will be erected to-day in Union and Madison Squares, and in City Hall and in Battery Parks. In front of each will be stationed a drummer and a fifer.

As nearly as can be ascertained the total of enlistments in the various regiments so far is within a few hundred of 10,000. Drills will be held in the Thirteenth and Sixty-ninth Regiment Armories to-day, both in the morning and afternoon.

PLANS IN GEORGIA.

A Body of State Troops Will Be Retained for Home Protection.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 24.—Gov. Atkinson this afternoon issued an order to all regimental commanders of the State troops to meet in his office to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

The object of the conference will be to discuss the ways and means f furnishing the United States Government with Georgia's quota of volunteers and at the same time recruiting the regiments as fast as their ranks are broken into.

Gov. Atkinson will not allow all of the troops to volunteer, but will keep half of them in Georgia for domestic defense. There is a general belief that many people will be thrown out of employment by the war, and that local troubles will arise among the laboring classes. It is thought the State troops will be needed here for the suppression of any domestic trouble, and also for the repulsion of any attempt that may be made to land on the Georgia coast.

Gov. Atkinson believes that Georgia is too near the seat of war and affords too tempting a sea front not to be attacked by the Spanish or by privateering parties.

Clara Barton Going to Tampa.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Miss Clara Barton will leave here for Tampa to-morrow night to join the Red Cross steamer Texas. With her will be Dr. E. W. Egan, Mr. Cobb of New York, and Miss Lucy Graves. They will reach Key West Thursday. The Texas is due there the same day.

PRINCE ALBERT CALLED HOME.

Belgium Heir Presumptive Sent for by His Father.

BRUSSELS, April 24.—The Count of Flanders has telegraphed his son, Prince Albert of Belgium, heir presumptive to the Belgian throne, now traveling in the United States, to return to Belgium immediately.

Malt-Nutrine

is the one malt tonic that is the strictly pure extract of malt. It is not "black beer." Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

TIME TO SEASON TROOPS

Two Months Will Be Needed to Make Fighters Out of the Best Guardsmen Who Volunteer.

25,000 TO BE LANDED IN CUBA

They Will Reinforce the Regulars Already in the Island—Spain's Best Troops on Hand Under a Competent General.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—It will be two months before any considerable part of the volunteer forces called out by the President's proclamation will be organized and ready for service. It takes time, and a great deal of it, according to army officers, to make a soldier even out of a crack National Guardsman. Those who have expected the volunteer army to move into Cuba within a short time will, therefore, have to possess their souls in patience, and wait until midsummer before they can expect these new forces to operate against Spain. The Secretary of War will send out to-morrow the orders for the enlistment and organization of the volunteer troops, and the work, so often delayed and postponed, will be commenced in earnest on Tuesday.

The machinery of the organization of the forces has been so perfected, it is said, that there will be no delay in getting the men together in camps and in equipping and arming and training them. But the most expeditious work cannot create an efficient army out of the militiamen in less time than two months. It may take three, and army men think it a pretty safe guess to say three, but an effort will be made to have at least 25,000 men well trained and equipped for service in Cuba in eight weeks from the day the order is issued from the War Department.

25,000 Volunteers to be Sent.

It is thought by the officials in that department that at least 25,000 men should be sent to the island at one time and as soon as possible to reinforce the regular troops there. To send fewer than that number would be, in their opinion, to invite disaster. Spain has not been entirely idle in Cuba during the last two or three months, while Congress and the Administration have been deliberating. It is said that some of the best troops that Spain has ever used in Cuba have been sent to the island recently. Good or bad, she has poured in quite a volume of them, and discipline and want will make them fight with desperation. According to the best estimates and information of the War Department, there are at least 40,000 to 50,000 well armed troops in the City of Havana alone. This does not include the volunteers and the conscripts that will be used in this emergency.

They are commanded by the best officer in the island, or that has been in the island on the side of Spain, since the departure of Martinez Campos. This is Arolas, the military commander of Havana, a thorough soldier, and one of the best men that has ever represented the power of Spain in the Western Hemisphere. Blanco is himself a General of experience, though in small campaigns. The Spaniards, cooped up in their fortified lines, deserted by their own Government which has withdrawn every vessel from Cuban or Puerto Rican waters, and seems inclined to withdraw them still further, deprived of food, and hopeless of receiving assistance from the mother country, will either lose heart and surrender, or gathering resolution from despair, fight to the bitter end.

Volunteers to Stay in Their States.

This is at least the opinion of men who have studied the Spanish character and the situation in Cuba. Such men do not expect the invasion of the island to be a pleasure journey or an easy and almost bloodless victory. They expect severe, even desperate and sanguinary, fighting. The Spaniard has done his best, always, when pent up in a Saragossa or when driven to the mountain fastnesses, and to the forest. Havana, it is feared, may prove a new Saragossa, in which the innocent will suffer with the guilty at great sacrifice.

Whatever course the regular army may adopt in Cuba immediately—whether it lands in the west and joins forces with the revolutionists and slowly forces the Spaniards into their lines of fortification, or whether it contents itself with occupying Cuban soil and renders such aid to the revolutionists as will make them able to cope with the Spaniards, whatever is done by the regulars, the work of organizing the volunteers will proceed slowly, as such work must proceed.

It is now planned to organize these forces in the different States and not in several great camps, which would be unwieldy and oppressive to the people of the vicinities chosen. The troops thus assembled will not be concentrated further until they are pretty well organized into regiments, brigades, and divisions. Then they will be moved to the coast and assembled in large bodies and put through the final training for their work in Cuba. It is thought that about 25,000 of the best troops from Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, and some other States can be got into shape in about two months. The rest of the forces may require three or four months. It will depend, of course, upon the degree of training they have had as National Guardsmen.

Hard Training to Make Fighters.

An officer in responsible and high command said to-day: "It is one thing to look like a soldier, and another thing to be a soldier. In an illustrated paper of last week we saw a picture of a crack regiment marching down its armory floor. The soldiers looked very handsome, and I have no doubt are just as fine looking a body of men as could be found on the globe. I know personally that they can outdrill the Prussian Guard. But they are not soldiers. They cannot clean their own rifles. When they go into camp they are fed by caterers from the city.

"They cannot cook their own food. They could not, I fear, carry the sixty pounds that every soldier in our army must carry on his back on the march. It requires time to make an army even out of such excellent material. We think we have an army to our hands in the National Guards, but you will see that when they are got together they will be very far from being an army in any real sense, and will have to be drilled and taught just like so many recruits, because in their militia service they have learned few of the things real fighters and hard campaigners must know."

"Working as hard and as fast as possible, it will not be possible for the drillmasters to train these troops, or for the War Department to equip them, season them, and teach them to take care of themselves in a shorter time than two months. At the end of that time, however, we should have an army that can compete with anything in the world, for we have the right sort of material, and we can make good soldiers in less time than any other country. But do what we may, we cannot have a volunteer army fit to send to Cuba for fully two months from the time an order gets out for its enlistment."

Mr. Meiklejohn, the Assistant Secretary of War, is busily engaged in supervising the general preparations for the transportation of the troops overland and also to Cuba, for which a large number of vessels will be chartered. In the Quartermaster's office nearly the whole clerical force was on hand.

The details are far from complete, but Quartermaster General Ludington believes everything will be in readiness by the time the troops are ready to move. It may be that the railroad arrangements for the transfer of the troops overland will be left to the immediate charge of the Quartermasters of the various army departments, who are fully acquainted with the facilities at hand for doing this work. Some understanding with the railroads on the basis of uniform rates of travel will be arranged if possible, but, so that the soldiers may be sent by the shortest possible route with the least charge to the Government.

Questions of equipment of the troops with the uniforms and tents also are to be settled, although many of the State organizations are prepared in this respect. The department has a number of branches in which tents, uniforms, &c., are manufactured, but it will be compelled to call on the services of outside firms to meet the present demands.

Gen. Miles was at his office in the War Department for some time in conference with his staff officers. Anticipating service in the field, the General has had manufactured several hundred sabre-tatched, or officers' dispatch, cases, which are in use among the European armies. These are manufactured of leather, are about nine inches square, and can be attached to the belt around the officer's waist. With them is a fairly good-sized isinglass map case, by which an officer may always have at hand an outline of the country he is traversing.

To-morrow morning the War Department will send out to the Governors of the States a request for their proportionate number of troops under the President's call. The roll of officers who will muster them in has been prepared and the officers are ready to start for the local rendezvousing points as soon as necessary. Some of the War Department officers think that the volunteer army should be ready to start on its way to the central points of concentration in two weeks' time. Meanwhile the Commissary Bureau is making arrangements for feeding the army, and the Quartermaster's Department for its transportation.

SOLDIERS AT WASHINGTON.

Entire National Guard of the District of Columbia to Camp There.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The people of the District of Columbia will see a great many soldiers this week. By direction of the President, the entire National Guard of the District, 1,600 strong, has been ordered into camp to-morrow morning at Soldiers' Home, under the command of Brig. Gen. Harries.

The guard will not be directly in the service of the United States Government, but, being in camp, fully equipped and armed, will be in a position for instant service in case of demand.

Ohio Guard Under Waiting Orders.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 24.—The entire Ohio National Guard is under waiting orders. Regiments are ordered to report at their armories at 8 A. M. to-morrow for immediate mobilization.

Pennsylvania Reserves Leave.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—The Signal Corps of the Pennsylvania Naval Reserves left here last night for Cape Henlopen under orders which arrived from Washington. The corps is under the command of Lieut. E. S. Rhoads. A signal station will be established there and the entrance to Delaware Bay will be carefully guarded.

THE PLANS IN NEW JERSEY.

Munitions of War to be Transferred to Sea Girt To-day.

SEA GIRT, N. J., April 24.—Everything is now in readiness at the State camp for the mobilization of New Jersey's volunteer quota to be required under President McKinley's proclamation calling for 125,000 men. To-morrow morning Quartermaster General Richard A. Donelly will arrive from Trenton and personally superintend the transfer of supplies and munitions of war which have already been placed on cars at Trenton and which will arrive here early to-morrow morning.

There are 500 tents to be shipped, and they will occupy the centre of the camp ground in close proximity to the mess rooms. Under directions from headquarters 200 workmen have been employed from Manasquan to put the camp in complete order by Tuesday morning, so that following the President's signature to the Army bill all will be in readiness to receive the troops, which are expected to move on Tuesday. The Quartermaster General will be assisted in his duties at the camp ground to-morrow by Col. Cyrus S. Loutrell of Orange and Col. George G. Felton of Camden, members of his staff.

While in camp the soldiers will not be put on a full war footing, although the discipline exacted will be far more severe than prevails during the annual holiday encampments. The camp is admirably adapted for target practice, both at short and long range. The troops will wear fatigue uniforms, the regular army web belt and slouch hat.

It is generally believed here that the First and Third Regiments will be called out by the Governor. Should the Third Regiment be selected it will include several companies from the coast and neighboring towns in Monmouth County.

A special detail of five men has been sent to the new signal station at Barnegat. They are from the Naval Militia of New Jersey, and include Chief Quartermaster Charles Davenport and Signal Masters Henry Schroeder, Jr., Arthur de Patten, E. L. Whigan, and John Beckwith. The naval militia will also be called upon to assist in manning additional signal stations on the Jersey coast.

A SCHOOL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Athletic and Boat Club Members Will Prepare Recruits.

Members of the various athletic and boat clubs in New York are actively engaged in forming a military organization on a large scale. It will constitute a school of instruction in the infantry drill regulations of the army. Men volunteering will be formed into companies, and sent to the front when needed.

Men so situated that dependent families prevent their volunteering until absolutely required will continue the organization, and be prepared to protect the city and to proceed to the front if a crisis comes.

All willing to join are invited to send their names to the Recruiting Committee, whose offices are at 56 Pine Street. The members of the committee are Lieut. S. M. Phillips, Chairman; Edward P Cunningham, Harold H. O'Connor, and H. Schieffelin Sayres, Secretary.

Women Prepare to Lend Aid.

At a meeting of the Martha Washington Lodge, Women's Auxiliary Branch, which was held last night in Lohman's Hotel, Williamsburg, it was decided to reorganize the society in such manner as to enable it to actively assert its patriotic feelings by lending aid to the families whose husbands or sons have volunteered their services to the country. This action has been prompted particularly by the fact that the husbands of many of the members are veterans and a fair percentage of the sons have already enlisted.

Early Graduation at West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 24.—The class of '98 at the Military Academy will not be graduated on next Tuesday, as has been reported. From official sources it is learned, however, that an early graduation is regarded as positive.

WASHINGTON CONDUIT GUARDED.

National Guard May Be Assigned to Protect Federal Buildings.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—A portion of the National Guard of this city, which has been called out for duty in instruction camps, has been placed on duty along the conduit bringing the water supply from Great Falls on the Potomac to this city.

There is some talk of a military detail to guard public buildings and the White House. No order has been issued in this line, but Col. Bingham, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, has spoken favorably of the plan.

MICHIGAN TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

National Guard to Go into Camp at Island Lake To-morrow.

DETROIT, April 24.—General Order No. 5 to the Michigan National Guard was issued from Military Headquarters at 4:30 this afternoon as follows:

"First, Second, Third, and Fifth Infantry, First and Second Independent Battalions, field staff, bands, M. N. G., will move to Island Lake Tuesday, April 26, in heavy marching order. Every rifle, blanket, and overcoat will be taken. Senior officers on the trains will command; camp will be regimental. Camp pay as usual. Commanding officers will report to Quartermaster General on arrivel. Men unfit for duty will not be taken to camp.

Patriotism of Red Men.

The Great Council of the Order of Red Men at Philadelphia has sent out a proclamation to all the order throughout the country recommending that they take such action as will relieve from payment of dues such members as enlist for service during the present war. The order in a patriotic postscript tenders to President McKinley the faithful fealty of its 200,000 members, pledging in the country's cause their sympathy, prayers, and arms.

Troop C Buying Horses.

Several members of Troop C assembled in the armory, at North Portland and Myrtle Avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday and eagerly inquired if any orders had been received. They were informed that nothing had yet arrived, but it was announced that Capt. Clayton had purchased twelve more horses for the troop. He anticipated an advance in cavalry horses in the near future and for that reason made the purchase while he could obtain them at a reasonable figure.

Marylanders Eager to Enlist.

BALTIMORE, April 24.—Arrangements have been completed at Pimlico for the mobilization of the Maryland National Guard, and by 5 o'clock to-morrow evening "Old Dixie" will have within its inclosures nearly 2,500 men ready to respond to the call of the Government for volunteers.

Adjt. Gen. L. Allison Wilmer said this afternoon that if the Government did not require from Maryland more than her quota of 1,900 there would be nearly 600 very much disappointed men at the camp when their comrades march away.

Pennsylvania Troops Ready.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 24.—Gov. Hastings and Adjt. Gen. Stewart have everything in readiness to mobilize the National Guard of Pennsylvania at Mount Gretna, the instant they receive President McKinley's call for volunteers.

A Startler.

Teacher (showing off his pupils)—Now, Johnny, tell us how the earth is divided.

Johnny (vivaciously)—By earthquakes, Sir.—Boston Traveler.

Not Noisy.

The man who never says anything unless he really has something to say doesn't say much, as a rule.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Special Sale

Pearl-Handled Knives

Pearl Carving Set, 3 Pieces, sterling mountings, best English steel, crocus finish, in case - - - - - - - - $9.50
Pearl Handle Medium Knives, per set of six - - - - - - $6.75
Pearl Handle Dessert Knives, per set of six - - - - - - $5.40
Pearl Handle Fruit Knives, per set of six - - - - - - $4.80
Pearl Handle Nut Picks, per set of six - - - - - - - $2.40

We also desire to call attention to a full line of Cutlery in Sterling, Plate, Stag, Ivory, Celluloid, Pearl and Rubber; with Plated or Steel Blades.

The Meriden Company,
Silversmiths
and Makers of Gold and Silver Plate.
Madison Square, 208 Fifth Avenue.

Cottolene

has every virtue that lard lacks. Lard has many faults that Cottolene is without. Cottolene is composed of refined cottonseed oil and carefully prepared beef suet and is as pure, healthful, and nutritious as the highest grade salad oil. As good as the best olive oil for frying and better than any other material for shortening, Cottolene is even more economical to use than lard.

The genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in one to ten pound yellow tins, with our trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Montreal.

The Wanamaker Store

A Business That Is Always Moving

EACH week has a history all its own in our business. To-day's special offerings are different from any that have preceded them. It is the knowledge of this fact that is so rapidly widening the circle of our daily readers. And the reading inspires large buying because New York is comprehending more perfectly the exceptional chances afforded by a great business. "Bargain" is not a degraded word here.

A Slash at the Silks.

DOWN they go! They are the prettiest and best of their kinds, but if they are cheaper they'll go quicker. That fault will be fixed in short order.

They are principally Foulards, as the following detail will show. Nearly all twenty-seven inches wide. And they are all *new*, picked carefully, owned exclusively, and were marked at fair prices. They were cheap considering quality and cost, but we'll forget what they cost us.

HALF PRICES, therefore,—and this the very beginning of the season! Come and take them.

At 50c., were $1—Brocaded block Taffetas, in green and white, cerise and green, heliotrope and gold, cardinal and white, green and purple.

At 45c., were 85c.—Brocaded diamond Taffetas; six pretty colorings.

At 40c., were 85c.—Twilled Foulards, printed cardinal and black, bouquets on black, beige and white, and grasshopper green.

At 65c., were $1.25—Twilled Foulards; scrolls of black with white on cardinal, brown, rose, beige, pink, cerise, chartreuse and green.

At 45c., were 95c.—Twilled Foulards; all printed in hair-line plaids of pretty colorings.

At 50c., were $1—Twilled Foulards, printed white on mignonette, black on lavender.

At 50c., were 95c.—Twilled Foulards, printed black on pink, cardinal, yellow, gray, blue, bluet, brown and beige.

At 65c, were $1.25—Twilled Foulards, printed black with white on beige, brown, pink, cardinal, cerise, old rose and green.

At 70c., were $1.35—Twilled Foulards, all white ground, printed with waves of color; in wide spaced bayadere stripes.

International Synthesis

PARIS and New York are arm in arm in the Novelty Dress Goods business. That's the case with the Paris novelties just arrived. Samples come. Orders are given. Presto, the goods are here! Paris and New York welcome them in unison. A partial list follows:—

Silk-and-wool ribbon bayadere crepon Barege, self-colored in navy blue, gray and mode, at $3 a yard.

Silk-and-wool self-colored check crepon Grenadine, at $3.50 a yard.

All-wool two-toned crepon ripple Grenadine, in five different combinations, at $3 a yard.

Baby ribbon silk bayadere stripe Grenadine, in self-colors of tan, gray, yale blue, reseda and navy blue, at $3.50 a yard.

Handsome self-colored satin plaid silk-and-wool Grenadine, at $3 a yard.

Tamboured check crepon Grenadine, in combinations of white with colors, at $3 a yard.

Cluster Bayadere stripes of silk gauze, in black on grounds of high-colored silk-and-wool grenadine Crepon, at $3 a yard.

Self-colored silk plisse Carmelite, in gray, tan, brown, yale blue, reseda and metal gray, at $3.50 a yard.

Silk-and-wool crepon Barege, in all the stylish light colorings; castor, gray, cadet, reseda, brown, navy blue, cardinal and cream, at $2.75 a yard.

A Triple Alliance in Gloves

IN the A. T. Stewart days this store did the largest glove business in the country. We propose that history shall repeat itself, because our efforts will deserve the encore.

Our facilities for getting gloves are peculiarly good, and we enjoy a masterful position in that regard. It is the growth of years, and its purpose is to enable us *to sell better gloves for the money than others sell.* That's the whole theory of mercantile competition.

Here is the practical exemplification of the theory as applied to gloves:—

First, the *Princess May*, which we believe is the only real kid glove now sold in the country at the price. Made especially for us, and a magnificent quality. *One Dollar a Pair.*

Second, the *Burmont*, another marked specialty, and more glove for the money than you can find elsewhere. Real kid, embroidered, in all colors and black and white. *One Dollar and a Half.*

Third, the *Dauphine*, a splendid quality, standing alone in its class as do the others in theirs. *One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents.*

Bric-a-Brac at Half Prices.

VERY often the art-connoisseur and the bargain-hunter are united in the same person, hence there will be some early calls here this morning. This is a matter which appeals to the gatherer of pretty things. We have cut prices squarely in two on a very excellent collection of French and English Vases, Plates and Ceramic Art Goods.

Royal Worcester, at half prices.
Royal Bonn, at half prices.
Teplitz, at half and two-thirds prices.

That tells a good deal of the story, but not all;—although it will probably tell quite enough for most people.

Here's the whole of it:—

ROYAL WORCESTER VASES
At $1, were $2 — At $4.50, were $9
At $9, were $18 — At $15, were $30

ROYAL BONN VASES
At $1, were $2 — At $2, were $4
At $4.50, were $9 — At $5, were $10
and up to $27.50, were $55

TEPLITZ VASES
At $1.75, were $3.50 — At $4.50, were $9
At $2.75, were $5.50 — At $6, were $12
At $3, were $6 — At $7.50, were $15

CERAMIC ART GOODS
At $12.50, were $25 — At $17.50, were $35
At $27, were $54 — At $30, were $60

SEVRES VASES
At $1.65, were $3.25 — At $2.50, were $5
At $2, were $4 — Up to $45, were $90
Manicure and Desk Sets, at $15, were $33.
Beautiful China "Head" Plates, open lace edges, at $3, were $5.
French and English Fancy Plates, at $1 and $1.50 each, value $36 per dozen.

Main Aisle.

An Oracle in Carpets

WHEN our big Carpet Store speaks it pays buyers of carpets at retail to listen. Our carpet store is a law unto itself, an exception—not a freak. Our carpet store controls great quantities of Velvet Carpets—the sorts that are fair and cheap at $1.35 and $1.50. To-day we select 5,000 yards of them, fine patterns, with all the tone, sheen and silkiness of high-grade Wilton. They are to go at

$1.10 a Yard.

In Spring-time the housekeeper's thoughts fondly turn to carpets; and here are the carpets.

We sell Linoleums and Inlaid Linoleums with colorings all through.

We bring Straw Mattings direct from China and Japan, and that's the cause of their cheapness here—four hundred patterns.

Ribbon Flags. ON the first floor a counterful of chromatic patriotism in several forms. The handsome little ribbon flags for buttonhole or decorative use are prominent. These vivid little beauties are in great demand, and we have prepared plenty of them to meet the call. We sell them by the flag, or by the yards of flags, as you wish. All silk.

5-8-inch wide flags, 1c. each, 13c. yard.
1 1-4-inch wide flags, 2c. each, 15c. yard.
1 5-8-inch wide flags, 3c. each, 20c. yard.
1 7-8-inch wide flags, 4c. each, 25c. yard.
2 1-2-inch wide flags, 5c. each, 30c. yard.
2 3-4-inch wide flags, 6c. each, 35c. yard.

Red, white and blue ribbons in twelve widths, from 1-2 in. to 7 in.

Women's Handkerchiefs. IF you should examine them with a magnifying glass you'd like them more—but the prices should be the medium of vision. They're better for the money than other folks will give you, and other cheap handkerchiefs are in the market.

At 12 1-2c.—160 dozen good quality women's handkerchiefs, in 19 handsome patterns; some are scalloped and embroidered; others hemstitched and embroidered; also the newest lace effects. Were never sold under 25c. each.

At 18c.—A lot of French lace-trimmed hemstitched; imported to sell at 25c.

Broadway.

Summer Suggestions

From the Upholstery Store

ARRIVALS of beautiful new goods for Summer furnishings have been frequent during recent days. We feel satisfied now that we have about *all* the really desirable fabrics, and *know* that they're moderately priced. We can give only a hint here and there. For instance:

About Curtains. A dotted muslin, ruffled and scalloped, 32 in. wide — goods direct from St. Gall—are selling at 25c. to 40c. a yard. Soft, white, delicate grenadines that wear and launder well, ten new styles at 25c. a yard. They're very popular.

Here are some that have just been reduced:

Ruffled Muslin Curtains, plain and figured centers, 3 yards long, 6 patterns; 85c. pair. With dotted and figured centers, 6 patterns; $1.15.

SUMMER COTTAGE PORTIERES

These are lightweight curtains in four colors; some of them in Bagdad stripe effects; to close at $1 each; were $2.50.

English Chintzes and Cretonnes. THERE has already been great demand for them, and we think they'll constantly grow in favor. We've anticipated their popularity. Cretonnes in many colorings and designs, especially fine for hangings, as low as 30c. a yard. Some in beautiful Oriental patterns up to 60c.

Chintzes, with floral designs on white grounds, now being used extensively for wall hangings and coverings, are shown in excellent assortment. On these, prices begin at 55c. a yard, and up to $1.

Utility Boxes. STILL another arrival. Not in a long time has anything offered here won such instant favor. We have them in four sizes, lined with printed sateen and covered with dainty cretonnes or with the darker Oriental prints; ornamental handles and hinges. $2.25 to $3.

Awnings and Slip Covers. WE wish to impress upon our public the advantage of placing their orders at once for new awnings or for furniture slip coverings so as to facilitate prompt deliveries. A sudden change in the temperature will create a lively demand for them. We're perfectly equipped in the matter of hanging awnings, and know you'll be satisfied with the charges. A good assortment of patterns.

In slip coverings, the best linens made, Jacquards, dimities, English and domestic glazed Chintzes, cretonnes in many styles, all reasonably priced. Also, a showing of fine new tickings.

Down Pillows. BEAUTIFULLY covered pillows will go quickly at reduced prices. Some with India print coverings, that were good values at $1.75, are now $1.25; with jute tapestry, were $2.50, now $1.75.

Third floor.

Chairs for Solid Comfort. THE Morris Chair—everybody knows what a truly comfortable chair it is. We want you to know how cheaply you may buy them here, and what a large variety we're showing. There's a brief mention of just a few below, as hints of the great stock and little prices:

At $3.75—Oak frame, with wide arms and spindled sides; cast brass rod to adjust back; denim covered cushions.

At $4.50 — Quartered oak frame, with spindled sides; cast brass rods to adjust back; denim covered cushions.

At $8—Imitation mahogany frame, with wide arms and spindled sides; cast brass rod to adjust back; corduroy cushions filled with hair.

At $10.50 — Quartered oak frame, with spindled sides; heavy arms; corduroy cushions filled with hair.

At $13.50—Quartered oak frame; golden oak finish; spindled sides, claw feet; corduroy cushions filled with hair.

Fourth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

SHERMAN ABOUT TO RETIRE

Secretary of State Compelled by Failing Health to Lay Down His Official Work.

DAY OR DAVIS AS SUCCESSOR

President McKinley Expected to Promote the Assistant Secretary—Mr. Sherman Talks About the Coming Change.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Secretary of State Sherman has not retired from the Cabinet, but he says that he expects to do so at an early day. He pronounces as premature the report that he already has placed his resignation in the hands of the President. The Secretary was seen to-night at his residence, and in response to inquiries concerning the truth or falsity of the rumors of his retirement which have been rife for several days past, he said:

"Yes, it is true that I intend to withdraw from the Cabinet, but the statement that I have handed my resignation to the President is incorrect. I cannot say just when I shall take that step, nor can I discuss the question as to who will be my successor."

Mr. Sherman said that his contemplated retirement from the Department of State was due solely to his conviction that the trying labors of the place demanded in the present emergency the services of a younger and more active man. He referred to the fact that he was now seventy-five years old, and said that, while he was not in actual ill-health, he felt that his strength was no longer equal to the task imposed by the office, and was willing to step aside for some one with fewer years and greater physical vigor.

While, as Mr. Sherman states, he has not been a serious sufferer from any specific form of sickness, it is known that the failing of his strength, due to his declining years, has been accelerated of late, so much so that his physician has urged upon him the necessity of abandoning active official life. Since the Cuban crisis began to make the meetings of the Cabinet more frequent and more protracted, the tax upon the aged Secretary of State has increased, and on several occasions he has been obliged to leave before the Cabinet concluded its sitting.

He has been able to remain at the department for a short while, and the burden of the Spanish negotiations has fallen on Assistant Secretary Day. It is understood that these facts were so impressed upon Mr. Sherman by his medical adviser that the Secretary concluded that if he expected to preserve his strength from utter collapse he must retire.

The assumption is general that Judge Day will be promoted to the Secretaryship of State. When Mr. Sherman resigns the place, President McKinley would prefer a man of greater diplomatic experience and of a longer and broader public career for the first place in his Cabinet, but he has great confidence in Mr. Day's judgment and ability, and the fact that the Assistant Secretary really has been acting as Secretary of State throughout the negotiations with Spain, and, therefore, is more familiar with the diplomatic status of that affair than any other man in the country will, it is believed, turn the scale in his favor. Judge Day left this city for his home in Ohio this afternoon, and it is surmised that his visit has to do with the change of office.

Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota is regarded in some quarters as a possible successor to Secretary Sherman. As Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, he has been brought into thorough touch with the Spanish-Cuban matter. He enjoys repute as a specialist in international law, and he has been in consultation with the President frequently of late. Senator Davis's term will expire March 3, 1899, and it is pointed out that he would have more to gain than to lose by serving a year in the Cabinet, whether or not he intends to be a candidate for re-election. Some of the friends of Charles Emory Smith, recently appointed Postmaster General, are disposed to believe that he will be promoted to the Premiership. His experience as a diplomat, it is asserted, qualifies him peculiarly for the place. The President is likely to consider him fully fit for the post, and it is surmised that Mr. Smith would himself prefer the State Department.

ODD FREAK OF LIGHTNING.

Said to Have Overturned a Bed and Knocked a Woman Senseless—Sent a Plank Outside, Spinning.

During the heavy storm about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon lightning struck the house at 1,108 Woodruff Street in Bronx Borough, in which Edward Buttikofer lives with his two sisters, Cecilia and Lillian.

According to the inmates of the house, the lightning struck the southeast corner, entering a second-story bedroom window, the sills of which were torn out and the glass smashed. It played around the room, overturned a bed and went out of a northeast window. Thence it ran down a water pipe and tore the roof from a piazza, throwing a plank for nearly a hundred feet in the air. It entered a lower floor sitting room where Miss Cecilia was sitting, and, ripping the matting up from the floor, knocked her senseless. Then it went out.

Edward Buttikofer was in the adjoining parlor, and Lillian was in the kitchen. Hearing the noise, they ran in and picked up Cecilia. She was soon restored to consciousness.

An alarm of fire was sent in, and the engines responded. There was no fire, but the damage was reported to be about $200.

BROOKLYN ASYLUM STRUCK.

Five Hundred Hebrew Orphans Badly Frightened by Lightning.

A bolt of lightning struck a flagpole on the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, at Ralph Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. It shattered the pole, and tore off a large part of the tiled roof. The 500 children in the asylum, ranging in age from three to sixteen years, were badly frightened, and Superintendent Paul Lazarus and his assistants had considerable trouble trying to quiet them.

They at once ordered the fire drill, and finally succeeded in getting the children into the supper room. In the meantime a large crowd had gathered in front of the asylum, and began surging in on the grounds. The reserves of the East Parkway Station were called out, and drove the crowd back. The damage to the building is estimated at $1,000.

Think the Girl Tried Suicide.

Mamie Potter, a nineteen-year-old girl, who took a room at Walsh's Hotel, Surf Avenue and Henderson's Walk, Coney Island, Saturday night, was found there early yesterday morning by a chambermaid, who saw that she was suffering from poison. Dr. John Ward was summoned, and he saved her life. She said she lived at 244 West Fortieth Street, Manhattan, but would give no explanation of her action. She was locked up by the Coney Island police on a charge of attempted suicide.

Mrs. R. L. Stevenson's Illness.

Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, widow of the novelist, who has been ill at the Hotel Albert, University Place and Eleventh Street, was reported as greatly improved yesterday. Mrs. Stevenson came to New York about a month ago. She has several friends here, and intended spending a few weeks with them before going to London to assist Sidney Colvin in getting out a book on the life and work of her husband.

Thomas M. Smith a Suicide.

NEWARK, N. J., April 24.—Thomas M. Smith, formerly of Hartford, Conn., but who for several years had boarded at the Mansion House, in Montclair, shot and killed himself in his room this morning. No one heard the shot, and Mr. Smith had been dead some hours when found. Smith was a bachelor, fifty-eight years old. For some time he had been in poor health, and he recently underwent an operation. His brother, who lives in New York, was summoned and made arrangements to have the body sent to Hartford.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 24.—The four-story building occupied by the Great Western Printing Company, at 511 and 513 Market Street, was gutted by fire to-night. Loss, $80,000. The Laclede and Imperial Hotels, situated near-by, caught fire, but were not damaged.

EVIDENCE OF DIVINE DESIGN.

Rev. T. R. Slicer and Rev. M. St. C. Wright Discuss It in the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church.

The Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Lenox Avenue, was well filled last night at the second of the series of special vesper services of the church. An interesting musical programme and two addresses were enjoyed.

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor of All Souls' Unitarian Church, spoke on "God in History." He said in part:

"History is not a panorama in which insensate objects are moved whithersoever God wills, but a drama in which creatures move whither they will as a part of the Divine intelligence. It has passed through periods almost like those of human life, with infancy, adolescence, and manhood, and sometimes a decrepit nation has shown how tradition has killed thought and has gone down to die because it was too old and weak to live.

"The fifth century before Christ was the great century before Christ. From the middle of the sixth to the middle of the fifth century the Divine hand was so seen in human affairs that it might seem as if there were a very apparition of God in the field of history. Then it was that Confucius uttered those great ethical principles which formed the very thought of China, and later of Japan. Then occurred the Buddhistic revolt against Brahmanism, which, it is not too much to say, was the most marvelous manifestation of God in history. Later there began growing up in Palestine the conditions that were to culminate in the war of the Maccabean independence, that was in itself a preparation for the liberty-loving heresy of the Christ when He should come.

"Now we come to treat of what is difficult to understand—the damming up of the stream of Jewish ethical passion by the introduction of Roman rule. It was the old fable of the camel and the tent over again. Rome was asked to look in at Jewish affairs; she looked in and poked in and came in and staid in. Was this a misfortune, a hindrance of the thought of God, a disaster? For the Jew, comparatively, yes. For the world, emphatically, no. I don't mean that by it the field was opened for the development of Christianity. That is open to debate. But by it it gave a wider field to the Jew himself; it resulted ultimately in the marriage of Hellenic thought and ethical Jewish passion.

"I do not think it was an accident that when Spain did that most melancholy thing, captured Granada and expelled the Moor and set back civilization we know not how many years, (inserting conditions which the Arab could have mightily bettered,) the act should have preceded only by a little while two great events of huge contrast—the pall of darkness in the Inquisition and the grating of the keels of the little ships of Columbus on West Indian shores. These two events expelled the Jew, the Moor, and the freethinker from Catholic Europe, and furnished them at least a refuge and home in a free land.

"I do not doubt that what Julian taught was much better than what Constantine lived, but the student of history sees much better results from Julian's death than would have come from his triumph."

The Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, pastor of the church, spoke on "Purpose and Providence." He said that purpose was the distinctive characteristic of life and mind.

"It is nothing of extravagance in science to say that life in general form is a fact of existence," he continued, "and that the universe is not a mechanism but an organism. If this be true, purpose runs through all existence. Let us discover it by taking something universal and seeing if there is purpose in that.

"Now, the meaning of the word nature is 'she that shall bring to birth.' If nature is in travail with nothing, and has no intention, then purpose is dead, and we are all of us no more dignified than the dust on which we stand. We do not believe in designs nowadays as our fathers did, but more than they ever could, we believe in design. We are often asked, Does the Universe see and seek? It certainly produces creatures that both see and seek. In the so-called animate creation I see a purpose in the order of human life and in the progress of that order."

Mr. Wright denied that pure chance could produce the combinations of living cells that make a flower or a man, first on the ground that it could not furnish the favorable conditions necessary to preserve the form, and secondly, in the matter of probability.

"You can hold thirteen trumps at whist," said he, "but only once in 650,000,000,000 times, according to statistics. Now what is the holding of thirteen trumps, a quarter of a pack, compared to the marshaling of cells to form a man?" The speaker brought out before closing the idea that purpose must have something adequate to account for it—Providence. There were no such things as special providences, he said; they were nonsensical. But there was a Providence manifested in the order of the world.

MISTAKEN FOR BURGLARS.

Three Young Pennsylvanians Walked Many Miles to Enlist.

Eugene Reilly, twenty-one years old, John McGregor, twenty years old, and George Parry, twenty-one years old, all of Morea, Penn., were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Worth, in Brooklyn, on a charge of vagrancy. They arrived in Brooklyn on Saturday, after having walked all the way from Pottsville, Penn., with the intention of enlisting in the United States Navy at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

They called on a friend, James Belmont, at 243 Warwick Street, and had supper with him. He left them after the meal and promised to be back at 10 o'clock, and the three young men sat down on the stoop to wait for him. He did not come at the appointed time, and they were so exhausted that they fell asleep where they were sitting.

The neighbors thought they were burglars and called a policeman, who arrested them. When they explained to the Magistrate that they desired to enlist in the navy he at once discharged them and directed them to the navy yard.

SURGEONS USE A TROLLEY CAR.

Their Ambulance Breaks Down in Answering a Hurry Call.

A call reached Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning that an ambulance was wanted at Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, where it was said a man was bleeding to death from a stab wound. The ambulance was sent out in charge of Dr. Nutt, with John Searles as driver. As the vehicle was turning the corner of Twenty-second Street and Second Avenue, the rear axle snapped.

Just at that point an electric car was bowling along, and without a second's hesitation Dr. Nutt jumped on it, and explaining matters quickly to the motorman, urged him to hurry. The man put on full power, and the car went on to Fourteenth Street without a stop, regardless of two passengers inside who wanted to get off and several persons who wanted to get on.

In front of 229 East Fourteenth Street Christopher Wheeler, a baker, of 160 Second Avenue, was found suffering from a deep scalp wound, received by a fall. He was carried to the hospital when a second ambulance had been called.

Canadian Savings Deposits.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Globe.

It is pointed out that while the reduction in the rate of interest on Government and Post Office Savings Bank deposits from 3½ to 3 per cent. has materially reduced the liability for interest, it has not deterred depositors from increasing their deposits. The aggregate at their credit in both departments on June 30 last was $48,934,975.72, and on Nov. 30, $49,263,594.75, an increase of $328,619.03. On the total deposits a saving to the country's revenue at the rate of $246,817 per annum has been effected. It is argued, therefore, that the same result may flow from a further reduction of interest, that the deposits may not be diminished, but that the country may make a further large saving in interest.

Thinks It Was the Lumber.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Globe.

We trust the Americans will never again use the argument that they do not want our lumber. The very first act of the present war was the capture of a boatload of lumber by an American cruiser, and it is clear that the capture is rated high. A correspondent says: "Thousands of citizens and soldiers are flocking to the docks to welcome the victors and the prisoners."

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

THE WAR REVENUE BILL

Mr. Dingley Will Ask the House to Take It Up To-day and Pass It To-morrow.

THE SENATE WILL DELAY IT

Likely to be Made the Basis of a Long Financial Discussion—Democrats in Both Houses Favor an Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The House to-morrow will take up the War Revenue bill. The Republicans and Democrats hold widely divergent views as to the methods by which the revenues to carry on the war should be raised. No factious opposition, however, will be offered by the minority leaders, though they will insist, so far as they are able, upon presenting such substitute propositions as are in line with their ideas and doctrines for the bill framed by the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, which Chairman Dingley introduced in the House yesterday.

The Democrats of the House, especially the leaders and the members of the Ways and Means Committee, feel aggrieved because they have neither been consulted nor had a voice in the preparation of the war revenue measure. In the face of a foreign enemy, they say they have sunk party considerations and have voted to uphold the hands of the President, and they believe that in raising war revenues, inasmuch as they are expected to acquiesce, they should have had a share. For the Republicans to meet in secret and prepare a measure strictly according to their own ideas, they maintain, is a display of partisanship such as should not have been given at such a time.

The bill will not be presented to them formally until to-morrow morning, and Chairman Dingley expects to get it before the House during the day. He thinks the bill should pass and go to the Senate by Tuesday night, at the latest. The Democrats will protest against this expedition, but probably will not carry their opposition beyond that. Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, and other Democrats realize the necessity for prompt action, and, while they feel that they have been treated unfairly, under the circumstances they will make no effort to secure delay.

Mr. Bailey said to-day that they probably would be willing to forego general debate if an arrangement could be made to consider the entire bill for amendment under the five-minute rule. The chief amendment they desire to offer is one providing for an income tax, which they believe can be framed to meet the decision of the Supreme Court. They believe a considerable proportion of the war tax should be raised from this source. They are also opposed to some of the provisions of the stamp tax, which they believe will prove onerous and irritating, and it is likely that they will offer propositions in lieu thereof for a tax of 50 cents per barrel on petroleum and a graduated tax on railroad and other transportation tickets, both of which propositions were considered by the Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee, but rejected.

There is also considerable opposition to the bond feature of the bill on the Democratic side, and a motion undoubtedly will be made to strike it out. Mr. Bailey, however, is understood to recognize the necessity for an authorization for borrowing money. Some of the Populists desire an authorization for an issue of greenbacks.

It is not believed that the bill will receive consideration in the Senate this week, owing to the probability that it will meet with sufficient opposition in the Finance Committee to delay it there for some time. The Democrats in the Senate will seek to eliminate the bond feature of the bill and they may attempt to incorporate a provision for an income tax when the bill reaches the committee. A stubborn contest is promised both in the committee and in the Senate. Whether the bill is amended in the committee or reported as it comes from the House, the indications are quite positive that it will be made the basis of a prolonged financial discussion.

TAX ON TOBACCO PACKAGES.

A Provision of the New Bill Advantageous to Some Manufacturers.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Attention has been directed to a provision in the new revenue bill introduced on Saturday afternoon that may prove vexatious to some manufacturers of tobacco and highly beneficial to others. The provisional draft of the measure, as seen by those who refer to this, provided for taxing tobacco in the packages now in vogue, the smallest of which contains two ounces. As the bill is printed, the smallest package is to contain one and three-quarters ounces, thus affording the manufacturer the chance to make nine packages, with a little tobacco over, where he now makes just eight packages without any gain of tobacco.

At first glance the provision would not attract attention, but the person who does see it wonders whether any manufacturers have been made aware of this arrangement in advance to give them opportunity to make up packages ahead of others in the trade. As existing stocks of tobacco are to be taxed, the larger packages now on the market will have to pay their share of the money to meet the expense of the war.

ARMY AND NAVY BILLS.

The Senate Expected to Debate the Price of Armor Plate.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Senate will resume consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill at the earliest moment. The only disputed point undisposed of is the provision in regard to the price of armor plate, which Senators Tillman and Butler are making an effort to have reduced from $400 to $300 per ton, after the three battleships now building are supplied. Both these Senators and probably others will make speeches in support of this amendment, and the debate in all probability will be quite sharp. It does not appear probable that the amendment will be accepted by the Senate.

The Senate will take up the Army Reorganization bill as soon as it can be reached after it is reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, by which it will receive prompt consideration. This committee also will take cognizance of the supposed defects in the Volunteer Army bill, with a view to correcting them if found as serious as reported. This bill has been investigated by some of the best lawyers of the Senate, and most of them express the opinion that it is not defective.

MRS. McKINLEY'S SUNDAY.

She Dines and Is Entertained at ex-Mayor Strong's Home.

Mrs. William McKinley was in communication over the telephone twice yesterday with her husband, the President, and in the evening dined and was entertained at the home of ex-Mayor William L. Strong.

Mrs. McKinley in the morning remarked to her sister, Mrs. Barber, that the demonstration at the theatre on Saturday evening and the gathering of the crowds around the hotel and the cheers had amused and pleased her. After breakfast she called up the President in the White House and had a ten minutes' chat with him.

During the day floral tributes kept pouring in. One in particular from Margery Fraley Zucker attracted much attention. It was a magnificent bunch of fifty American Beauty roses, with stems three or four feet long, tied together with a silk sash bearing the American colors.

Shortly before noon Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Stafford took Mrs. McKinley for a short drive through Central Park. Luncheon followed, then Mrs. McKinley had another chat with the President over the wire. During the afternoon and up to the time she started for ex-Mayor Strong's house she was kept busy receiving visitors. Among the callers were ex-Gov. Morton, Gerald Lyon, John Sloane, and Joseph R. Grace, the son of ex-Mayor Grace.

KASKASKIA POST OFFICE GONE.

First Settlement in the Middle West Almost Wiped Out.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., April 24.—The removal of the Post Office from the town of Kaskaskia last night marks the final passing of the first settlement in the State. For many years the town, which was once the capital, has been growing less and less, and the waters of the Kaskaskia River have made deep inroads into the historic site. The citizens one by one have moved away, and the removal of the Post Office closed the last chapter of the history of the first settlement of the white people in what is known as the Middle West.

WEDDING CAUSES SURPRISE.

Marriage of Miss Elizabeth Winthrop Chanler to John Jay Chapman.

Considerable surprise was occasioned yesterday in social circles by the announcement of the marriage, which took place Saturday at 1 P. M., of Miss Elizabeth Winthrop Chanler to John Jay Chapman, the lawyer and lecturer. It was not generally known that an engagement existed.

The wedding took place at the home of the bride, in West Seventy-fourth Street, in the presence of immediate relatives, including the bride's brothers, William Astor Chanler and Winthrop Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Chapman, and Mr. and Mrs. Temple Emmett. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Claudius M. Roome, assistant rector of Christ Church.

The marriage was hastened by the contemplated departure of the bride's sister, Miss Margaret Chanler, who is a member of the Red Cross Society and who had intended to sail for Key West on Saturday afternoon on the State of Texas.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	5:07	Sun sets	6:30	Moon sets	11:24

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	10:12	Gov. Isl'd	10:31	H. Gate	......
	P. M.		**P. M.**		**P. M.**
S. Hook	10:25	Gov. Isl'd	10:46	H. Gate	12:29

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) APRIL 25.		
Bergen, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Salamanca, Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, APRIL 26.		
Pawnee, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Uller, Demerara	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Werra, Naples, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.		
Chalmette, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Taormina, Pernambuco, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, APRIL 28.		
Ardanrose, Jamaica	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, APRIL 29.		
Rio Grande, Port Royal and Brunswick	....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, APRIL 30.		
Advance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Altai, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caribbee, Leeward and Windward Islands	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Normandie, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Thingvalla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Zealandia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 28 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April ‡15 and up to April 28 at 6:30 P. M.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) APRIL 25.

Albert Dumois, Santa Martha, April 13.
Anchoria, Glasgow, April 14.
Berlin, Antwerp, April 16.
British King, Antwerp, April 9.
Chalmette, New Orleans, April 20.
Critic, Dundee, April 7.
Hesperia, Galveston, April 11.
Indrapura, Gibraltar, April 9.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa, April 14.
La Normandie, Havre, April 16.
Moravia, Havre, April 9.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, April 8.
Tokio, Hull, April 10.
Wells City, Swansea, April 9.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26.

Alta, Port Limon, April 19.
Bovic, Liverpool, April 16.
Chattahoochee, Savannah, April 23.
Horatio, Para, April 13.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, April 23.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, April 14.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, April 24.
Bencroy, Liverpool, April 13.
Havel, Southampton, April 20.
Henry Dumois, Santa Martha, April 20.
Saratoga, Havana, April 22.
Teutonic, Liverpool, April 20.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28.

Albano, Havre, April 14.
Bremen, Bremen, April 16.
El Paso, New Orleans, April 23.
Exeter City, Swansea, April 16.
Georgian, London, April 14.
Vigilancia, Havana, April 23.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29.

Lucania, Liverpool, April 23.
Madiana, St. Thomas, April 24.
Paris, Southampton, April 22.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, April 17.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30.

Michigan, London, April 18.
Ohio, Hull, April 17.
San Marcos, Galveston, April 23.

Arrived—Sunday, April 24.

SS Etona, (Br.,) Enright, Montevideo March 31 and Buenos Ayres April 1, with mdse. to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 P. M.

SS New York, Passow, Southampton April 16, in ballast to International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:27 A. M.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Dutton, Liverpool April 16 and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 P. M.

SS Aldersgate, (Br.,) Jones, Tampico April 2 and Progreso 17th, with mdse. to Theobald Bros.—vessel to Daniel Bacon. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) Hansen, Port Limon April 16, with fruit and passengers to Hoadley & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Goldsboro, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Rydal Hall, (Br.,) Mitchell, Barry April 7, in ballast to Charles P. Sumner & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Volge, Rotterdam April 8, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Savannah, April 22, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., April 24, 9:30 P. M.—E. N. E., light breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Louisiana, for New Orleans.
SS Betty, (Aust.,) for Oran, Genoa, &c.
SS Potomac, (Br.,) for Avonmouth, Eng.
SS Cametense, (Br.,) for Para and Manaos.
SS Glenisle, (Br.,) for Barrow, Eng.
SS Comal, for Key West.
SS Excelsior, for New Orleans.
SS Evelyn, for ——.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 24.—SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Baudelon, from New York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Celtic King, (Br.,) sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 9:55 A. M. to-day.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 3:10 P. M. to-day.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bruinsma, from Rotterdam for New York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Karlsruhe, (Ger.,) Capt. Bardeleben, from New York for Bremen, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Capt. Loewitz, from Antwerp for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

"Finest Flavor—Fairest Price"

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

LOUD CHEERS AT CHURCH

A Brooklyn Congregation Resents a Man's Denunciation of the War.

DR. GREGG'S PATRIOTIC WORDS

Justice Goodrich, Who Was a Listener, Will Have the Sermon Printed in Pamphlet Form—He Leads the Applause for the Flag.

There was a remarkably patriotic demonstration yesterday at the morning service in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. David H. Gregg, the pastor, preached on the subject, "The National Crisis; or, God's Purposes as Wrought Out Through International Relations." The sermon was a patriotic one, and the pastor declared that the war with Spain was one for humanity and liberty. A large American flag was placed back of the pulpit.

After the sermon, and just as the pastor was about to dismiss the congregation, Presiding Justice William W. Goodrich of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court rose in his seat, and, stepping into the aisle, asked Dr. Gregg if he had any objection to having the sermon printed in pamphlet form.

"Not the least," replied Dr. Gregg.

Justice Goodrich said he would have the pamphlet issued, and added his own belief that the war was one of the most righteous in which a nation had ever been engaged.

At this utterance an old gentleman, whose name was not learned, sprang to his feet and in an excited manner shouted out that the war was unrighteous and unholy. The startled congregation turned and faced the man, who went on with his denunciation of the war.

He declared that the United States was rushing into an unrighteous war at the behest of the Cuban Junta, which he characterized as a criminal organization. The Maine, he said, had been blown up by the Junta's orders, and, instead of wreaking our vengeance on the real criminals, we were attacking an innocent third party.

As the man went on some hissing began, and the last few sentences of his speech were almost drowned in the volume of hisses which came from all parts of the church. Justice Goodrich listened to the speech with a smile, and when the man finished and the hisses died away the Judge sprang to his feet again and exclaimed in ringing tones:

"Dr. Gregg, as an offset to that speech have you any objection to three cheers for the flag and for the Government?"

"No. Give them," cried Dr. Gregg.

Then Justice Goodrich, turning so as to face the congregation, raised his hand and led the cheering. The walls of the church rang and echoed with three hearty cheers, after which te congregation dispersed.

TALKS AGAINST A BLOCKADE.

Dr. MacDonald Also Deplores the Proposed Seizure of the Philippines and Capture of Merchantmen.

The capture of Spanish merchantmen by American naval vessels and the proposed blockade of the Philippines were deplored as an unchristian way of conducting warfare by the Rev. Dr. Robert MacDonald in his sermon last night in the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn. His subject was, "Is War Ever Justifiable?" and he showed that in the present case it was. He dismissed the argument that the Scriptures justified warfare, saying:

"The Israelites believed in God as a military God, but we must remember that God has been made in man's image quite as often as man has been made in God's image. When the Jewish nation becomes an agricultural people they conceive of God as a pastoral, agricultural God. As they become less nomadic and more settled there is a chance of invasion, and it is necessary for the people to become more or less military, and the conception of God is changed again to a military one. The Old Testament tells us that we are to hate our enemies, but Jesus tells us to love them."

The destruction of the Maine, Dr. MacDonald declared, was not a reason for war. Revenge was an unworthy motive.

"Revenge," he said, "is always puny, and all honor to our President when in spite of the criticising of Congress and the Nation he declined to make the blowing up of the Maine our central motive for war. When the popular watchword becomes, 'Remember the maine!' there will be a condition of things to be very sadly deplored; and this journalistic art exhibit that we see daily, representing the ghosts of those murdered sailors looking from their watery grave to see what the living will do to avenge their death, is not the measure of the best thought of our Nation and our manhood."

Dr. MacDonald then took up the humanitarian ground of interference, and declared that to be righteous. He spoke sarcastically of "those would-be lovers of humanity in our own ranks who constantly explain that we have no right to interfere, that the Cubans are a miserable lot, mostly composed of negroes, and that it is Spain's affair."

"The war is here," he continued. "How shall we, as a Christian Nation, wage it? God has placed on us the task of freeing Cuba. How can we justify ourselves if we go on seizing Spanish merchantmen, defenseless, having nothing to do with Cuba, but carrying cargoes to European ports? You will answer, 'It is a privilege of warfare.' And yet we say that privateering is not legal. That which is wrong for the individual is wrong for the Nation. It is belittling to our honor.

"The same is true of this talk of seizing the Philippine Islands, and the blockading of Puerto Rico, unless they bear distinctly upon the Cuban question. It seems to me that we are exercising a legal right which is not a Christian right. Let our warfare be magnanimous. Unless those Spanish ships interfere with our blockade, let us turn our attention to nobler paths than the seizing of fishing smacks and merchant vessels that have no interest in the matter whatsoever."

WILL GO TO THE FRONT.

Dr. Lindsay Parker Justifies the War—Is Chaplain of the Twenty-third.

The Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker, rector of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, State Street, near Bond Street, Brooklyn, preached yesterday his farewell sermon to his people. Dr. Parker is Chaplain of the Twenty-third Regiment, and announced in his sermon that he was going to the front with the regiment. He said that the war in which the Nation is now engaged is a righteous one. He could not say this if the war were waged for vengeance, for the destruction of the Maine, but he did not feel that that was the case. The Nation was guided by a higher and more praiseworthy motive, that of humanity.

God, he said, seemed to have chosen the American people to give liberty to the oppressed of the world, and it was in fulfillment of that duty that they were now going to war.

"On going from here," concluded Dr. Parker, "I leave my charge in the hands of God."

After the sermon nearly every one in the congregation came up to shake Dr. Parker by the hand, bid him good-by, and wish him well in his new field of action.

The Health Exposition.

The International Health Exposition will be formally opened at 7:45 o'clock this evening at the Grand Central Palace. A prayer will be offered by Bishop Potter and an address delivered by Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff. The New York Household Economic Association, the Brooklyn and New York Health Associations, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union's Domestic Science Department, assisted by many kindred associations, will furnish the principal assistance to the enterprise. The exposition will remain open until June 1.

Secretary Alger Will Not Resign.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Reports have been published that Secretary Alger intended to resign from office on account of ill-health. It can be stated after an inquiry of the Secretary himself that there is no foundation whatever for them. The Secretary is in better health at present than at any time since he came to Washington, having completely recovered from his attack of the grip.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD.

Central Union Discusses the City's Debt in Relation to Public Improvements.

The statement made by some of the city officials that the city has far exceeded its debt limit has caused considerable alarm among men in the building trades, who fear that work will be stopped on various public improvements.

The Central Labor Union took up the matter yesterday, and some of the delegates thought they saw how the revenues of the city could be largely increased in the matter of taxation.

Delegate William J. O'Brien, who is also President of the Board of Walking Delegates, said that the subject was a very serious one for organized labor.

"Many public works," he continued, "are liable to be shut down in this city for want of money. According to the city officials the city has exceeded its debt limit by thirty or forty million dollars.

"The Law and Legislative Committee of the Central Labor Union some time ago started a campaign against the Tax Commissioners, and showed the tenement districts were discriminated against and rich corporations were favored. Documentary evidence was brought to show that while the tenements were assessed 100 per cent. of their valuation, the property of rich corporations was only assessed at from 17 to 23 per cent. It was shown that the value given for the property of the Equitable Insurance Company in this city to the Board of Assessors at Albany, was $16,000,000, while the taxation was levied on $2,800,000. No wonder that the city exceeds its indebtedness."

Delegate O'Brien then went on to say that it looked as if many thousands of working people would be thrown out of work.

"At the Willis Avenue Bridge," he added, "a notice was posted yesterday that there was no more money to pay wages, and that work would have to stop. A similar notice was posted up at other places. Now is the time to insist upon equalization of taxation."

"The Law and Legislative Committee obtained some valuable information regarding rich tax dodgers," said Delegate Matthew Barr of the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers. "This information should be used now."

The Rich Tax Dodgers.

Delegate O'Brien said: "The committee brought the matter before the Grand Jury, but it refused to indict, although it issued a presentment practically admitting all our charges. Suits ought to be brought for back taxes of the tax dodgers. They must amount to many millions of dollars. It is discouraging and demoralizing to see so many people thrown out of work, and that a rich city like New York cannot raise enough taxes to carry on its public works."

Chairman James P. Archibald left the chair to urge the meeting to make another effort to have labor represented on the Grand Jury. "I was talking to a prominent lawyer about the matter," he went on to say, "and the lawyer told me that the Central Labor Union could get representation on the Grand Jury if it adopted his plan. He said that the Central Labor Union was not diplomatic enough, and that if it approached the officials with more suaveness it could obtain many favors and concessions."

"Labor could accomplish very much if it could get on the Grand Jury," said Delegate Barr. "It will never be given any show in city matters until this is accomplished."

The meeting finally decided to instruct the Law and Legislative Committee to start an agitation of the representation of labor on the Grand Jury, and also to agitate for an equalization of taxes.

Delegate Barr of the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers said his union had decided to demand the half Saturday holiday during the months of May, June, July, and August, and that in September it would insist on a minimum wage of $3.50 a day.

A circular was received from Miss Harriette Keyser inviting trades unions to listen to a sermon on labor that will be delivered by Bishop Potter on Sunday evening, May 8. Sermons on labor will be delivered in all the Episcopalian churches in this diocese on that day. A committee was appointed to represent the Central Labor Union at Trinity Church.

A Brazen Canvasser.

Delegate Johnson of the Manhattan Musicians asked whether the Labor Exchange belonged to the Central Labor Union, and whether it was identical with the Labor Temple. A canvasser for advertisements for a souvenir of the Labor Exchange was going around saying that he represented the Central Labor Union.

"Yes, and the same man also said he represented the Board of Walking Delegates, and showed a dummy of my picture that he was going to put into the souvenir," remarked Delegate O'Brien, President of the Board of Walking Delegates. "If I catch him I'll have him arrested."

Delegate George H. Warner, who is on the Labor Exchange Committee, said that, although the Exchange was independent of the Central Labor Union, the committee itself was appointed by the union. He thought that the action of the canvasser looked like blackmailing.

The meeting directed the Labor Exchange Committee to investigate the matter.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY CELEBRATED

The Rev. F. J. Clay Moran Advocates a Closer Union Between England and America.

St. George's Day was commemorated last night in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Eleventh Street and Waverley Place, by a special service, which was attended by the British Consul General, Percy Sanderson, and many members of English societies in New York.

The church was decorated with American and English flags, the white cross of St. George and the Stars and Stripes being draped over the altar. The Rev. F. J. Clay Moran preached a sermon, in which the closer union of America and England was advocated.

"It is the duty of every descendent of English ancestors in America," the preacher said, "to work for a closer alliance between the two countries, bound together by a kinship of common blood.

"The cruelties of the infamous Alva toward the Hollanders 300 years ago have been repeated down to the infamous Weyler. The keenest sympathy of liberty-loving Englishmen will be with America during the struggle for the freedom of a neighboring people. The war waged by America to-day is the most justifiable war in the history of the world, because it is an unselfish war, fought for humanity's sake.

"America can unite hand and hand with England, under whose flag, as it presses onward in any part of the world, every man obtains justice. England with her mighty navy was at liberty, in the crisis over China, to seize a larger part of the old empire than any of the other nations that have been hungering for Chinese territory. But she only asked for open ports, free to all nations alike for trade."

Maine Monument Benefit.

The Maine Monument benefit at Koster & Bial's last night was a success. There was a good house and much enthusiasm. The greatest success of the night was the playing of National airs by Victor Herbert's Twenty-second Regiment Band. For half an hour the airs filled the big house, each one followed by a great cheering and the throwing of a shower of flowers from the boxes. Among others who appeared were Adele Ritchie, James Thornton, Josie De Witt, Press Eldridge, and George W. Monroe. There were half a hundred entertainers altogether. It was estimated that the receipts would amount to $2,800.

Jennie O'Neill Potter's Case.

Miss Jennie O'Neill Potter, the dramatic reader, has been in Bellevue Hospital for two days suffering from morphine poisoning. Some time ago she underwent a dangerous surgical operation, and much morphine was administered. This caused her to acquire a desire for that narcotic, and she took an overdose on Friday night. She was much better yesterday, and will soon go out.

Retired Sailmaker a Suicide.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., April 24.—Isaiah Harding, a retired sailmaker, was found hanging by the neck this afternoon in a sail loft on Staten Island Sound in which he formerly worked. For a year he had been unable to work owing to sickness, and was very despondent. He was reputed to have been quite wealthy.

He is a Public Benefactor Who provides the people with a pure stimulant
OLD DEARBORN RYE
Bottled in bond, supplies this long-felt want. Sold by all leading dealers. Prescribed by all leading physicians.
Write for circular and prices.
W. P. Squibb & Co. Lawrenceburg, Dearborn County, Ind., Distillers

THE NEW YORK COMES IN

American Liner Arrives Here in Water Ballast After a Rough Voyage.

NOW BECOMES THE HARVARD

Most of the Old Crew Reship—The Officers Scout the Idea that the Paris Is in Danger of Capture.

The American Line steamship New York arrived at her pier, foot of Vesey Street, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The New York left Southampton Saturday, April 16, three hours later than the St. Louis, which arrived here Saturday night. The New York was still flying the house flag of the American Line, but she brought no mail, passengers, or cargo. Having received instructions immediately on arrival at Southampton to return as soon as she could discharge cargo, she got under way at the earliest moment and made the voyage in water ballast, for which her double bottom is designed.

The New York had a very rough but otherwise uneventful trip. Capt. Passow said that there had been no fear of capture. As a matter of course, those aboard did not know how far the troubles between Spain and the United States had proceeded till they reached port. No one aboard felt apprehension for the safety of the Paris, and the report that the Spanish Government had just issued orders for the capture of the sister ship caused great laughter. With the Paris well on her way across the ocean, it did not appear plain just how the Dons proposed to capture her, since the order could only be given to a vessel in port or within communication.

"The start would have to be on the other foot," said an officer, "for anything that flies the flag of Spain to take the Paris."

The officer went further, and said that, saving the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, no ship afloat could overhaul either the Paris or New York in such weather as had prevailed on the Atlantic during the last week. Not even the Cunarders Lucania and Campania, so much fleeter in moderate conditions of weather, he said, could do it. Owing to their great beam, the New York and Paris have tremendous stability and can ride over the seas when other vessels would drown themselves.

The New York, which will hereafter be known as the Harvard, carried a crew on the return trip of 245 men, her complement having been lessened in Southampton because a large part of the steward's department would be superfluous aboard in her new character. Ordinarily she carries 400 men.

For Scout and Dispatch Boats.

From what could be learned yesterday, it appears that probably she and the Paris and the St. Louis will not be equipped like the St. Paul as an auxiliary cruiser, with light armor belt and a powerful armament, but will be fitted, as they are, with light armament and used as scouts and dispatch vessels. If this is the case, they would presumably be put on patrol duty well out to sea to speed back and give notice of the approach of a hostile fleet.

So many of the crew as desired were reshipped immediately after being paid off yesterday morning by Deputy United States Shipping Commissioner Baer. The articles signed were with the International Navigation Company, which owns the American Line, and not with the Government, which charters the vessel. The men signed for twelve months, and the wages were of the current mercantile marine rates, which, in the case of seamen, is $22.50 a month. The American Line, however, agrees to pay each officer, seaman, engineer, fireman, &c., a bonus of 50 per cent. for good conduct, at the termination of the twelve months. All the members of the crew signed except ten, and they wanted higher wages.

The crew will wear the American Line uniform, Manager Griscom said yesterday. Pending the arrival of the naval commander of the vessel, Capt. A. S. Barker, Capt. Passow remained in command of the New York. Mr. Griscom said:

"So far as I know, there are to be no alterations to the Paris, New York, and St. Louis. I believe that none is to be armored, and so far as I can learn, none will be heavily armed. But this is conjecture. I do not know when the New York and St. Louis will leave these piers, nor do I know where they will go when they do leave. Uncle Sam is the boss now."

Enlisted for One Year.

The crew of the St. Louis also signed articles yesterday similar to those the New York's crew signed. Only seven declined. Deputy Commissioner Baer said:

"The articles signed are for twelve months, with the American Line, to sail, practically, anywhere, everywhere, and no place in particular."

One of the officers of the St. Louis said: "We would rather go to sea in a ship built for war, because we have only seven-eighths of an inch plate for protection. If one small shot strikes our steam pipes we're gone. When the St. Paul's steam pipe burst at half pressure killing firemen and engineers, think what havoc would be raised if one burst at 200 pounds pressure."

Capt. Goodrich and Ensign Payn went aboard the St. Louis in the afternoon and were introduced to Capt. Passow. Later Lieut. Catlin and twenty-eight United States marines marched aboard. These officers refused to talk of anything but the weather, and Dock Superintendent Wright said it was still undecided when the St. Louis or New York would leave dock.

One of the firemen of the New York died on the voyage from Southampton of apoplexy. His body was buried at sea.

Some of the firemen of the St. Louis, having received their pay, went out yesterday to celebrate their practical enlistment. When they returned at about 5:30 P. M. they were hilariously denouncing the Spaniards whom they wished to have consigned to a warmer place than the fireroom. When they attempted to board the St. Louis they were met by the marine guard, who, with the assistance of the police, escorted them off the pier with injunctions to sober up before returning.

Capt. Barker did not put in an appearance aboard the New York last night, and she has therefore not yet been formally turned over to the Government, as was the St. Louis.

Manager Griscom said last night that no further report had been received from the Paris.

LEVINE TURNED INFORMER.

He Says His Companions Stole $6,000 Worth of Goods.

Three alleged burglars and two alleged receivers of stolen goods were held in default of $1,000 bail by Magistrate Deuel in the Essex Market Court yesterday. The alleged burglars described themselves as Samuel Levine of 285 Seventh Street, Harry Pomeranz of 256 Delancey Street, and Samuel Zalutsky of 127 Rivington Street. The other men were Israel Pomeranz of 256 Delancey Street and Israel Mandelbaum, a saloon keeper, of 230 Delancey Street.

According to the police of the Delancey Street Station, the five defendants constitute a gang that has been plundering tailors' shops and apartments for the past six months. Levine was said to be also implicated in the daring safe robberies which have recently taken place. The Pomeranzes are brothers.

Last Saturday Levine was found going through Clinton Street with a bundle. On seeing a detective watching him he dropped the bundle and ran away. He was captured. The bundle was found to contain 250 coats that had been stolen from Cohen & Goldstein's tailor shop at 178½ Delancey Street. Levine turned informer.

According to his story, he and the others were implicated in burglaries which took place at 87 Ridge Street, 117 Attorney Street, and 159 Attorney Street. He said they obtained over $6,000 worth of property from the places, which the alleged receivers disposed of. The detectives went to the places of the so-called receivers and seized clothing and cigars which Levine said were the proceeds of several burglaries.

In court the accused men denied the charges.

Gen. Booth Makes Converts.

Gen. William Booth of the Salvation Army held three mass meetings yesterday—one in the morning at the Salvation Army Hall, on West Fourteenth Street, and afternoon and evening services at the Academy of Music. All of the meetings were "salvation" meetings, as called by Gen. Booth. His addresses were exhortations to sinners. The enthusiasm was great and many were converted at each service.

GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN

To-day's Races at Aqueduct Will Usher in the Metropolitan Racing Season of 1898.

POLO DATES AND HANDICAPS

Foxhall Keene Has Sailed for Europe to Look After His Father's Racing String, and Incidentally to Hunt and Play Polo.

When the curtain on the racing drama of 1897 was rung down at Morris Park last election day, the metropolitan racegoers who did not follow the circuit left all thoughts of the sport behind, and did not find an awakening interest in it until the entries for the big Spring handicaps were published some months ago.

But with the opening of another season at hand, the city resorts of the racing men are lively again, and the opening of the season at Aqueduct to-day was the chief topic of conversation there during the past few weeks.

The bell will sound to call the horses to the post at 2:30 P. M., and when Starter Fitzgerald drops his red flag for the first start, the season of 1898 will be on, for a run until Nov. 8.

Everything is in readiness at the track for the opening, and never before in the history of the track has there been such a demand for stable room. Superintendent Tucker has had applications for 1,100 stalls, and has had to turn many owners away for want of room to stable their horses.

The principal event of to-day's programme, and, in fact, of the ten days' meeting, is the Carter Handicap.

Sun Up, who has the assignment of top weight, will probably not start, and there will undoubtedly be other scratches because of the condition of the track caused by yesterday's rainstorm.

The programme for the day is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Gotham	119	Arabian	106
Decide	114	Lambent	102
Zanone	114	Campania	100
Braw Lad	112	Miss Tenny	99
Summer Sea	107	Sly Fox	99
Takanassee	107	Storm Queen	99

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two years old. Four and one-half furlongs.

Robert	110	Peace	107
Overt Card	110	Mail Bag	107
Cavalleria	110	Chemisette	107
Dr. Fitzsimmons	110	Crown	107
Curbstone	110	Kilanna	107
Joe Carroll	107	Ellen B.	107

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. Five and one-half furlongs.

Maximo Gomez	115	Byron Cross	103
Lucid	112	Corelli	102
Hairpin	110	Prince Auckland	100
Bluebeard	106	Filament	100
First Fruit	106	Tent Pin	99
Aratoma	106	Jilted	97

FOURTH RACE.—The Carter Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, with $1,000 added. About seven furlongs.

Sun Up	126	Ortoland	108
Storm King	118	Tabouret	108
Mazarine	116	Marsian	108
Our Johnny	116	Debride	108
Varus	116	Don't Care	106
Tanis	114	Sailor King	104
The Manxman	112	Zella	100
Sensational	110		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and forty yards.

King T.	117	Passover	108
Cherry Leaf	116	Mount Washington	105
Roundsman	115	Long Acre	92
Lansdale	112	Festa	87
Ben Ronald	109		

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Four and one-half furlongs.

The Diver	110	Bessie Taylor	99
Diva	109	Ninety Cents	99
Mt. Clements	108	Miss Mark	99
Lady Bobbin	107	Clap Trap	99
Holdon	102	Tortugas	98
May Landis	99		

⁂

H. L. Herbert, the Chairman of the Polo Association, which includes the twenty most prominent clubs in the county, has announced the handicaps for the season of 1898, and also the tournament events, which will be held as follows: Meadow Brook Club, May 23 to June 4; Country Club of Westchester, June 6 to 11; Devon Polo Club, June 13 to 18; Philadelphia County Club, June 20 to July 2; Rockaway Hunting Club, July 4 to 16; Southampto Polo Club, July 18 to 23; Point Judith Country Club, July 25 to Aug. 6; Westchester Polo Club, Newport, Aug. 8 to 20; Buffalo Polo Club, Aug. 22 to 27; Myopia Hunt Club, Aug. 29 to Sept. 3; Dedham Polo Club, Polo Association Cups, Sept. 5 to 10; Country Club, Brookline, Sept. 12 to 17; championship games, Sept. 19 to Oct. 1, and Staten Island Polo Club, Oct. 3 to 8. The handicaps for the local players are as follows:

Meadow Brook Club.—August Belmont, 5; O. W. Bird, 6; Charles Carroll, 3; T. Hitchcock, Jr., 8; H. Van R. Kennedy, 3; Stanley Mortimer, 2; S. D. Ripley, 1; E. W. Roby, 4; H. P. Whitney, 6; E. L. Winthrop, Jr., 4; C. C. Baldwin, 8; J. A. Stillman, 3; A. C. Bostwick, 0; C. A. Stevens, 4; H. K. Vingut, 4; Bronson Winthrop, 3; H. S. Page, 3; J. K. Magoun, 3; E. T. Cushing, 1; J. L. Kernochan, 3; George P. Eustis, 6; Moses Taylor, 4; C. R. Duval, 2; Reginald Brooks, 4; Maxwell Stevenson, 2; J. B. Eustis, 2; R. J. Collier, 2; C. F. Havemeyer, 2, and T. A. Havemeyer, Jr., 6.

Rockaway Hunt Club.—H. P. Case, 2; J. E. Cowdin, 8; L. J. Francke, 4; R. T. Francke, 5; S. P. Hinckley, 0; Foxhall Keane, 10; F. S. Conover, Jr., 7; F. D. Porter, 1; L. H. Francke, 1; W. Anson, 4; E. Montague, Jr., 3; R. La Montague, 3; W. Rutherford, 6; J. S. Stevens, 5; A. C. Tower, 3; A. H. Alden, 3; G. L. Myers, 4; L. S. Chandler, 2; F. S. Savage, 4; Albert Francke, 5, and W. A. Hazard, 4.

Country Club of Westchester.—Charles Bates, 2; R. L. Beeckman, 4; J. C. Cooley, 2; W. E. Iselin, 0; Marion Story, 2; J. M. Waterbury, 2; C. O. Iselin, 4; J. M. Waterbury, Jr., 7; E. C. Potter, 4; H. N. Hatch, 1; F. H. Allen, 2; L. Waterbury, 7; Eugene S. Reynal, 2; Arthur Iselin, 1; H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., 2, and J. C. Cooley, Jr., 3.

The Country Club of Brookline, Mass.—G. D. Braman, 1; W. S. Hobart, 3; C. M. Bryant, 1; W. H. Goodwin, Jr., 4; M. S. Crehore, 1; R. Coe, 1; F. M. Clark, 0; H. H. Hunnewell, 1; A. W. Steadman, 1; R. W. Williams, 2, and George F. Woodman, 2.

Onwentsia Club of Lake Forest, Ill.—W. S. Andrews, 0; W. Vernon Booth, 3; L. Clark, 0; James Carey Evans, 2; Walter Farwell, 1; Walter W. Keith, 2; Stanley Field, 1; E. C. Green, 1; John A. Logan, 0; C. G. King, 1, and Frank J. Macky, 4.

Essex Country Club of Orange, N. J.—J. Dallett, Jr., 5; C. A. Munn, 2; Emil Pfizer, 3; Charles Pfizer, 3; Douglas Robinson, 4; R. H. M. Ferguson, 3; W. W. Tucker, 1; Louis Hallock, 2, and E. J. Burke, 0.

⁂

The seventh annual exhibition of the Philadelphia Horse Show Association will be held on the grounds of the association, at St. Martin's Green, Wissahickon Heights, Philadelphia, Penn., beginning Tuesday, May 24, and continuing to and concluding with Saturday, May 28. The following are the judges in the various classes: Trotters—A. J. Medlar, Philadelphia; Frank Caven, Philadelphia, and John Crozer, Philadelphia. Hackneys and Half-bred Hackneys—H. K. Bloodgood, New Marlborough, Mass. Horses, Cobs, and Ponies in Harness—Frederick Bronson, New York; R. W. Rives, New York, and A. Loudon Snowden, Philadelphia. Horses, Cobs, and Ponies Under Saddle—E. C. Quinton, Trenton, N. J., and W. S. Ellis, Philadelphia. Pony Stallions and Brood Mares—H. K. Bloodgood, New Marlborough, Mass. Hunters, Jumpers, and Polo Ponies—E. C. La Montagne, New York; James McK. Merryman, Baltimore, and James Hawkins, Philadelphia.

⁂

Foxhall Keene sailed for England on the Majestic last Wednesday. He will while abroad hunt a little in the English shires, and he may play polo on one of the English teams. His principal business will be in connection with his father's racing stable. In the American polo handicaps Mr. Keene heads the list with a charge of ten points against him, and he will return in time to take part in some of the tournaments in the East.

⁂

August Belmont's thoroughbred yearlings from the Nursery Stud, Lexington, Ky., will this season be sold on Saturday, June 25, at the Easton Company's paddock, Sheepshead Bay Race Course. In the 1896 crop were the winners Demagogue, that sold for $875 and won more than $8,000 at two years of age last season; King Max, Fleeting Gold, Gala Day, Mont d'Or, (winner of $3,000 last year and considered one of the best three-year-olds in training,) Daily Cutter, Bell Punch, Ballister, and that good filly Ruby Lips. One of last year's lot, Lepida, is already a winner at the Bennings meeting.

⁂

Now that the players' handicaps have been assigned, and the dates for the tournaments arranged, the polo players of New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts will look to secure new mounts, for the coming season promises splendid sport, and good mounts are necessary adjuncts to brilliant playing. Ponies, seasoned and bridle-wise, have been bought up from the dealers and are now receiving their preliminary play for the opening games. Suitable ponies have been in great demand, not only in this country, but in England. At a recent sale of polo ponies in England, thirty-one head brought an average of 265 guineas, or about $1,325 each.

George Steingel, President of the Mutual Driving Association, Newark, N. J., bought for matinée racing purposes, at the Cloverdell sale, the bay mare Ollie Wilkes, 2:16¼, by Favorite Wilkes, dam Miss, by Jim Monroe. The Mutual Driving Association has hired the Waverly track for its purposes this season. Many new horses have been purchased by members, and lively sport is expected.

⁂

Harmony is said to prevail now over the Belmont Driving Park election. The result will be the choice of Col. A. Loudon Snowden as President, and Joshua Evans Vice President. Nineteen have been nominated to the Board of Directors, but as only eleven can be elected a movement is on foot to have eight of the nominees decline.

⁂

J. W. Schorr & Son have requested Superintendent Clarke of the Sheepshead Bay track to reserve ten stalls for their string. The Southern stable will be sent to Sheepshead Bay when the Memphis meeting closes, and as the string to be sent here includes a number of cracks the Schorr colors will probably become familiar before the season is old.

⁂

The horses of Charles Fleischmann's Sons, which were quartered at Bound Brook, N. J., during the Winter, arrived at the Gravesend track last week. The lot consists of twelve head, including five promising two-year-olds, Lehman, the Fleischmanns candidate for the Brooklyn Handicap, is in excellent condition.

⁂

Stemwinder, the dam of Directum, 2:05¼, has a filly about two months old, by McKinney, 2:11¼, that is the pride of the horsemen of Alameda County, Cal. Young as she is, the filly trots with the vim and fire of a strongly driven racer. Those who have seen her predict for her a career as brilliant as that of Directum.

⁂

The annual Spring race meeting on A. J. Cassatt's Chesterbrook Farm, Berwyn, Penn., will not be held this year. Mr. Cassatt is in Bermuda, and R. Penn Smith, his manager, is busy preparing the farm hackneys for the Washington Horse Show.

⁂

The annual steeplechase for the Maryland Hunt Club, which always calls a number of New York hunting men to Maryland to witness it, will be decided Saturday. The distance is about four miles, and entries must be owned and ridden by residents of Maryland.

⁂

Edward Odel, the well-known Philadelphia driver, has nominated the fast green pacing colt Oscar L. in several of the big pacing stakes of the season. The colt is by Alcantara, and is owned by O. S. Lawton of Brooklyn. Last year he paced a mile in 2:09½.

⁂

Bannockburn, the favorite for the Kentucky Derby, is laid up with catarrhal fever, the ailment developing about a week ago. It is probable therefore that, although he is improving, he will not be a starter in the Kentucky Derby.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	5	1	.833
Chicago	4	1	.800
Cincinnati	4	1	.800
Philadelphia	4	2	.667
Cleveland	4	2	.667
Brooklyn	3	3	.500
Boston	3	4	.428
Pittsburg	3	4	.428
Washington	2	4	.333
New York	2	5	.286
Louisville	2	6	.250
St. Louis	1	4	.200

Games To-day.

Boston in Philadelphia.
Brooklyn in Baltimore.
New York in Washington.
Pittsburg in St. Louis.
Cleveland in Louisville.
Chicago in Cincinnati.

Results of League Games Yesterday.

St. Louis, 13; Pittsburg, 1.
Cleveland, 9; Louisville, 1.
Cincinnati-Chicago game postponed.

St. Louis Team Wins from Pittsburg—Cleveland Also a Winner.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 24.—The Browns let themselves loose with the Pittsburgs to-day. They pounded Killen out of the box in the fourth inning, and Gardner was substituted. He did not fare much better. Hughey, the Browns' pitcher, had the Pirates at his mercy. They practically could not touch him. The crowd was so large that ground rules were made. Score:

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St. Louis..............2 0 6 0 1 0 3 1 .—13
Pittsburg..............1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 1
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Base hits—St. Louis, 17; Pittsburg, 11. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Pittsburg, 11. Batteries—Hughey and Clements; Killen, Gardner, and Shriver.

Cleveland, 9; Louisville, 1.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 24.—To-day's game was played in a drizzling rain, and the weather was very cold. Frazer was very wild, and after the Indians had scored five runs in the sixth inning he retired in favor of Magee. Dexter also relieved Wilson. Attendance, 2,500. Score:

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Cleveland..............2 0 0 2 0 5 0 0 0—9
Louisville.............0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1
```

Base hits—Cleveland, 12; Louisville, 5. Errors—Cleveland, 2; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Wilson and O'Connor; Magee, Frazer, Wilson, and Dexter.

Michael and McDuffee Matched.

Henry Ducker of Boston concluded arrangements yesterday for a fifteen-mile match race between Jimmy Michael and Eddie McDuffee. The race, which will be for $1,500, will be decided at Charles River Park, Boston, July 2. McDuffee was also matched to meet Fred Titus for the same distance at Boston on May 14.

Three Arrested on Suspicion.

Dayton R. Tanner, Francis A. Allen, and Albert Todd were arrested Saturday night as suspicious persons by Central Office Detectives McConville and Pepperted. Yesterday morning, in Jefferson Market Court, they were remanded to Headquarters. The prisoners say they are clerks, and give their address as the Hotel Cadillac, Forty-third Street and Broadway. The police refuse to say anything of the men. At the Hotel Cadillac it was said that the three men had come to the house April 8. Tanner registered from New York, Allen from Cleveland, and Todd from Indiana. Nothing was known of the men or their business, or why or where they had been arrested.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 Shoe
FOR fit, style and service as good as any $5.00 Shoe sold in this country.....
We make them in all the latest styles of toe and every variety of the best imported and domestic leathers. Our shoes are sold through 55 of our own stores in the large cities at one profit.
We are the largest manufacturers and retailers of men's fine shoes in the world, and can afford to and do sell a higher grade shoe for $3.50 than can be had elsewhere. . . . .
Made to measure if desired.
OUR STORES ARE LOCATED AT
1311 Broadway, 1345 Broadway, 43 Cortlandt St., 873 Third Ave., 2210 Third Ave., 345 Eighth Ave., 216 W. 125th St., 114 Fulton St.
BROOKLYN:
708-710 B'way, 1367 B'way, 421 Fulton St., 494 Fifth Ave.
JERSEY CITY: 18 Newark Ave.

A THEFT CAUSES A SLASHING.

Conrad Brill of New Durham Nearly Killed by Peter Wade.

About a week ago the house of Herman Schultz, in New Durham, N. J., was entered by thieves and a ham stolen. Shortly after Conrad Brill, a neighbor, told Schultz that he had seen Peter Wade, colored, leaving the house with the ham under his arm. Wade was told of this and vowed vengeance.

Late Saturday night Wade went to Brill's house, forced his way past Mrs. Brill, who appeared at the door, and, in the presence of Mrs. Brill and two young children, knocked Brill down and slashed him with a razor. He cut a gash eight inches long in Brill's abdomen, and another three inches long on the left breast, near the heart. By that time several neighbors were attracted by Mrs. Brill's screams, and Wade fled.

Dr. Shenier sewed up Brill's wounds and ordered his removal to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken. His injuries are likely to prove fatal. Wade was arrested yesterday in West New York and committed to the County Jail without bail.

MAY BE A CHECK SWINDLER.

Detectives Say Ratsky Operated in the Dry Goods District.

In the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning Central Office Detectives Campbell, McDonough, and Price arraigned Abraham R. Ratsky of 1,701 Second Avenue as a suspicious person, and at their request Magistrate Crane remanded the prisoner back to Police Headquarters until this morning.

It is understood that the Detective Bureau has been on the lookout for Ratsky for some time past. He is said to be the leading member of a gang which has swindled a large number of wholesale merchants in the dry goods district during the past month. Ratsky, it is said, has secured a large sum of money by getting merchants to cash small checks for him, after representing himself as a buyer for an out-of-town house and placing a $300 or $500 order with the concern. He would then ask that a small check be cashed, either as a personal accommodation or as a part payment on the bogus order. All the checks given by Ratsky were drawn on the State Bank.

It is said that other arrests will follow. Ratsky will be formally arraigned to-day.

BICYCLES.

'98 Ramblers
ARE THE BEST BICYCLES ANY ONE EVER MADE.
The price, $60.
"THE HIGH GRADE PRICE THAT'S FAIR."
1898 Ideals, $40.
OTHERS - - - - - - - - - - - - CHEAPER
GORMULLY AND JEFFERY MFG. CO.,
939-943 EIGHTH AVE., Near 56th St.
Lexington Cycle Co., Down-Town Agents.
—26 Vesey St.—

THE TURF.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB,
AQUEDUCT, L. I.
Racing Every Week Day at 2:30 P. M.
Admission to grand stand and inclosure, $1.50.
Race trains leave E. 34th St. 10.50 A. M., 1, 1:30, 1:50 P. M. Also from Flatbush Av. 10:52 A. M., 1, 1:30, 1:54 P. M. Stages connect with Kings Co. "L."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

BROADWAY, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THIRTY-ninth Street.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against THE CASINO COMPANY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated January 14th, 1897, and entered in the above entitled action, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1897, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 29th day of July, 1897, I, Lewis L. Delafield, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, in one parcel, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, on the eighteenth day of May, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, the leasehold estate in said judgment mentioned and thereby decreed to be sold, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Broadway by the southerly line of Thirty-ninth Street; and running thence southeasterly, along the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, one hundred and forty-four feet and eight inches; thence southwesterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence northwesterly parallel with Thirty-ninth Street fifty feet; thence northeasterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ten feet two inches; thence northwesterly, parallel with Thirty-ninth Street, fourteen feet three inches; thence westerly, in a straight line at right angles to the easterly side of Broadway, fifty-four feet to a point on the said easterly side of Broadway, which is distant one hundred and seven feet southerly from the place of beginning; and thence northerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, one hundred and seven feet to the point or place of beginning.

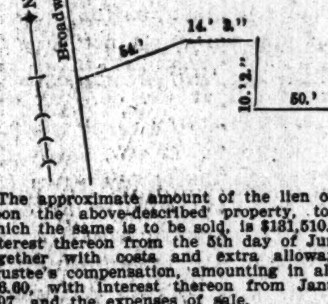
Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

And also all the estate, right, title, interest, terms of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Casino Company, of, in, and to the said premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.

Together with all its equipments, appurtenances, rights, franchises, income, property, profits now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said Casino Company, and also the indenture of lease and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, dated December 1st, 1891, made by one Robert F. Bixby, individually, and Robert F. Bixby, as trustee of Grace S. Mankowski, under the last will and testament of John M. Bixby, deceased, unto the New York Concert Company, Limited, its successors and assigns, leasing said premises from the first day of May, 1892, for and during and until the full end and term of ten years thence next ensuing.—Dated New York, April 23, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above-described property, to satisfy which the same is to be sold, is $131,510.70, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1896, together with costs and extra allowance and Trustee's compensation, amounting in all to $2,856.60, with interest thereon from January 14, 1897, and the expenses of sale.

The property is to be sold subject to liens and incumbrances, prior to the mortgage under foreclosure, amounting to the sum of $18,494.98, the said sum having been fixed by a final order of the District Court, modified by the Appellate Term, in a proceeding by the receiver for a redemption of the lease and repossession of the premises as the amount due for rent in arrears, repairs, taxes, water rents, &c.—Dated, at the City of New York, April 23d, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

ap23-2aw3wM&S&my18

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KEARNY, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD KEARNY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 45 W. 36th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1897.

ROBERT WATTS,
GEORGE H. KEARNY,
Executors.

KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.
d27-1aw6mM

RAINFORTH, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD RAINFORTH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. ALBERT ARNS, ROBERT LITTLE, Executors. WAHLE & STONE, Attorneys for Executors, 280 B'way, New York City. n22-1awBtlimy23

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAIRD, CLARA ESTELLE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA ESTELLE BAIRD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Allison, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. JAMES BAIRD, Administrator. THOMAS ALLISON, Attorney for Administrator, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. mh28-1aw6mM

KAISER, JOHANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNA KAISER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Brodsky, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. THEODORE SATTLER, GILBERT T. REEDER, Executors. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Atty. for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, New York City. n22-1aw6mM

KING, SALLY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALLY KING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lardner, Loughran & Smyth, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1898. THOMAS McCASLAND, Administrator. LARDNER, LOUGHRAN & SMYTH, Att'ys for administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. f14-1aw6mM

LANGON, CLARISSA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Gabriel Pechambert, Louis Delbos, Mary Delbrat, said name "Mary" being fictitious her real Christian name being unknown to your petitioner; Emil Bosq, the heirs and next of kin of CLARISSA LANGON, send greeting:

Whereas, Albert W. Strong of The City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 20th day of March, 1896, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Clarissa Langon, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in The City of New York, on the 13th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 14th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

ap25-1aw6wM J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE BANK FOR SAVINGS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiffs, against HARRIET DOTY individually, Harriet Doty and J. Edward Carroll as administrators of the goods, chattels and credits which were of Calista Doty, deceased, Orson Doty, Sumner Doty, and all persons or owners unknown having or claiming or who may claim to have an interest in or general or specific lien upon the premises described in the complaint in this action by, through, or under the said Orson Doty, such unknown persons being herein generally described and being intended to be included in the following designations, viz.: the wife, widow, descendents, heirs-at-law, administrators, devisees, executors, grantees, lienors, assignees, or next of kin, if any of the said Orson Doty or of any person or persons deriving any interest or lien in or title to the said premises by, through, or from him and their respective wives, widows, husbands, and widowers, if any, and all persons or owners unknown having or claiming or who may claim to have an interest in or general or specific lien upon the premises described in the complaint in this action, by, through, or under the said Sumner Doty, such unknown persons being herein generally described and being intended to be included in the following designations, viz.: the wife, widow, descendants, heirs-at-law, administrators, devisees, executors, grantees, lienors, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of the said Sumner Doty, or of any person or persons deriving any interest or lien in or title to the said premises by, through, or from him, and their respective wives, widows, husbands, and widowers, if any, and the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants—You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 17th, 1898.

STRONG & CADWALADER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Post Office address and office, No. 40 Wall Street,
New York City, U. S. A.

To the defendants Orson Doty, Sumner Doty, and all persons or owners unknown having or claiming or who may claim to have an interest in or general or specific lien upon the premises described in the complaint in this action by, through or under the said Orson Doty, such unknown persons being herein generally described and being intended to be included in the following designations, viz.: the wife, widow, descendants, heirs-at-law, administrators, devisees, executors, grantees, lienors, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of the said Orson Doty or of any person or persons deriving any interest or lien in or title to the said premises by, through, or from him and their respective wives, widows, husbands, and widowers, if any, and all persons or owners unknown having or claiming or who may claim to have an interest in or general or specific lien upon the premises described in the complaint in this action by, through, or under the said Sumner Doty, such unknown persons being herein generally described and being intended to be included in the following designations, viz.: the wife, widow, descendants, heirs-at-law, administrators, devisees, executors, grantees, lienors, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of the said Sumner Doty, or of any person or persons deriving any interest or lien in or title to the said premises by, through, or from him and their respective wives, widows, husbands, and widowers, if any.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of March, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan and County of New York.—Dated New York, March 18th, 1898.

STRONG & CADWALADER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 40 Wall Street,
New York City, U. S. A.
mh21-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—ISAAC N. MERRITT, plaintiff, against EDWARD HENDERSON FOGARTY, Eliza Fogarty, Mary Ann Delalle, Vincent Delalle, Almira H. Merritt as administratrix, with the will annexed of Alfred Fogarty, deceased; George Edward Fogarty, Hester Fogarty, Martha Sophia Fogarty, William James Fogarty, Mary Ann Frederica Fogarty, Lillian Fogarty, Alfred Fogarty, Frederick Fogarty, the People of the State of New York, Daniel F. Mahony, the City of New York, John Doe, Mary Roe, (the names "John Doe" and "Mary Roe" being fictitious, their real names being unknown to the plaintiff,) and all persons unknown having or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint; such unknown persons or owners being herein described as the heirs at law, devisees, grantees, assignees or next of kin of said Alfred Fogarty, deceased, and their respective husbands and wives, and executors and administrators, if any, all of whom and whose names, except as herein stated, are unknown to the plaintiff William I. Airy, defendants. Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, March 17th, 1898.

J. BALDWIN HANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street,
Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Edward Henderson Fogarty, Eliza Fogarty, Mary Ann Delalle, Vincent Delalle, George Edward Fogarty, Hester Fogarty, Martha Sophia Fogarty, William James Fogarty, Mary Ann Frederica Fogarty, Lillian Fogarty, Alfred Fogarty, Frederick Fogarty, John Doe, Mary Roe, the names "John Doe" and "Mary Roe" being fictitious, their real names being unknown to the plaintiff, and all persons unknown having or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint; such unknown persons or owners being herein described as the heirs at law, devisees, grantees, assignees, or next of kin of said Alfred Fogarty, deceased, and their respective husbands and wives and executors and administrators, if any, all of whom and whose names, except as herein stated, are unknown to the plaintiff, and Mary Ann Keags and Arthur F. Maffett, the foreging summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of March, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.—Dated New York, March 21st, 1898.

J. BALDWIN HANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street,
Borough of Manhattan, New York City, U. S. A.
m21-1aw6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the City and County of New York, dated March 26th, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLES G. WORRELL and EDWARD C. BEST, composing the firm of Worrell & Best, lately doing business at No. 2,087 Third Avenue, in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said Charles G. Worrell and Edward C. Best, composing the firm of Worrell & Best, at his place of transacting business, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 18th day of June, 1898.—Dated New York, March 26th, 1898. JOHN A. FITZPATRICK, Assignee. JAMES A. MacELHINNY, Attorney for Assignee, No. 132 Nassau Street, New York City.
mh28-1aw6wM

The New-York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1898.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Carmen—8:15.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Wedding Day—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Rosedale—8:15.
DALY'S—La Poupee—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—His Honor the Mayor—8:30.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Man-o'-War's man—8:15.
GARDEN—The First Violin—8:30.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Bachelor's Romance—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Little Lord Fauntleroy—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15.
IRVING PLACE—S'Lorie—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Oil Paintings—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA—Minstrelsy—8:15.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—Robin Hood—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES
with
Financial Review and Quotation Supplement.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE DECLARATIONS.

The President, it is announced, will ask Congress to-day to make a formal declaration of war. Our Government is anticipated in this by the decree gazetted by the Spanish Government yesterday, which practically fixes the beginning of the war at Thursday of last week. "Diplomatic relations," it states, "are broken off between Spain and the United States, and the state of war being begun between the countries," &c. The breaking of diplomatic relations is thus presented as marking the beginning of the state of war; this was done by the Spanish Government on Thursday, April 21.

The same document assumes to define the policy of Spain as to privateering, but does so somewhat loosely. She agrees to respect neutral goods, except contraband of war, under our flag, and our goods with the same exception under a neutral flag, leaving our goods and ships under our flag open to capture. For the purpose of such capture, and for the capture of contraband, "the Spanish Government, upholding its right to grant letters of marque, will at present confine itself to organizing, with the vessels of the mercantile marine, a force of auxiliary cruisers, which will co-operate with the navy, according to the needs of the campaign, and will be under naval control," and these auxiliary cruisers "will exercise the right of search." Meanwhile, if vessels not American, with letters of marque issued by the United States, shall "commit acts of war against Spain," their officers and two-thirds of their crews will be treated as pirates. This is a curious provision, considering that Spain upholds its own right to issue letters of marque. She can hardly expect such letters to protect the bearers when issued by her while she threatens to treat as pirates the bearers of like letters should they be issued by the United States. Her real intention apparently is to threaten a resort to privateering, but not to resort to it. It is a Spanish mixture of bluster and prudence.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The revenue bill which Mr. Dingley promises to bring into the House to-day from the Ways and Means Committee confines the new taxation entirely to internal revenue, and the method of collection is in every case by stamps, with the exception of the licenses to dealers in tobacco. The use of stamps in collecting the tax on beer and tobacco, in its various forms, is already familiar to the Government officers and to the trades. As to drugs and druggists' articles, and as to stocks, bills, documents, &c., the officials and the public are alike unused to this system, and there will be at first some confusion; but the Internal Revenue Department is well supplied with precedents on which to base its regulations and practice, and the embarrassment is likely to be only temporary. The use of stamps on the issue and transfer of bonds, stocks, &c., is a new thing, but it is in the line of former practice; the business affected is in the hands of intelligent and quick-witted people, and no trouble need be looked for.

On the whole, the taxes proposed will, we think, be found in practice to be readily and cheaply collected and their burden to be pretty evenly distributed. But a tax on railway tickets would probably have yielded more money with less vexation than the numerous small taxes on business transactions, and as the great body of travelers are engaged in business the tax would have been equitably distributed. A like judgment is justified as to an import tax on tea and coffee. These resources, however, remain available, and it is by no means improbable that they may have to be used. Indeed, the main criticism that suggests itself with reference to the bill is that it may not yield as much revenue as will be required.

The most important portion of the bill relates to the loans authorized. No such criticism applies to this. The ten-twenty bonds provide for a total loan of $500,000,000, and though this amount is beyond any estimate of the actual cost of the war now seeming reasonable it is far better to have ample power to borrow than to give less and have to renew it. This is equally true of the provision for Treasury certificates at current rates, not exceeding 3 per cent., running not to exceed one year, to the amount of $100,000,000. This provision for adequate and vigorous use of the public credit at the start will really strengthen that credit, for it is the pledge by Congress of the resources of the Nation in most generous measure to prosecute the war with the greatest energy and to bring it to a successful issue in the shortest possible time. This course will confirm the already cordial confidence at home and abroad in the ability and determination of the United States to deal promptly and efficiently with the task it has assumed.

We do not look for any considerable opposition to the measure in the House. Its passage through the Senate may be somewhat delayed, though we trust that it will not be. There is a little talk of resisting the loan provisions of the bill by the extreme silver men, who do not wish to see the Treasury so strengthened that there will be no excuse for resort to their favorite devices, the issue of Government notes or the coinage of the silver "reserve," as they call it. But there is, in reality, no silver reserve, substantially all the metal in the Treasury being pledged to the payment either of the silver certificates or the Sherman notes, and no more available for current use than collateral in the hands of a banker. It would, of course, be a gross blunder to resort to the issue of Government notes. Nothing could so sap the public credit, shock the public mind, or create such needless difficulties in the prosecution of the war. It is not for a moment to be thought of, and we shall be greatly disappointed if the Senate, at such a time as this, even spends time in discussing it.

OUR POLICY AS TO PRIVATEERING.

The announcement by the Department of State that during the coming struggle with Spain the United States proposes to follow the four rules adopted in the Declaration of Paris of March 30, 1856, in respect to the subjects of privateering, blockades, and maritime captures is a continuation of the policy announced by Mr. Seward at the beginning of the war of the rebellion.

It will be remembered that in 1856 Spain, Mexico, Brazil, and the United States declined to follow the great powers of Europe in accepting the proposed rules because they objected to the rule which abolished privateering. No objections were entertained to the other three rules, but the dissenting States were prevented from formally accepting these as the declaration had to be agreed to as a whole.

The objections of the United States were based upon the facts that it was its policy to maintain a small naval establishment and that its important commercial interests would not permit it to resign the right of increasing its power at sea at the outbreak of war by accepting into its naval service a force of privateers. It was, however, maintained by the United States that if a rule were added to the declaration exempting all private property from capture at sea, in time of war, the necessity for the employment of such an additional force would disappear, and the United States would gladly accede to the proposed rules.

When the rebellion broke out it was deemed desirable to prevent the Confederacy from issuing letters of marque against our commerce. With this object in view Mr. Seward, through our Ambassadors in Great Britain and France, sought to negotiate conventions for the purpose of making the United States a party to the declaration of Paris, which, it was presumed, would also bind the States in rebellion. The attempt failed because the two nations named, having already recognized the Confederate States to be a belligerent power, coupled their willingness to sign the proposed conventions with the proviso that any engagements made should not have any bearing on the internal differences then prevailing in the United States. The object in view having been thus defeated, no further effort was made. The subsequent course of events showed that the importance of the matter was overestimated, for nearly all of the injuries to our commerce came from public vessels of the Confederacy and not from privateers.

While since the war of the rebellion no further steps seem to have been taken by the Government of the United States to become a party to the treaty of Paris, it has never lost sight of its proposition that innocent private property should be exempt from capture in time of war, and embodied this principle in the treaty of 1871 with the Kingdom of Italy, in the twelfth section thereof:

> "In the event of war between them, the private properties of their respective citizens and subjects, with the exception of contraband of war, shall be exempt from capture or seizure, on the high seas or elsewhere, by the armed vessels or by the military forces of either party, it being understood that this exemption shall not extend to vessels and their cargoes which may attempt to enter a port blockaded by the naval forces of either party."

It will be seen that the declaration in respect to neutral commerce made by the President is exactly in line with this treaty, the treaty being itself an authorized expression of our National policy. The contention made by Senator Money of Mississippi that the Executive cannot by itself determine the policy of the Government as to privateering is largely academic. It is undoubtedly true that Congress has the power under the Constitution (Article I., Section 8,) to "grant letters of marque and reprisal and make rules concerning capture on land and water," and no declaration by the President can deprive Congress of this power or prevent its exercise. But in the first place, as above shown, we have one treaty, sanctioned by the Senate, and now a part of the "supreme law of the land," which forbids privateering in case of war with the nation making the treaty. In the second place, Congress can at any time, if it chooses, reverse the policy of the President. In the third place, that policy at present is of the highest value and utility to the United States, and it would be folly to interfere with it.

THE REGULAR ARMY.

The bill for the reorganization of the regular army, passed on Saturday in the House, is an excellent measure. In the first place, it allows for the modern formation, which is not needed in such police or outpost work as alone our army has had since the close of the civil war. In the second place, it insures a regular force equal to the existing Spanish garrison in Cuba. In the third place, it makes more fully available for the service of the country the preparation for a military career which has been furnished the graduates of the Military Academy at the public expense.

There is no sort of doubt in the minds of professional soldiers that a regular force is more efficient and more economical than a force of volunteers, for the purposes of a foreign war. Now we find ourselves at war, without, as Mr. Hull put it, having made provision for a land force. Really, the 20,000 men or so collected from all parts of the country and now encamped in readiness to go to the seat of war, are all that we have of immediately available troops. According to all accounts, what there are of them are in "the pink of condition," and certainly the operations of mobilization and concentration have been managed in a very businesslike way. But it is not supposed that they can be safely sent to confront the terrors of the Cuban rainy season. If we had had an army of 100,000 men, which is no more than we need for the purposes of a National police, it might have been sent to Cuba and secured the evacuation of the island before the rainy season began. There would have been no occasion to call for volunteers nor to call upon the militia at all except for the purpose of repelling invasion. It is entirely possible that the delay occasioned by our military unpreparedness may cost us more than would be required for the maintenance of such an army for many years.

However that may be, the bill that has been passed does not provide for more than the very minimum of our military requirements. The only volunteers who can be trusted without at least six months of preparation are those of the militia who enlist as organizations. In almost all cases these will be weak in the administrative departments, for want of the practice which the regular army has had. For that reason the force authorized by the new bill promises to give us our earliest additional supply of soldiers ready to take the field. The bill has been drawn with especial reference to the susceptibilities of those members of Congress who see "an engine of despotism" in any approach to an adequate army. It has not allayed those susceptibilities, as the debate in the House showed. Nevertheless, not many members of Congress have ventured to take the responsibility of opposing outright a measure so plainly necessary. Whoever does that comes very near to proclaiming himself a public enemy.

AS MR. POLO PUTS IT.

The late Spanish Minister to Washington is naturally anxious to put the conduct of his Government in the best light and that of our own in the worst, but he should remember that exaggerated statement does more harm than good. He says, practically, that our assertion that we do not intend to annex Cuba is false, because we have prevented Spain from putting down the revolt, as she would have done long ago, but for us. "If the United States," he says, "had prevented from the beginning of the insurrection the sending of arms and ammunition to the insurgents and had not allowed the Cuban Junta, practically the real Government of the insurrection, to be established in New York and to direct from there the operations of the Cuban rebels, that insurrection, maintained by the practical and moral support of the United States, would have been ended long ago."

The insurrection broke out in February, 1895. As late as January, 1898, the Spanish Government acknowledged that the conduct of the United States in enforcing its neutrality laws had been "correct." It had been so. During those three years the United States spent some $2,000,000 in preventing illegal expeditions to Cuba—probably a good deal more than the Cubans had to expend for supplies. But Mr. Polo wilfully misleads the Canadians in talking about "arms and ammunition" supplied to the Cubans. Undoubtedly they were supplied, and there is not a line, not a word, in any law, National or international, to prohibit or condemn it. Our merchants had a perfect right to ship them, and the Cubans a perfect right to buy them. There was no power in the United States to prevent it.

Now look at the other side. Spain held every port in Cuba. She patrolled all its coasts. She sent 200,000 men to occupy the island and disarm the insurgents. And Mr. Polo says she could do nothing because the United States would not help her. Was there ever a more patent confession of incapacity? Spain could not put down the revolt her own despotism and oppression had caused. It was high time that she should be compelled to get out.

A BY-PRODUCT OF WAR.

There is some depression felt in the seaside resorts and in the villages along the North Atlantic shore on account of the dangers that may be apprehended from Spanish cruisers. In towns whose inhabitants derive a considerable portion of their earnings from the expenditures of Summer visitors and temporary residents of cottages complete prostration is reported. The cottages are not rented, and managers of hotels and boarding houses complain that they have no applicants for Summer entertainment. From one of the seaside villages of Maine, where the permanent population is generally increased every Summer by at least 1,000 persons who go there for the season, comes a doleful statement that not one application has been received for the rental of any of the Summer cottages nor for board and rooms at any of the several public houses. Of course this embargo upon Summer visiting, if it should be maintained, would mean a total prostration of many of the varieties of business that depend upon pleasure seekers for their revenues. Where there is no boating, riding, driving, and Summer sojourning there will be dull times. Perhaps such a stagnation would make the war unpopular. Men are very apt to adjust their standards of right and wrong by their selfish interests. Human nature along the coasts of New Jersey, New York, and New England needs a little moral reinforcement if the anticipated stagnation of business is to be endured without murmur.

As a matter of fact, the alarm and solicitude that stir the seaside residents are wholly unjustifiable. The coast will soon be patrolled and guarded by a large auxiliary fleet. From Key West to Passamaquoddy Bay the entire coast line has been divided into sections, each one of which will be vigilantly looked after by cruisers and a variety of swift and armed craft. Any approach of danger will be signaled all along the coast with instant celerity. And, more than all this, we may be sure that Spain will have on hand more serious work than the bombardment of seaside towns and villages for her own mere amusement. Considering the very low estimate of Spanish honor and decency which a majority of our people entertain, it is not surprising that some of them expect that shells and shot may be tossed into their peaceful communities by a brutal enemy "just out of pure cussedness." But the Spanish are not altogether fools, and the shelling of a sparsely settled, defenseless seacoast would not only be futile; it would be costly. Coal and fixed ammunition cost money. Far from their base of supplies, the Spanish fleets, if they appear on our coast, must economize their warlike supplies with rigid care. Every shot must tell, and the old maxim, that every bullet has its billet, must be held to apply to the costly projectiles of modern times, whether launched from Spanish or American ships.

Nevertheless it is natural that none of these very obvious considerations will remove the fears of timorous Summer pleasure seekers. Those of them who are willing to leave their own homes will be more likely to seek recreation in the mountains of the interior than on the seacoast. They will not be willing to take even the slightest risk of exposure to warlike missiles from the enemy. Whatever inconvenience or loss there may be from this fact will have to be borne with such patience as may be mustered.

THE SAFETY OF NEW YORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in this morning's issue in reference to the safety of New York from bombardment, while no doubt correct in its conclusions—at any rate as regards the Borough of Manhattan—is not convincing in part of its argument to any one at all familiar with the eastern end of Long Island and Long Island Sound. In fact, this part of the argument used would tend to discredit the rest and thereby the conclusions. The phrase about "Gardiner's Island and Sag Harbor," by naming these special points might lead one to suppose that there are fortifications or modes of defense at one or both places, whereas there are none whatsoever. Sag Harbor, indeed, is not naturally a Gibraltar, but a small fishing and manufacturing town that would never need fortification, since it is securely situated behind Shelter Island, on a secluded bay far away from any general route or passage, and, at a rough estimate, about twenty miles across sand and water from any channel of approach to New York.

Had the article sought to convey the idea that the eastern end of the Sound is protected, it might have referred to the fortifications on Plum Island and Little Gull Island, begun recently for the defense of the "Race," the main eastern entrance to the Sound, but they are, as yet, hardly more than scratchings of the earth.

Doubtless an invading fleet could be stopped before it could come within striking distance of New York by way of the Sound, but this probably would not be at a point way far out of Gardiner's Bay.

To any one totally ignorant of these positions, a reference to a map would be convincing as to Sag Harbor and, as said above, to any one at all familiar with them such arguments would only tend to discredit the others (which no doubt are all correct) from the apparently total ignorance indicated by these. EX-VOLUNTEER.

New York, April 22, 1898.

Our correspondent is substantially correct in his statement as to the fortifications at the eastern end of Long Island Sound and their proposed location and condition. He appears to have misunderstood our reference to the chances of a hostile fleet reaching New York from that direction, which did not relate to fortifications. We said: "Even with skilled pilots able to guide them through the channels at the further end, the vessels would simply invite destruction from torpedoes and mines before they had passed Gardiner's Island and Sag Harbor." Sag Harbor was referred to, not as being on the channel or as a fortified place, but the site of a torpedo station. Without any guns on either side of any channel entering the Sound it is the judgment of military men that the passage of a hostile fleet could surely and easily be prevented.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If one may judge the sentiments of France from those expressed by the Parisian journals—a large "if," it must be confessed—the people of that country will derive much satisfaction from the thought that their hostility to us is not regarded with indifference here, but causes pain as keen and as widespread as an enemy, however bitter, could desire. And they may have, if they choose, the further satisfaction of knowing that of all the calumnious accusations now coming to us from the Continent, theirs alone produce this effect, or, indeed, any effect whatever. Malignant criticism from Germany and Austria does not trouble us at all, because we expect nothing else from the ruling classes of nations whose Governmental policy is an avowed and absolute contradiction of every American idea. The cold silence of Russia leaves us equally unmoved because our traditional friendship for that country never existed elsewhere than in public documents. It is different in the case of France. For reasons which we have carefully refrained from examining too closely she won our boundless gratitude by great services in the early days, and that feeling has been kept alive and warm ever since by a sincere liking for the French people. Nowhere in Europe has the American felt so much at home as in Paris, not because it was like our own cities, but because its differences from them appealed to our tastes and to our imaginations. There are thousands of Americans who look back to student life in Paris as the happiest part of their existence, and who had supposed that their affection did not go quite without response. It is not that the appearance of a new enemy alarms us—the French must not fall into that delusion—but that the loss of an old friend profoundly grieves us. We know, alas, what has worked the change. This frantic animosity is nothing but revenge for American denunciation of the cowardly injustice inflicted on Dreyfus. Just criticism is answered with willful misinterpretation of our motives by grotesque misinterpretation of our acts, by shameless falsehoods about our ambitions.

—A man who for many years was chief of the claque at the Imperial Opera, Vienna, died a few days since in somewhat extraordinary circumstances. His post had recently been abolished by the new director, who on assuming office issued a circular forbidding the artists of the Austrian Imperial Opera to employ a paid claque at all. Nevertheless the chief claquer, whose name was Schontag, was accustomed to go down to the theatre nightly, as usual, and, sitting in his stall, would (though, of course, quite gratuitously) lead the applause, as he had been accustomed to do for so long a period. During a performance of "Die Meistersinger" he felt ill, and, quitting his stall, he went into the foyer, where he was stricken with apoplexy and died in a few minutes. He has left a fortune of something like £12,000. Herr Schontag's income was, in fact, a large one, and it is only fair to say that he fulfilled his curious duties to the fullest satisfaction of the theatre authorities and the artists. He was accustomed to draw from each of the leading singers a salary of from £8 to £12 a month, out of which he would pay the members of his staff. He had a complete code of applause for various situations in opera, from the delighted murmur which followed any well-executed musical phrase to the enthusiastic hand-clapping which succeeded the fall of the act drop. On one occasion, it is said, a Viennese musical critic complained in print that the applause was clumsily done and interrupted a certain aria. Herr Schontag, in faultless afternoon costume, called upon the writer, and, with much dignity of manner, expressed his regret that, owing to indisposition, he had been unable personally to superintend the claque on that particular night, and that his deputy had not followed his instructions. Herr Schontag, who was sixty-six years of age, will, of course, so far as the Imperial Opera is concerned, have no successor.

PERSONAL.

—Gen. Lee sets a most excellent example to the many other veteran officers who are professing, no doubt sincerely, fierce eagerness to get at the Spaniards. Gen. Lee has offered his services in any capacity for which the Government may find him useful. He makes no conditions, and promises to accept a Lieutenant's commission as cheerfully as that of a commanding officer. This is the true spirit of patriotism, and it contrasts agreeably with the caution of not a few younger men, as well as that of several belonging to his own generation, who insist on choosing their own rank, and threaten to stay at home unless their demands are accorded.

—It does indeed seem that executive clemency might well be extended to Capt. J. D. Hart, the Philadelphia shipowner who is now expiating in jail an expression of sympathy for Cuba that was premature rather than criminal. There is no question about his technical guilt, but it is statutory, not moral, guilt, and he has already suffered financial losses great enough to impress on himself and others the wisdom of observing the neutrality laws. There was nothing disgraceful about his offense, nothing that took from him the sympathy of anybody except a few slaves of the "letter that killeth." He sent arms and ammunition to the Cuban patriots at a time when they were still merely rebels, and he sent men along with the guns and the cartridges in order to make sure that they were not lost on the way or wasted after arrival. These were acts not to be forgiven by a Judge on the bench, for a just and necessary statute was violated by them, but—well, President McKinley is not a Judge on the bench, while Capt. Hart is a man who knows a lot about getting steamers to Cuba, and he has a strong inclination to transmute his knowledge into deeds. He is a sinner from whom it is not necessary to demand repentance, and good material is clearly wasted by keeping him behind stone walls. Imprisoned merely to prove our good faith, he should be released to prove our common sense.

The Coming Test of Fighting at Sea by Machinery.

BY A. K. FISKE.

All the world will watch intently for a great naval battle, because the machinery for fighting upon the sea, which has been devised and developed in the last thirty years, has never been put to a serious test. The iron steamship was the product of a period of our civil war, and the armor-clad war vessel, with its terrible armaments, is a later outgrowth, which had its germ in the Ericsson monitor.

First the new warship was an "iron-clad," and assumed unwieldy proportions. The British Inflexible, which was launched in 1876, carried a belt twenty-four inches thick, and the huge battleships of Italy of a little later date were protected with twenty-two inches of iron armor. That was also the day of guns of enormous weight and huge calibre—100 tons and sixteen inches or more. With heavy charges of coarse powder these monstrous engines hurled solid shot or the old spherical shell from their smooth bore throats, down which the charge had first been crammed. The first notable change was in the lightening and hardening of the armor plates by giving it a steel face. Then the cheapening of steel by the Bessemer process of manufacture led to its adoption as the sole material for armor belts, and the Harvey process and the Krupp gas process came to give its surface a hardness and toughness never before attained.

This improvement in armor plate, giving better protection with diminished weight, accompanied by new inventions in boilers and engines, made possible a much higher speed and greater facility in handling vessels of vast size. Out of this advance in the construction of ships came the fast cruiser, armored almost as effectively as the battleship, but not so heavily armed. Had the progress been only in means of protection, the warships would have become practically invulnerable to each other's weapons. But while ingenuity was expended upon armor plates and propelling machinery, the armament was not neglected.

The cast-iron gun with its smooth bore, loading at the muzzle, became a thing of the past. Cheapened steel became the chief material of naval ordnance, first as a core within a jacket of wrought iron, and finally as the entire body of the deadly tube. The problem was a distribution of the strain throughout the substance of the gun to avoid bursting from the heavy charges used and forged steel effected this best. But the strain did not come alone from the explosion of heavy charges of powder; the explosives themselves were greatly increased in power. The dominating purpose was to give velocity and force to the projectile, and this necessitated the utmost strength in the gun. The tremendous force of the explosive and the terrible velocity of the shot through the rifled bore made length of gun a necessity, and this compelled the breech-loading devices which ingenuity did not fail to provide. Nor did the progress stop here. The projectiles shared in the improvement. They became elongated in form, tapering to a point, they were made of forged and hardened steel, to escape breaking or flattening, and to enable them to perforate armor plate, and they carried bursting charges to lend destructiveness when they penetrated the enemy's armor.

Year after year the emulation of inventors strove for improvement in one factor or another of the great problem of naval warfare, while no naval battles took place, and each new battleship or cruiser was supposed to show some fresh advance. The gun "built up" from hoops of steel, and even made of wire, would bear the strain of a more powerful explosive or a heavier charge, so that the most deadly projectile could be hurled with a force to crush the strongest barrier at the distance of miles, but around the "vitals" and the armaments of ships was wrapped armor of ever-increasing power of resistance. Then the insidious enemy of armor-clads, the ugly and venomous torpedo, was provided with a craft of its own, capable of accompanying fleets upon the ocean and darting forth to deal its deadly blows. This developed the use of the secondary armament of rapid-fire guns of small calibre, using "fixed ammunition" for quickness of loading, and of machine guns to hurl their rattling charges at the pestilent small craft of the enemy.

During all this time tests have been almost wholly experimental, without the conditions of actual battle. Armor plate has been tried in the form of huge targets set up on shore or on floats, and guns, explosives, and projectiles have been tried by firing at such targets. Force, velocity, resistance, all the scientific and mechanical factors could thus be gauged under controllable conditions. In peaceful manoeuvres machinery and the handling of vessels and guns, speed, accuracy, distance, all the theoretical elements could be put to a kind of test, but, after all, who could tell how this vast and complicated machinery, handled by men better or worse trained, was going to act in the fierce controversy of war until it had an actual trial where all the factors would be tested? Nothing of the kind has happened since the rivalry began between means of attack and means of protection in the fighting machines of the sea, out of which the modern fleet has been evolved.

Now, the armor of the battleship is 10 or 12 inches thick, instead of 18 to 24, and the heaviest guns rarely have a calibre exceeding 12 inches, where once they had 16, but the resistance of the armor plate is greater than ever before, and the power of the long breech-loading rifle, handled by machinery, is something not dreamt of by the last generation. The tubular boilers, the forced draught of the furnace, the triple-expansion engines, give speed unattainable in times past, and a readier handling of the ship, and electricity adds its subtle power to the working of signals and the minor devices of the complex machinery of war. The naval battles of the least moment in the last thirty years can be counted upon the fingers of one hand, and they afforded no test of this machinery.

In the somewhat famous battle between the navies of Chile and Peru in 1879 the Huascar was caught between two fires from the Blanco Encalada and the Almirante Cochrane and forced to surrender, but what were these vessels of the primitive days of armor-clads? The Huascar was of but 2,100 tons displacement and a speed of 11 knots, and the armor plates were but 4 inches thick on her hull and 5½ on her gun turrets. The two Chilean cruisers had a displacement of only 3,480 tons each and a speed of 13 knots. Their armor plate was 9 inches thick on the sides, tapering to 4½ at the ends, while the central battery was surrounded by an eight-inch shield. The heaviest guns in the fight were nine-inch muzzle-loaders. This was no test of the modern fighting machine.

The British reduction of the forts of Alexandria in 1882 was an equally one-sided and indecisive affair. There were practically no harbor defenses in the bay, and the forts on shore were comparatively flimsy and their ordnance was inferior to that of the British fleet, in which the most formidable vessel was the old Inflexible, with her 24 inches of iron armor and her sixteen-inch guns. It was only a question of opening fire and keeping it up until the place gave way. In the French bombardment of Foo-Chow in 1884, only inferior vessels were engaged, and the Chinese resistance was impotent. They had a few torpedoes, but used them without effect. The next event worth noting in naval warfare is the revolt of Admiral Mello against the authority of President Peixoto of Brazil in the harbor of Rio Janeiro, September, 1893. Mello had command of the Aquidaban, a battleship of 4,950 tons, with a compound armor belt (iron faced with steel) 11 inches thick, and a principal armament of nine-inch guns. With him were the Almirante Tamandare, an unarmored cruiser of 4,465 tons' displacement and light armament, some small cruisers and gunboats, and three torpedo boats. The navy faithful to Peixoto was inferior and scattered abroad at the time, but before the conflict was over, in March, 1894, he got together a fleet containing the rather heavily armored and armed Riachuelo of 5,700 tons, the unarmored Benjamin Constant, 2,750 tons, and several smaller vessels. But the contest was for the possession of ports and points on shore, and there was no direct engagement between the naval forces.

The nearest approach to a test of naval fighting appliances came in the Battle of the Yalu, or of Hai-Yan-Tau, in the war between China and Japan, in 1895, but how far that came from being a serious test can be seen by briefly recalling the events and the forces engaged. China had two rather powerful barbette ships, the Ting Yuen and the Chen Yuen, of 7,330 tons each, with fourteen-inch armor belts and three-inch protective steel decks, and a heavy armament of twelve-inch guns. With these were three much smaller armored ships—less than 3,000 tons each—and three still smaller cruisers and gunboats and a small flotilla of torpedo boats.

The largest vessels in the Japanese fleet were three unarmored cruisers of 4,277 tons each and their heaviest ordnance consisted of six-inch guns. There were three armored vessels with these—one of 3,718 tons, with a seven-inch armor belt and some 9.4-inch guns; one of 2,450 tons, 4½-inch armor belt and no guns over 4.7-inch calibre, and the third of 2,200 tons, 4½-inch armor and small guns only. There was also a van squadron of four unarmored vessels, only one of which was of considerable size, (4,150 tons.) This one carried no guns over 6-inch calibre, but there were two gunboats, each of which had two 10.2-inch guns. The naval machinery of the Chinese was superior to that of Japan, but it was ill-supplied with ammunition and badly handled. Each ship acted independently, while the Japanese squadron was directed as a whole and operated with coolness and skill. The Chinese lost five vessels out of fourteen and the Japanese fleet was little damaged. To the naval attack upon Port Arthur there was little resistance, while at Wei-Hai-Wei there was a desperate effort at defense on the part of the remnant of the Chinese fleet, but it was hopeless. The Ting Yuen, with two smaller vessels, was sunk, and the Chen Yuen and six smaller ones were captured. The Chinese Navy was practically annihilated, and yet Japan did not have a single battleship or an armored cruiser of the first class nor any of the latest naval ordnance and gun appliances. The havoc was done with the ordinary shot and shell. Japan had no torpedoes, and China made no effective use of hers, though three trials were made in the battle of Hai-Yan-Tau.

So the navies of Spain and of the United States, which rank in power far below those of Great Britain and France, but which contain some of the latest and best of armored warships, confront each other for the great experiment that may test the fighting machinery of modern warfare on the sea. But the adoption of all these mechanical forces and devices makes a new demand upon the qualities of men. They need as much as ever coolness, courage, and endurance, but impetuous dash and fury and the prowess of sheer physical vigor must give place to mental qualities involving knowledge and aptitude for directing mechanical forces and skill in handling mechanical appliances, with the ready resource of brain keyed up to energy, but free from blinding passion. The machine is less than the man controlling and directing it, and the revolution in naval warfare will give a vast advantage to a people trained to mental alertness and clearness and apt in the invention and handling of mechanical devices.

NUGGETS.

Outclassed.

The Rejected One—I have a rival, then?
The Girl—Hardly that. I have promised to marry him.—Philadelphia North American.

Just as Good.

Fitzhugh Lee may not go back to Havana as Consul General, but he will have something equally good, if not better.—Chicago Tribune.

Comforts Cost.

"Wouldn't you prefer to live in an apartment with an elevator; it raises one so quickly?"
"Yes, but not nearly so quickly as it raises the rent."—Brooklyn Life.

Unpardonable.

"My wife and her neighbor used to be inseparable, but they don't speak now."
"What's the trouble?"
"She persuaded my wife to buy a silk gown that turned out to be part cotton."—Detroit Free Press.

Equal to the Occasion.

He—They say dreams go by contraries. Do you believe it?
She—Yes, I think they do.
He—Alas, I dreamed last night that you had promised to be my wife.
She—And I dreamed that I had refused you.—Chicago News.

Sympathizing.

Mrs. De Fadd (who cannot stand the odor of turpentine)—I would have sent for you to have done this cleaning last week, but we have been having the outside of our house painted, and it made us all sick.
Mrs. McGadd (sympathizingly)—Sure, Oi don't wonder. Thim colors is enough to make any one sick.—New York Weekly.

THE DOG AT HIS MASTER'S GRAVE

From The Syracuse Christian Advocate.

"He will not come," said the gentle child,
And she patted the poor dog's head,
And she pleasantly called him and fondly smiled,
But he heeded her not, in his anguish wild,
Nor rose from his lowly bed.

'Twas his master's grave where he chose to rest,
He guarded it night and day,
The love that glowed in his grateful breast
For the friend who had fed, controlled, caressed,
Might never fade away.

And when the long grass rustled near,
Beneath some hasting tread,
He started up with a quivering ear,
For he thought 'twas the step of his master dear,
Returning from the dead.

But sometimes when a storm drew nigh,
And the clouds were dark and fleet,
He tore the turf with a mournful cry,
As if he would force his way or die,
To his much-loved master's feet.

So there through the Summer's heat he lay,
Till Autumn nights grew bleak,
Till his eye grew dim with his hope's decay,
And he pined, and pined, and wasted away,
A skeleton gaunt and weak.

And oft the pitying children brought
Their offerings of meat and bread,
And to coax him away to their homes they sought,
But his buried master he ne'er forgot,
Nor strayed from his lonely bed.

Cold Winter came with an angry sway,
And the snow lay deep and sore,
Then his moaning grew fainter day by day,
Till close where the broken tombstone lay,
He fell to rise no more.

And when he struggled with mortal pain,
And Death was by his side,
With one loud cry that shook the plain,
He called for his master, but called in vain,
Then stretched himself and died.

MR. GLADSTONE IS SINKING

Members of His Family and Four Physicians Summoned to Hawarden.

A CHANGE FOR THE WORSE

The Latest Bulletin Says that His Condition Is One of Increasing Weakness, Though He Is More Free from Pain.

LONDON, April 24.—Alarmist reports regarding the condition of Mr. Gladstone are circulating to-night. The newspapers say that he is sinking fast, and the members of his family have been summoned.

A change for the worse was observed last night, and Dr. Habershon and Sir Thomas Smith, Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen, were summoned hastily to Hawarden and spent the night there. Drs. Dobie and Bliss went to Hawarden this morning and consulted with Drs. Habershon and Smith.

The following bulletin was issued to-day at 5 P. M.:

"Mr. Gladstone's condition is one of increasing weakness, though he is more free from pain."

LONDON, April 25.—The Daily Chronicle this morning says the rumor that Mr. Gladstone has not spoken in two days is without foundation. On the contrary, the paper says, he spends much of the time in conversation with members of his family, and yesterday talked quite cheerfully with his medical advisers. Throughout the entire period of his suffering he has been most patient and uncomplaining. His pain continues to be less acutely felt, and he takes food tolerably well.

All reports agree as to the noble, unflinching fortitude of his demeanor. Mr. Gladstone occasionally comes down to dinner, dressing for the table, though his meals are often served in the library. He lies for hours with closed eyes listening to music. He has given his parting blessing to many friends, young and old. His calm endurance of pain and all that is before him is unchanged, and invariably those who have witnessed it cannot speak regarding it without tears.

The Rev. Stephen Gladstone celebrated communion in his father's home on Easter Sunday.

ITALY'S DUTY ON CORN.

Proposed to Prolong the Term for Reduction Until July 15.

LONDON, April 25.—The Rome correspondent of The Times says:

"In consequence of the rise in the price of corn the Government has decided to request the Chamber of Deputies to prolong the term for the reduction in the import duty on corn until July 15. As the reduction has already produced a serious diminution in the customs revenue it is feared this extension of the period would considerably curtail the surplus for 1898."

SIR VIVIAN D. MAJENDIE DEAD.

Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Explosives Since 1871.

LONDON, April 24.—Sir Vivian Dering Majendie, C. B., her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Explosives since 1871, is dead.

Col. Sir Vivian Majendie, who was born in 1826, was educated at Leamington College and entered the Royal Artillery in 1854. He served in the Crimea and in the Indian mutiny. From 1861 to 1871 he was Captain Instructor and Assistant Superintendent in the royal laboratory at Woolwich. Since that time he had served as Chief Inspector of Explosives. Among his publications are "Up Among the Pandies," "Ammunition," and "Official Guide Book to the Explosives Act."

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

SIGNOR CRISPI'S RIVAL IN SICILY.—The press of Rome is generally of the opinion that in resigning from the Chamber of Deputies Signor Crispi overshot his mark. After his censure by the Deputies he withdrew, feeling sure that his constituents in Palermo would vindicate his position by returning him with an overwhelming majority, as they have done on former occasions. Signor Crispi's popularity has been very general in the district of Palermo, where the people are warm hero worshippers. The celebration last January of the fiftieth anniversary of the revolution of Palermo served to show that Crispi occupied a superior place in the people's mind and hearts to the Prince of Naples, or even to the Marquis di Rudini, the Premier, himself a Sicilian. But notwithstanding these former evidences of popularity, the Roman press predicts Crispi's defeat because of the intense popularity of his rival, Dr. Barbato. Dr. Barbato is standing for a Socialist seat, and for that very reason will divide one faction of the Crispians. He is a well-educated, modest man, who has several times refused to run for the Chamber. As one of the leaders of the revolution in the island four years ago, he was condemned by the court-martial instituted by Signor Crispi, then Premier, to imprisonment at hard labor. On his release he went to Crete, acting in the double capacity of physician and soldier. Later on he fought with the Garibaldian volunteers in Greece, and last Summer he returned to the quiet practice of his profession in Palermo. By reason of his unselfish devotion to the cause of liberty, by his adventures, and his great eloquence as a speaker, he has a firm hold upon the imaginations of the Sicilians.

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CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS IN GERMANY.—While restraining Socialism by every restriction legally possible, the German Government encourages the principle of co-operation in every form of labor and trade, thus furnishing practical examples of the success of one of the conditions which is the cornerstone of the obnoxious factions. It was shown a week ago in these columns to what extent the Socialist Party had augmented its power in Germany, the fear of this power as expressed by the Conservative press, and the assured return to the Reichstag of a greater number of Socialists than ever before. In the light of the growth of Socialism, some data concerning a corresponding increase in the number of co-operative associations may be of interest. These associations increased from 13,005 in 1896, to 14,842 at the close of 1897. The latter figures are classified as follows: Credit societies and banks, 9,417; institutions for the purchase of goods, 1,194; clubs for the sale of products, 113; labor societies, 400; producers' combinations, 1,937; consumers' combinations, 1,409; building and land societies, 165; societies for co-operation in various other branches, 207. Out of the total number 11,224 are on the unlimited liability system and 2,870 adopt that of limited liability. The associations are grouped thus: (1) The General Association, promoted by Herr Schultze-Delitzsch, with headquarters at Berlin and 1,518 branches; (2) the Rural Union of the German Empire, with headquarters at Offenbach and 4,222 branches, including 2,165 financial institutions, 1,112 societies for the sale and purchase of agricultural produce and implements, and 794 central dairies; (3) the German Rural Federation, headquarters at Neuwied, with 2,666 branches. The German people, by the success of the co-operative system, are becoming generally imbued with its principles. Paid Government officials travel everywhere, urging the formation of some sort of co-operative associations wherever possible. In the meantime, the Socialist Party in Germany is thriving on the benevolent efforts of the Government.

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EASY CEREMONY AT THE CZAR'S COURT.—The Paris papers, in their letters from St. Petersburg, say that there has been a gradual but now complete change toward liberality in the Imperial Court. Alexander III., although personally less fond of the ceremonial than was his father, paid strict attention to the traditions of the Romanoffs, and relegated women to the background when questions of state were to be considered. Not so, however, does Nicholas II. The present imperial couple, it is reported, live on terms of such familiarity that the Dowager Czarina trembles for what people of the old régime may think. Officials call- [illegible] received wher- [illegible] to be—in the [illegible] breakfast. On these occasions the Czarina, as she has been schooled by her mother-in-law, arises to go, but she is usually stopped by the Czar, who says: "Tu n'es pas de trop." It is said that the Czar's mother is exasperated that the imperial couple "thee" and "thou" each other even in society. The Czar has lately taken to sauntering in the streets and stopping to look in at the shop windows. Of course, there are plenty of detectives in citizens' clothes around, and a cordon of gendarmes within easy call. On such occasions his Majesty wears a sack coat, a soft hat, carries a light cane, and smokes cigarettes. When driving the imperial couple do not maintain the right decorum of their predecessors, but laugh and chat like any common pair of lovers off for a holiday.

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THE NEAR EASTERN QUESTION.—According to usually well-informed sources abroad in regard to the question of the Governorship of Crete, Russia has ceased to press the candidature of Prince George of Greece upon the Sultan, and the last proposition of the Porte, presented through Sir Philip Currie, is being seriously considered by the powers. In the meantime the council of Admirals at Candia has ordered Djevad Pasha, commander of the Turkish troops, to withdraw the military cordon around Canea, to the great dissatisfaction of the Moslem leaders. The Sultan's plan urges the immediate application of autonomy in Crete, on the model of the régime existing in the Lebanon and Samos, with a Christian Governor, who shall nominally be an Ottoman subject. This means that only fixed annual tribute will be exacted from the island for the Treasury of the Porte. Omitting the contingency of Prince George, the Sultan is said to have agreed to the scheme of Count Muravieff, which had already been approved by the British and French Foreign Offices. This plan includes the continued garrisoning of Canea, Retimo, and Candia by the three protective powers, and the retaining in those places also of small Turkish detachments. The police arrangements will be intrusted to a force of gendarmes composed of and officered exclusively by Cretans. In the event that the Sultan will waive his demand to exercise control over the external commercial relations of the island the protective powers undertake to guarantee a Cretan loan the amount of which will be fixed at 30,000,000f. It is reported from Athens that entire confidence is placed in the assurance of the President of the Council to the Thessalian Deputies that the Turkish troops will begin the evacuation of Thessaly May 1. It was reported by the Thessalian Deputies that the troops of the Sultan were already moving toward Volo, the port of debarkation.

ARRIVALS ON THE UMBRIA.

What a Correspondent for a London Newspaper Says of the War with Spain.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Cunard Line steamship Umbria from Liverpool were George Lynch of The London Chronicle and H. C. T. Wright, artist and correspondent of The London Illustrated News. They come here as war correspondents, and after visiting Washington will proceed to Key West, where they expect to find arrangements for a vessel already made for them. Mr. Lynch said the greatest sympathy with the United States prevails in England, both among the people and in official circles, and he felt sure that the war would bind closer the two peoples. He said one of the conditions existing at present on the other side is decidedly unfavorable to the effective work of the Spanish fleet.

"I refer," said he, "to the great strike of the miners in Wales. The Spanish have little, if any, coal, and, although they have tried with every means in their power to purchase coal in England, the strike, which is the largest in the history of Wales, prevents their obtaining even the necessary amount for filling their bunkers for one trip."

Regarding the Spanish fleet which was reported to be preparing to sail for Puerto Rico, Mr. Lynch said: "If they had started and encountered the storms of last Tuesday and Wednesday which we ran into the smaller craft, at least, would have lived but a short time. The affair would simply have been a second Armada."

Mr. Lynch also said that there was no coal at the Cape Verde Islands, and that the Spanish vessels there were simply tied up for want of fuel.

Russell A. Alger, Jr., was a passenger on the Umbria. He said that he had been abroad purely on private business. Asked if it was true that he intended to volunteer for service in the war, he said: "I shall certainly do so if my services are required, but I do not think that likely, as I have no doubt that the affair will be short, sharp, and decisive. I take the first train for Washington."

Count Charles de Bubna Littitz, Chamberlain of the Emperor of Austria, was another passenger. He refused to talk. He went to the Astor House.

B. B. ODELL MR. PLATT'S MAN.

The Senator Announces His Choice for Mr. Hackett's Place.

Senator Thomas C. Platt was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, but did not receive many visitors. He announced that his choice for the vacant Chairmanship of the Republican State Committee is Benjamin B. Odell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Committee. Mr. Odell it was expected would call at the hotel during the day, but his son's illness prevented him from doing so.

William Barnes, Jr., of Albany was among the Senator's visitors, and rumor had it that in the event of Mr. Odell taking the place of the late Charles W. Hackett at the head of the State Committee Mr. Barnes would take his place as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

GERMANS WERE ENTHUSIASTIC.

A Concert at Liederkranz Hall Brought Out Patriotic Applause.

The last concert of the season given at the German Liederkranz Hall last night was attended by an audience that filled the big structure from floor to gallery. The principal selection of the evening was Schiller's "Bells," set to music by Max Bruch, and rendered by the full chorus. The beautiful poem, filled as it is with references to war and its glories, was particularly appropriate and the inspiring music was greeted with enthusiastic applause. The soloists of the evening were Miss Barnardine Sargent, soprano; Miss Josephine Jacobi, alto; Theodore Van York, tenor, and Max Fisher, basso.

During the evening President Paul Goepel presented Musical Director Doellner with a laurel wreath in recognition of his services with the society. The concert closed with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner." The flag was displayed on the stage, whereat the great audience arose en masse and cheered for several minutes.

DEAD ON HIS WIFE'S GRAVE.

Sigmund Sand Shot Himself in Mount Hope Cemetery.

The dead body of Sigmund Sand, a middle-aged German, was found yesterday on the grave of his wife, in Mount Hope Cemetery, Borough of Queens. The cemetery is just beyond the border of Brooklyn, and the cemetery employe who found the body, Frank Seifert, notified the police of the Liberty Avenue Station in that borough, who removed it to Deininger's undertaking establishment, Liberty and Miller Avenues.

Sand had shot himself in the right temple with a Colt's revolver of heavy calibre, which was clutched in his hand when he was found. He had been dead for probably twenty-four hours. In his pockets were found two braids of dark brown hair in envelopes, one marked "My wife, Sarah," and the other, "My sister, Maria." There was also a letter in German, reading as follows:

> Dear Mother, Sister, and Brother: I bid you all farewell. I wish my body cremated when I die.
>
> SIGMUND.
>
> P. S.—I give my watch, chain, and ring to my sister. I have no debts or enemies. Sister, brother, and friends, I wish you all to live happily.

A Musicale for Charity.

A musicale will be given at the Hotel Majestic on Tuesday, at 3:30 P. M., under the auspices of the Santa Clara League. This league was formed for the support of the Santa Clara Home, in the Adirondacks, established for the benefit of consumptives among working girls. Prominent artists have volunteered their services. Tickets are $1 each, and can be had from Mrs. Edward Payson Cone, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, 314 West Nineteenth Street, or at the Hotel Majestic.

QUIET SUNDAY IN MADRID

Important News Supposed to Have Been Received by the Cabinet, but Not Made Public.

STILL RELYING ON EUROPE

The Powers Reported to be Conferring, with Prospects of Action Which Will Benefit Spain—Plans to Raise War Funds.

MADRID, April 24.—The Cabinet Council to-day approved the general budget. Probably the fact that the Council was held in the morning instead of the afternoon, as had been arranged, means that news has been received necessitating prompt action, but nothing has been divulged to the public.

Señor Puigcerver, the Minister of Finance, will probably read his budget to the Cortes on Tuesday. Its chief features will be an ample authorization to the Government to raise such funds as may be deemed necessary for war expenses. Two new sources of income will be loans guaranteed by the tax on navigation and the Almaden quicksilver mines. New taxes will be imposed on gas, petroleum, and electric lighting.

Two years' taxes will be levied, payable quarterly in advance and reimbursed within a decade by special bonds. Power will be given to the Bank of Spain to increase its note issue from 1,500,000,000 pesetas to 2,000,000,000 pesetas, in which case the metallic reserves must be increased proportionately, a half and two-thirds.

The rush to change paper currency for silver has ceased, thus ending the monetary crisis.

A high official asserts that the powers are still conferring, and that the results are expected to benefit Spain.

The tone of the Portuguese press is friendly to Spain, and it is said demonstrations in favor of Spain have been made before several United States Consulates in Mexico.

The one subject of conversation throughout the day has been the capture of the Buenaventura prior to a former declaration of hostilities or the lapse of the time limit in the American ultimatum. The papers describe it as an act of piracy.

Many rumors are afloat as to captures on both sides. The newspapers warn the populace not to be elated or depressed by such statements, insisting that many of them originate on foreign Bourses for gambling purposes.

There were slight demonstrations early this morning and again this evening, but they were repressed by Gov. Aguilora.

Several American correspondents left the city to-day.

A SPANISH AMBASSADOR'S STORY.

Says We Offered to Arbitrate the Question of the Maine.

LONDON, April 25.—The Rome correspondent of The Times says:

"I am authorized by the Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican to deny the report that there has been any question of submitting the matter of Cuban independence to the arbitration of the Pope, either on the side of his Holiness or of the Spanish Government, or that there has been any communication between Mgr. Ireland and the Spanish Ambassador.

"I am also informed that the United States offered to Spain to submit the question of the Maine disaster to arbitration. Spain accepted the offer, but nothing more has been heard of the matter."

MADRID ARCHBISHOP'S LETTER.

Almost Promises Protection Against American Bullets.

MADRID, April 24.—The Archbishop of Madrid has issued a diocesan letter in a flamboyant style that occasionally sinks into absolute rhodomontade, differing widely from the high style of Cardinal Cascajares y Azara, Archbishop of Valladolid. The Archbishop makes the war appear a question of good and evil, with Spain all white and the United States all black. He appeals to all the saints to protect the Spaniards, almost promising invulnerability against American bullets. There are several fine passages that redeem the letter from out-and-out puff and bombast.

RUSSIA TO SUPPORT SPAIN?

Alleged Result of a Conference at St. Petersburg.

LONDON, April 25.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Saturday, says:

"Emperor Nicholas to-day granted an audience to the Spanish Ambassador, Duke de Tamames, and discussed with him the Cuban question at great length. A conference of the Ambassadors of the powers on the subject of Cuba has been held at the Foreign Office, and well-informed persons declare that Russia will support Spain."

SENOR BALDASANO IN TORONTO.

Polo Will Ask Canada to Insure the Observance of Neutrality.

TORONTO, April 24.—Señor Polo de Bernabe and his party are comfortably situated at the Queen's Hotel. The party was increased to-night by the arrival of Señor Baldasano from New York.

Señor Polo continues to talk freely to newspaper representatives. This evening he said that he had not suggested to the Canadian Government that the international boundary line be guarded to insure the observance of absolute neutrality, but that he would probably make such a suggestion.

SPANISH SOLDIERS KISSED.

Madrid Women Lavish Gifts on the Departing Troops.

LONDON, April 24.—A special dispatch, describing yesterday's departure of troops from Madrid, says:

"There was a scene of remarkable enthusiasm, women marching along with the soldiers, filling their pockets with cigars, provisions, and money, and kissing them at the station. Senators, Deputies, and a numerous representation of the nobility, including many ladies, bade the troops farewell.

"The sending of such quantities of troops to the Canary and Balearic Islands is causing much wonder in Madrid, and it is suggested that Spain fears that while engaged in war with the United States other complications might arise which would endanger these possessions."

The Numancia Leaves Toulon.

TOULON, France, April 24.—The old Spanish iron-clad Numancia, which has been under repairs for months past at the La Seyne shipyards, started yesterday for Barcelona, under sealed orders. Her repairs not being completed, she was towed by the Spanish steamer Cabonao from Marseilles, starting in the darkness in order to escape observation.

Spanish Students Troublesome.

LONDON, April 25.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The university examinations throughout Spain will begin May 9 instead of June 1, in order to withdraw the students from the cities to their homes. Their fondness for rioting is making the Government uneasy."

Sagasta Safe for the Present.

LONDON, April 24.—It is practically certain now that Señor Sagasta will remain in office until the Cortes suspends its sittings, virtually because there are no statesmen who want to assume the heavy responsibility.

English Creditors Anxious.

LONDON, April 24.—Several of the largest Sheffield firms have received advices from Spain saying that the feeling there against England is most intense, and it is feared that Spanish merchants may repudiate their obligations to English traders.

Demonstration at Barcelona.

BARCELONA, April 24.—The most intense excitement prevails here. Thousands of people are parading the streets and demonstrating in front of the French and Mexican Consulates.

Bank of Spain Losing Its Silver.

LONDON, April 24.—The cash silver in hand at the Bank of Spain has declined over 38,000,000 pesetas, owing to the war run on the bank and its branches.

Spain's Torpedo Order Refused.

VIENNA, April 24.—The Fremdenblatt says the torpedo manufactory at Fiume declined to supply Spain because it had a pressing order for Japan.

BIG CROWDS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Thousands of People from the Surrounding Country View the Soldiers at the Park.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 24.—The great National Park at Chickamauga, where nearly 8,000 of the United States regulars are now encamped, drew thousands of people from the surrounding country to-day, and for the time being nearly depopulated Chattanooga.

Even before sunrise the stream of humanity here started toward the park, and by afternoon fully 50,000 persons were scattered through the vast grounds watching the incoming soldiers unload and march to their assigned camping places and noting with interest the different phases of a soldier's life on the field. Kodak fiends by the score were there, and took snap-shots at every opportunity with or without provocation.

The long Government road leading from Chattanooga out through Rossville and Ross Gap to the park was fairly choked with vehicles. Excursion trains brought thousans from Nashville, Memphis, Cincinnati, Atlanta, Huntsville, Ala., and the intermediate towns and villages, and the trains, which ran to the park as often as the prompt handling of the soldiers would permit were crowded to the platforms at every trip.

It being Sunday, all drills were suspended and the soldiers who were fairly settled in their camping places had little to do but lounge around. The arrival of troops during the day was heavy, but few delays occurred on this account. Part of the troops were compelled to spend the night in the railroad yards on account of the blockading of the tracks by a slight collision, but they marched out to the park early in the morning.

These were Light Battery F, Fifth Artillery, 75 men and four guns, from Tybee Island, near Savannah, Ga., Capt. Taylor, and Companies B and D of the First Cavalry, 112 men, from Fort Reno, Oklahoma, in command of Capts. Tutherly and Gallbraith.

The Eighth Infantry, from Fort Russell, who with 500 men under Col. Van Horne was also among last night's arrivals, was switched out to the park about noon. They were followed by the full eight companies of the Seventh Infantry, which arrived over the Southern Railroad from Fort Logan, Col. This regiment consisted of about 550 men and was commanded by Col. Benham.

With the Eighth Infantry, it was assigned a camping place in the big field to the east of Bloody Pond, about which little body of water some of the fiercest fighting of the Battle of Chickamauga took place. Late in the afternoon another regiment of colored troops—the Twenty-fourth Infantry, from Fort Douglass, near Salt Lake City—came in. It numbers 540 men and officers, in command of Col. J. F. Kent.

Many troops are expected in to-morrow morning, including the First Infantry from the Presidio and Benicia Barracks, California; the Second Infantry, from the Montana posts, and Batteries C and F, Third Artillery, from the Presidio. By to-morrow night it is expected that 10,000 soldiers will be located at the park.

Nearly the entire colored population of Chattanooga and the country around was gathered around the camping places of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry, and the Twenty-fifth Infantry. The latter was the special object of homage. The Twenty-fifth had religious services during the afternoon in the open air. The Chaplain, the Rev. Theophilus Stewart, preached a short sermon to the assembled colored warriors, the regimental band furnishing the music.

A striking incident occurred at the close of the services. The band struck up "My Country 'tis of Thee." Instantly every soldier was on his feet, with his hand raised in salute, while from hundreds of dusky throats resounded the words of the American National song. The throngs of people lingering near took up the refrain.

The staff of Major Gen. Brooke is now complete, and by to-morrow all departments will be located at the park. The staff as now composed is as follows:

Adjutant General—Col. Sheridan; Chief Quartermaster—Col. Lee; Chief Surgeon—Col. Hartsuff; Chief Commissary—Major Sharpe; Aides de Camp—Capt. Richards and Lieuts. Dean and McKenna.

Col. Hartsuff arrived from Chicago to-day and immediately took up his headquarters at the park. The First Brigade of infantry has practically been decided upon by Major Gen. Brooke. It will consist of the Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, and Twenty-fifth Regiments, with the senior officer, Col. Burt of the Twenty-fifth, in command.

The Second Brigade is as yet undecided, but will in all probability be commanded by Col. Bates of the Second. Col. Van Horne of the Eighth Infantry, as ranking officer, will command the division.

TO ORGANIZE THE TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The President sent out yesterday, through the War Department, an order providing for the organization of the troops assembled in the Chickamauga National Park, at the camp that has been named in honor of Gen. George H. Thomas.

The order provides that the forces assembled there shall constitute temporarily an army corps, under the command of Major Gen. John R. Brooke.

The corps will consist of one division of cavalry, one division of infantry, and one brigade of light artillery. The cavalry and infantry divisions will each be composed of not more than three brigades, consisting of three or more regiments each. The artillery brigade will be composed of two battalions, each comprising five batteries.

The corps commander will assign the senior officers present for duty with each arm to the command of divisions and brigades.

The infantry regiments concentrated at New Orleans, Mobile, and Tampa, Fla., are constituted divisions under the command of Brig. Gen. William R. Shafter, Brig. Gen. John J. Coppinger, and Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, respectively. The division commanders will form their divisions into brigades and assign the senior officers present to duty as commanders.

These directions follow as closely as possible the provisions of the bill which passed the House Saturday, and which is expected to pass the Senate to-morrow, called "An act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war."

The arrangement of the troops is made temporarily because of the unsettled status of the bill. The organization thus provided for will be made permanent if the bill becomes a law.

COASTING STEAMERS SAIL.

Three coasting steamers sailed yesterday. They were the Cromwell Line steamer Louisiana, bound for New Orleans; the Mallory Line steamer Comal, bound for Key West, and the Morgan Line steamer Excelsior, bound for New Orleans.

The Louisiana was scheduled to sail Saturday afternoon, but she was held over till yesterday morning. An alleged explanation of this was that it was deemed safer to leave this port in the morning than at night. An idea is said to prevail in coasting circles that Spain's fleet will steal on to this coast and pick out some choice American craft for prizes.

The opinion is said to prevail that the Spaniards will make New York the scene of their first onslaught, and that therefore it is well to get clear of these waters in daylight. This is only water front gossip, however. At all of the coasting line offices on Saturday officials pretended at least to feel perfect security.

Harlem Music Hall's Offer.

Hurtig & Seamon of the Harlem Music Hall announced last night that the receipts of the performance on Wednesday evening, May 11, will be given to the man of the United States forces who may be the first to plant the American flag on Spanish soil in Cuba during an engagement between the opposing forces. In event of death, the proprietors say, the money will be turned over to the wife, family, or heirs of the American. The money will be deposited with some bank or trust company of this city, and due announcement made. For the evening in question a special bill is in preparation.

Michigan Bank Cashier Arrested.

IONIA, Mich., April 24.—The Directors of the First National Bank recently voted Cashier F. A. Sessions out of office. He hastily transferred all his property to the bank and disappeared. To-day he was arrested in Grand Rapids, and will be charged with the embezzlement of $30,000.

A NEW VOCATION NEEDED

Prof. Felix Adler Delivers His Last Lecture of the Season in Carnegie Hall.

THE FUNCTIONS OF A LEADER

He Says There Is Urgent Need of the Services of Men Who Can Be Moral Teachers Without Theological Affiliations.

Prof. Felix Adler delivered his last lecture prior to his departure for Europe, which he intends to take early next month, before the Society for Ethical Culture yesterday at Carnegie Music Hall. It was also his twenty-second anniversary as the leader of the society, and he chose for his subject "A New Vocation." Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather the hall was crowded.

In speaking upon the subject he had selected, the lecturer emphasized the fact that the new vocation which he had in mind was that of a leader of thought who, while seemingly analogous with a clergyman, still differed widely from him in some most essential details. The man who assumes to lead a society or any body of persons toward a noble conception of life and its duties, he declared, must not only be thoroughly in touch with all the moral questions, but must also be an accomplished pedagogue, a close student of the history of thought, a philosopher in all that the term implies, a competent observer of matters political and economic, and familiar with all that interests the public mind.

"It is true," he continued, "that the influence of the clergy in modern times, among the educated classes, has decidedly waned, and that the vocation itself is by no means as highly prized as once it was. It is well worth our while to weigh the causes that have brought about this change, this waning of influence, this relative depreciation in general esteem.

"One of the most obvious reasons is, of course, the diminution and, in many cases, the total extinction of belief in the message of which the clergyman is the bearer. The dwindling of faith in supernaturalism largely accounts for the loss of prestige on the part of the clergy. But this explanation by no means accounts for the phenomenon we are witnessing. Strip off the whole paraphernalia of supernatural pretensions. Say that a clergyman is like any other man.

The New Profession.

"Yet does there not remain to the clergyman, with clericalism shorn away from him, a work he can do, the work of morally helping, guiding, teaching his fellowmen, assisting them to solve the painful problems of the inner life? Does not the world need help, guidance, and teaching? Is there not need of a new profession, which shall take the place of the clerical vocation among the unchurched?

"And yet, in many quarters, there prevails the deepest distrust with regard to this new profession; and in the German ethical societies, for instance, no regular leaders have thus far been appointed, because of the prevailing fear that if this step were taken the evils of ecclesiasticism, which we have barely outgrown, might reappear under a new guise; because of the strong sentiment that what is called an ethical clergy must not be allowed to grow up in our midst. I, too, am of this opinion. An ethical clergy is not wanted. The duties of the teacher and leader are, in some respects, similar to those of the clergyman; but there are radical points of difference. It is a really new vocation that is wanted. We earnestly hope that many will come to undertake this vocation. All the more are we bound to consider the objections that lie against it in some minds.

"One of the objections is that there are certain services so fine that the idea of pecuniary remuneration connected with them is repugnant. What answer can be made to this objection? First, that both industrial and intellectual pursuits absorb the whole time of a man if they are to be carried on with success; that it is not possible to follow a trade in one's leisure moments and hope to compete, even to the extent of earning a livelihood, with those who give their whole time and energy to it. Still less is it possible to follow an intellectual pursuit successfully without devoting one's whole force to it. Philosophy is a jealous mistress and so is trade. It is impossible to serve them both at the same time. But the more important answer, which the professor of philosophy at a college might give, is the contemptuous denial that he is being paid for what he teaches. He is paid in order that he may teach and that he may not starve while he is about it.

"A second and more weighty objection is the keen repugnance felt against a class who are supposed to arrogate to themselves a kind of monopoly of virtue, to claim a superior sanctity, to presume to be the directors, if not the custodians, of other people's consciences. Certainly it is true that the pride of virtue is the most odious form of pride, that a disposition to regard one's self as better than others is antimoral. Shall we, then, create a new profession, the underlying basis of which, namely, the assumption of moral superiority, negatives the end for which it is instituted?

Necessity of Leadership.

"There are certain external reasons why there must be leaders. If an organization is to prosper there must be some one who is specially charged with the care of its interests, some one who gives to its affairs his constant, undivided attention—for what is every one's business is no one's business—some one who undertakes the executive direction of its various activities. But the internal reasons are much more significant. If the ethical problems are deep and complex, then there must be persons who make it their life's work to investigate these problems. And it will not be possible for men whose principal interest is pledged in other directions—for natural scientists, philologists, editors, merchants, &c.—to reach satisfactory results in such spare hours as they can set aside for the questions that arise in the moral field.

"The moral teacher should be acquainted with all the great philosophic systems of ancient and modern times. He should have made a profound study at least of one of the great religions and should be familiar with the main facts about all the great religions, so far as they are accessible. He should be at home in the science of pedagogy. For the particular change which needs to be brought about, through the instrumentality of what I have called the new profession, is that the moral training of the young and old must be subjected to the pedagogic rules. There is such a thing as a pedagogics of the platform which needs to be studied. Further, the moral teacher or leader must be in close touch with the practical problems that are arising in the realm of the family, of the State, and of industry, in order that he may take his share in developing what has aptly been called the new conscience.

Many Lives Wasted.

"I know there are not a few young men at the present day who would unhesitatingly enter the ministry if they were not deterred by the theological requirements to which they can no longer conform. And hence such young men—in part, at least—waste their lives, do not put them to the use they could make of them. One cannot be a moral teacher without being a theological believer—that has been the understanding till now. My aim is to show that it is possible to make a clean separation between the theological function and the moral function; that a man can be a moral teacher, even though he be unable to accept the creed of his particular Church or of any other Church; that there is the most urgent need of his services, and that in point of dignity, and responsibility, and opportunity for the display of the noblest qualities of manhood, no other vocation can surpass this new vocation of which I am speaking.

"There is indeed one respect in which the moral teacher of the future I think will differ from those of the past. He will not, like the priest or the pastor, desire to stand out solitary and conspicuous as the head of the church or the congregation; but recognizing his own inevitable one-sidedness, he will prefer to work in company with others, to be the member of a corps or staff of teachers and speakers whose various gifts may supplement each other rather than the one and only speaker. And I think, too, that the moral leaders of the future will show a great eagerness to sit at times at the feet of the laity, to exchange their function of teachers for that of pupils, to establish between the lay members of the society and themselves a relationship of give and take, of alternate teaching and learning."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Cornelius Nevius Hoagland.

Dr. Cornelius Nevius Hoagland died at 8:45 o'clock last night at his home, 410 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. The cause of death was heart failure. Dr. Hoagland was born in Neshanic, Somerset County, N. J., Nov. 23, 1823. In 1834 he removed with his parents to Piqua, Miama County, Ohio. He studied medicine, and was graduated from the Medical Department of the Western Reserve University, at Cleveland, about 1852. After his graduation he married Eliza Ellen, daughter of Judge David H. Morris of Miami County.

In 1854 he was elected County Auditor, and served two terms. At the breaking out of the civil war he was a member of a volunteer company in Troy, Ohio, called the "Lafayette Blues." When mustered in it became Company H of the Eleventh Ohio, and he was made First Lieutenant. In October, 1861, he was appointed surgeon in the Seventy-first Ohio. He served through the war, and was mustered out in January, 1866. He was a participant in many engagements, and was wounded at Nashville.

Dr. Hoagland then engaged in mercantile pursuits, and removed to Brooklyn in 1868. He founded the Royal Baking Powder Company at about the same time, and at the time of his death was President of the Cleveland Baking Powder Company. He was a Fellow of the Microscopical Society of London, a life Fellow of the American Geographical Society of New York, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and the Long Island Historical Society, Regent of the Long Island College Hospital, a member of the Loyal Legion, Trustee of Syracuse University, Antioch College, the Adelphi Academy, the People's Trust Company, and the Dime Savings Bank. He was also a member of several clubs and social organizations in Brooklyn.

Ten years ago the Hoagland Laboratory was erected at Henry and Pacific Streets. The building was equipped by Dr. Hoagland at a cost of $100,000. During the first four years of its existence he paid all the running expenses, amounting to about $10,000, and at the end of that time he endowed the laboratory with $50,000.

Dr. Hoagland was also interested in the Brooklyn Free Kindergarten Society. One of its sixteen branches was named after him, and was maintained entirely by him at an expense of from $1,000 to $1,200 a year. It was opened in September, 1895. Dr. Hoagland was a life member of the society. On Jan. 1 last he made a New Year's gift of $24,000 to the Hoagland Laboratory, $20,000 to the Kindergarten Society, and $14,000 to the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital. He was President of the Board of Directors of the last-named institution.

On Jan. 27 Dr. Hoagland, finding himself in failing health, took a tour through the Mediterranean. He returned to America on April 5, and soon afterward was stricken down. He leaves three children—Cora A., wife of George P. Tangeman; Luella J. Hoagland, and Eliza K., wife of Charles O. Gates.

Joe Evans.

Joe Evans, the landscape painter, died Saturday night at his home, 102 East Twenty-sixth Street. He was born in this city Oct. 29, 1857, and was the son of the late Dr. Joseph Evans. He first studied art in the National Academy of Design, and then spent three years at the Beaux Arts, in Paris, where he was a pupil of Gerome. He was one of the original members of the Art Students' League, was elected its President in 1891, and was re-elected twice in succession to that office. He became a member of the Society of American Artists, and was for three years its Secretary, and here he exhibited for many years.

Apart from his profession, Mr. Evans was a public-spirited citizen. In 1896 Mayor Strong appointed him a School Inspector, and reappointed him the following year, but ill-health compelled him to resign. He was a member of the Players Club and the Century Club.

Obituary Notes.

DANIEL D. VERMEULE of Plainfield, N. J., died Saturday. Mr. Vermeule was a son of the late Manning C. Vermeule, and was well known in Plainfield, where he had always lived. At one time he was a prominent merchant of the town. He was about sixty years of age, and is survived by his wife, one daughter, and one son.

ELLEN C. ANDERSON, widow of William M. Anderson of Kentucky, died suddenly at her residence, 301 West Fifty-seventh Street, Saturday of paralysis. She was born in Londonderry, Ireland, seventy-seven years ago, but came to this country when she was eight years old. She leaves one son, Robert M. Anderson, a professor in the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken. The funeral services will be held this morning, and the body taken to Urbana, Ohio, for interment.

Capt. JACOB DAVID, a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, died Saturday at his home, 12 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn. His illness was short, and just before he was taken sick he had announced his intention of enlisting in case of war with Spain. A few minutes before he died the Captain sat up in bed and cried out that he wanted to lead his men to Cuba. Capt. David was born in Catskill, N. Y., in 1822, and served during the Mexican war in the First Regiment of New York. In the civil war he was a Captain in the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Regiment, New York Volunteers. After the war he was appointed a United States gauger, and held the office until about a year ago, when he resigned. He leaves one son.

FREDERICK ECKEL, a well-known manufacturer of surveyors' instruments and supplies of this city, died Saturday evening of paralysis at his residence, 4 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn. The deceased was born in New York Feb. 11, 1835. He was graduated from Cooper Institute at the age of seventeen years. He served three years during the war on the warship Saranac, on the Pacific station. Five years later he returned to New York and started a surveyors' supply establishment. The business is now one of the most extensive of its kind in the country. Mr. Eckel was a member of Company D, Seventh Regiment Veterans' Association; Lafayette Post, G. A. R.; De Witt Council, Royal Arcanum, and the American Legion of Honor. He is survived by his widow, two sons, and one daughter. Funeral services will be held to-morrow evening in the Nostrand Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. The interment will take place Wednesday morning at Greenwood.

A SECRET WEDDING CEREMONY.

The marriage notice of Miss Edith Agostini, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Agostini, and Eugene J. Beales, a grandson of the late Eugene Kelly, which appeared yesterday, was a decided revelation to those who read the announcement of their engagement a little over a week ago. The marriage notice informed its readers that the ceremony had been performed in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration, in East Twenty-ninth Street, on Feb. 15, by the Rev. Harry Platte Seymour.

The fact is that, while the engagement awakened especial notice because of the youth of both persons concerned, they had really been married for about two months when it was made public, without the knowledge of the bride's parents. Mr. Beales's brother, James A. G. Beales, and Miss Agostini's elder sister, Gertrude, were the only witnesses of the marriage, the clandestine nature of which was largely due to the impatience of fiancé and fiancée at a disagreement on ante-nuptial arrangements. Mr. Beales is a Catholic, and wanted whatever children he might have to be reared in his faith, a point in which the parents of his prospective bride were not disposed to acquiesce.

The engagement had existed for many months, but was known only to a few intimate friends. Mr. Beales has recently come of age, and his bride had not made her début. They decided to take things into their own hands, however, and to be quietly married. After this was accomplished they returned to their respective homes, and only told of the marriage recently.

Although Mr. and Mrs. Agostini could hardly approve the secrecy of the match, they had no personal objection to Mr. Beales as a son-in-law, and readily forgave and blessed their daughter and her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Beales are now in Washington enjoying a postponed honeymoon.

The bridegroom and bride are both well known socially. Mr. Beales is a son of the late J. A. G. Beales, and his mother inherited a snug fortune from her father, Eugene Kelly. The bridegroom is engaged in the real estate business and is a member of the New York Athletic Club. He and his brother have been staying at the home of their married sister, Mrs. James R. Steers, the Homestead, Mamaroneck, N. Y. Mr. Agostini, the bride's father, is a merchant and a well-known member of the Union and Suburban Riding and Driving Clubs.

On returning from their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Beales will make their home with Mr. and Mrs. Agostini, at 20 East Seventy-second Street, and pass the Summer with them at Richfield Springs.

Patterson Mills Company Assigns.

CHESTER, Penn., April 24.—The Patterson Mills Company, manufacturers of cotton goods, closed its doors last night. Execution was issued on two judgment notes for $30,000 and $20,000 in favor of the Delaware County National Bank. The company was organized in 1887 with a paid-up capital of $300,000. J. Newlin Trainer of Trainer Brothers is President, Treasurer, and manager. He is interested in a number of mills at Trainer, Penn., and at Birmingham, Ala. It is not known whether these are affected by the failure or not.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wedding Gifts.

See what we have in useful, beautiful, and artistic Glassware. C. DORFLINGER & SONS, No. 915 Broadway, near 21st St., and 36 Murray St., New York.

Carpet Cleansing. T. M. Stewart, 326 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established 1863.

Carpet Cleaning.—J. & W. Williams, 353 West 54th St. Telephone 896-38th St.

MARRIED.

CHAPMAN—CHANLER.—On Saturday, April 23, 1898, at the home of the bride, by the Rev. Claudius W. Roome, assistant minister of Christ Church, Elizabeth Winthrop, daughter of the late John Winthrop Chanler, to John Jay Chapman. No cards.

SANDT—BUSBY.—At Rochester, N. Y., April 20, 1898, by the Rev. Father Hickey, Georgia Busby and Walter H. Sandt.

DIED.

EVANS.—At his residence in this city on Saturday, April 23, in the 71st year of his age, Joe Evans, son of the late Dr. Joseph T. Evans.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Epiphany, Lexington Av. and 35th St., on Tuesday at 9 A. M.

GOULD.—On Friday, April 22, 1898, William Ripley Gould, in his 82d year.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 82d Street, between 1st and 2d Avenues, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, on Monday morning, April 25, at 11 o'clock.

LEWIS.—On Saturday, April 23, at the residence of Dr. Abbott Hodgman, 141 East 38th St., John Wallace, son of John A. and Sarah D. Lewis.

Funeral private.

LITTLE.—At Larchmont, N. Y., April 22, Cecilia Currie, daughter of the late Andrew D. Letson, widow of Charles C. Little.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services from St. John's Church, Larchmont, N. Y., on Monday, April 25, at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

NICHOLS.—Suddenly, on Saturday evening, at her residence, 253 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, Sarah E., wife of George H. Nichols, in the 73d year of her age.

Funeral services on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

Providence (R. I.) papers please copy.

ROWLAND.—Sunday afternoon, April 24, 1898, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. R. A. Tibbals, 104 Milton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Miss Wealthy A. Rowland, daughter of the late George Rowland, Esq., of New Haven, Conn., in the 65th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN KLEECK.—At Grace Church rectory, White Plains, N. Y., on Sunday, April 24, Ellen Van Kleeck, daughter of the late Baltus Livingston Van Kleeck, M. D., and Agnes Boyd, his wife.

Funeral services Wednesday, April 27, at Grace Church, White Plains, 10 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 9:10 A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Interment at Newburg, N. Y.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.

Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED APRIL 24.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Apr.
ALTMEDER, Wilma, 418 E. 15th St.	34	21
ANDERSON, Ellen C., 301 W. 57th St.	77	23
ALBERGER, Napoleon, 152 E. 94th St.	58	22
AGUGLIA, Giuseppe, 233 Elizabeth St.	2	23
BOWDOIN, Rufus P., Brooklyn	65	23
BERGMAN, Hannah, 11 Avenue A	54	22
BURNS, John T., 421 E. 18th St.	31	22
BRENNAN, Edward, 363 Cherry St.	32	22
CONATY, ——, 677 3d Av.	50	18
CHELEL, Antoine, 134 W. 28th St.	41	22
COLLIGAN, Veronica, 227 E. 45th St.	3	23
CURRAN, Annie, 455 W. 56th St.	58	23
DIETRICH, Minnie, 604 W. 49th St.	22	21
DORAN, Anna, 300 E. 115th St.	71	22
DALY, John, 100 Madison St.	8	23
DOWD, Agnes, 301 E. 109th St.	1	23
FLYNN, George, 228 6th St.	49	21
FITZGERALD, Maggie, 239 E. 80th St.	37	22
FEINBLATT, Annie, Brooklyn	2	23
FLANAGAN, Ellen, 55 E. 110th St.	43	23
FARLEY, Rosanna, 214 E. 65th St.	36	22
GLUCKOFF, Malie, 196 Eldridge St.	1	23
GORDON, Jane, 346 E. 81st St.	60	22
HAUSMAN, Albert, 270 E. 4th St.	3	22
HARRISON, Catharine, 304 W. 18th St.	62	20
HONEO, Jones, 22 Mott St.	31	23
HOARE, Robert P., San Remo Hotel	52	22
HEPBURN, Elisha, 2,430 1st Av.	13	23
HOGAN, Mathew, 71 Montgomery St.	42	21
ILLIG, Friedrich, 230 E. 43d St.	50	22
KRUG, Emmie C. S., 545 W. 149th St.	29	22
KAISER, John, 833 1st Av.	46	22
KIBEL, Rebecca, 68 Chrystie St.	45	22
LOEWENBERG, Louis, 515 E. 81st St.	53	21
LOEFFLER, Lena, Brooklyn	84	23
MICHAEL, Barbara, 432 E. 80th St.	66	23
MULCARE, Mary, 455 W. 16th St.	58	23
MEYER, Harry, 107 Canal St.	20	23
MANNING, Thomas A., 53 Market St.	2	22
MATHEWS, Annie, 15 West St.	2	22
McNALLY, James, 554 W. 47th St.	62	22
NARDI, Celestina, 417 E. 12th St.	65	23
NELSON, James G., 651 3d Av.	1	23
O'BYRNE, John, 158 W. 128th St.	42	22
O'SHEA, Daniel, 333 E. 70th St.	1	22
PETRULLO, Carmella, 297 Mott St.	37	22
REFRICE, Francesco, 28 Roosevelt St.	1	23
REETH, Arthur G., 2,474 8th Av.	1	23
REINHARD, A., Montefiore Home	25	22
REMALOWER, Jacob, 96 Sheriff St.	2	22
SOMERS, Annie, 421 W. 44th St.	70	22
SCHROEDER, Regina, 395 E. 8th St.	46	23
STERN, Hermine, 126 Goerck St.	2	22
SCHWARZ, Lina, 130 Columbia St.	49	23
SCHLOTTHAUER, J., 405 W. 49th St.	1	23
STEIN, Randolph, 1,770 Madison Av.	1	23
SIGAL, Marie, 115 Norfolk St.	67	22
STEINBERG, Yetta, 95 Clinton St.	19	22
SCHMIDT, Clara, 516 E. 82d St.	76	21
SEMKEN, Annie, 508 W. 53d St.	42	22
TAYLOR, Robert, 316 W. 51st St.	55	22
UMBACH, Hattie C., 1,003 Park Av.	2	23
UHLMANN, Babette, Hotel St. Lorenz	79	23
WOODS, William L., Loomis Hospital	46	22
WILSON, Ferdinanda, 225 Monroe St.	1	23
WEY, Ah, 20 Pell St.	34	21
WINKLER, John F., 250 7th Av.	39	21

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Apr.
BERRY, Ellen, Dreyfus Lane and Benson Av	63	23
BRADY, William S., 304 Leonard St.	1	23
BRADY, Lavinia M., 155 Hart St.	48	22
CREAMER, William G., 75 2d Place	76	23
CONLON, Thomas, 276½ Nostrand Av	45	23
CASTEN, Mary, 382 Manhattan Av.	39	23
COWAN, William P., 364 Prospect Pl.	1	23
DEVLIN, Mary, 58 Greenpoint Av.	45	23
DEGMAN, Harry S., 132 3d Av.	5	23
FREEL, Patrick, 397 Warren St.	1	22
FINNEGAN, Patrick, Newtown Creek	87	21
FUERO, Maria S., 1,633 Pacific St.	36	22
GOULD, William R., 82d St. and 1st Av	81	22
GIMBEL, Henriette, Kings Co. Hosp.	47	21
HICKEY, Eugene, 285 Stuyvesant Av	11	22
HELD, Frederick, 53 Bremen St.	40	22
HYLAND, Elizabeth L., 1,205 Degraw	25	23
JENNINGS, Martin, 688 Sackett St.	34	23
JONES, George, Jones's Walk, near Surf Av	33	22
KULICH, Andrew, 1,207 Myrtle Av.	54	23
KINTH, Andrew C., 13 Debevoise Pl	38	22
KELLETT, Henry, 499 13th St.	59	22
KING, Bernard, 184 Ralph St.	1	23
LUNDBORG, Peter, 312 Columbia St	42	23
LEARDS, Charles, 283 Snedeker Av.	23	23
MATLAND, Margaret A., 208A 31st.	1	21
METZ, Walter, 282 57th St.	1	22
MARKS, John T., 172 Myrtle Av.	63	22
MATTHEWS, Edward, K. Co. Hosp.	47	22
McMAHON, Patrick, Sullivan St. and Bedford Av	64	23
McKEON, Peter, 181 59th St.	6	22
McNAMARA, Peter F., 119 Sheffield	26	22
NEHILL, James, 194 Franklin St.	23	22
NORRIS, Mary, 770 Decatur St.	24	22
PETIZ, Rock M., 198 20th St.	1	22
PAYNE, Jane, 228 Cornelia St.	40	22
POPE, Grace, 47 Spencer St.	19	23
PAPE, Grace A., 566 Hart St.	3	21
ROLETTER, Julia, 191 Heywood St.	23	22
REHART, Regina, 1,232 Fulton St.	40	23
RAY, Vivian, 86 1st Place	1	22
SIROTA, Marion, Homeopathic Hosp.	35	22
STEDNERT, Hedwig, 764 Hart St.	1	22
TRIMBLE, Isaac, 1,845A Atlantic Av	79	22
WOLPARTH, Maria M., 219 Scholes	1	22
WERNER, Harry, 57 Van Voorhis	33	22
WILSON, John E., 61 37th St.	1	23
WOLFSON, Yetta, 84 Christopher St.	1	22
WHITE, Florrie, 182 Oakland St.	1	23
WEINGART, John, 28 Thornton St.	1	23

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES
366 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St.
CLEARANCE SALE.
Owing to the approaching dissolution of the firm of
ORTGIES & CO.
they will offer
FOR SALE BY AUCTION
to close consignments from various parties a great variety of
Antiquities, Porcelains, Pottery, Lacquers and Curios, Paintings, Drawings, Engravings, and Books.
ALSO THE
Cabinets, Cases, Carpets, Safes, Curtains,
AND FIXTURES OF THE
Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,
April 26th, 27th, and 28th,
AT 3 AND 8 P. M.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. ORTGIES & CO., Managers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

American Express Co.
Established 1841. Capital, $18,000,000.
65 BROADWAY.

Issues **TRAVELERS CHEQUES** immediately available as funds everywhere.

Draws **FOREIGN DRAFTS** in Sterling, Francs, Marks, and **Money Orders**, on all parts of the Commercial World.

Makes **CABLE TRANSFERS** of money to England and the Continent.

These facilities are obtainable at all offices of the Company.

NORTON & TUNSTALL
33 Wall Street, New York,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND COTTON.
Investment Bonds and Securities.
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CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
Apply for Market Letter.

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BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

FINANCIAL.

DRAWING NO. 7.

Mexican National Railroad Co.

Six per cent. Forty Years First Mortgage Bonds.

(PRIOR LIEN BONDS.)

Issue of $12,500,000.

Trustee:

Captain WILLIAM G. RAOUL.

Notice is hereby given that the following are the numbers of 106 bonds of $1,000 each of the above issue, amounting together to the sum of $106,000, this day drawn for payment at par in the presence of Mr. Charles Joseph Watts, Notary Public of the City of London, in accordance with the conditions of the first mortgage or deed of trust, dated June 1, 1887, and a further indenture of same date, pledging certain subsidy moneys. These bonds are redeemable on the 1st day of June next, at the Agency of the Mexican National Railroad Company, in New York, where the holders are required to present them for redemption, after which date interest on the said bonds will cease.

NUMBERS OF THE BONDS.

38	2638	4867	7646	9525	11116
59	2800	5294	7666	9532	11190
570	2931	5477	7736	9599	11216
620	3140	5708	7767	9851	11284
1015	3226	5715	7841	9938	11418
1087	3340	6082	8323	10127	11443
1146	3639	6112	8357	10190	11519
1234	3721	6300	8392	10196	11616
1570	3931	6476	8508	10327	11851
1619	3999	6541	8517	10351	11948
1754	4102	6663	[illegible]	10405	12044
1770	4184	6789	8666	10421	12158
1867	4195	6941	8836	10589	12211
1938	4392	6995	8972	10832	12248
2022	4425	7185	9024	10851	12259
2314	4444	7303	9102	10900	12358
2340	4525	7383	9190	11088	
2570	4544	7517	9384	11093	

WILLIAM G. RAOUL,
Trustee for the Bondholders, by his attorney,
J. M. Macdonald.

LONDON, 22d March, 1898.

Present:
CHARLES JOSEPH WATTS,
Notary Public,
Of the firm of DUFF, BRIDGES & WATTS,
5, Nicholas Lane, Lombard St., London.

NOTE.—Holders of drawn bonds may for their convenience obtain payment in London on 1st day of June, at the counting house of Messrs. Matheson & Co., No. 3 Lombard St., at a rate to be hereafter announced.

BOND No. 605, DRAWN FOR PAYMENT ON 22D MARCH, 1897, HAS NOT YET BEEN PRESENTED.

Central Branch Union Pacific R. R. Co.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

ATCHISON AND PIKE'S PEAK

FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS

AND

CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC

FUNDED COUPON 7% BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that the Bondholders' Agreement, bearing date March 9th, 1896, has become operative, as provided in Section II. thereof.

The time for the holders of the above bonds to deposit their securities with the Union Trust Company of New York under the terms of said Bondholders' Agreement has been extended to May 14th, 1898, after which date no bonds will be received on deposit except upon such terms as the Committee may then impose.

Copies of said agreement may be obtained from the Union Trust Company or from the undersigned.

Dated New York, April 20th, 1898.

SIMON BORG,
JAMES M. HAM,
EDWARD H. LADD, Jr.,
GILMER CLAPP,
} Committee.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1897.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1897, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 887, 471, 177, 221, 650, 297, 875, have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1898, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

SAINT LOUIS, VANDALIA AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY SECOND MORTGAGE 7% BONDS MATURING MAY 1ST, 1898.

The above bonds will be paid, principal and interest, at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City, at maturity, on May 1, 1898. Interest will cease at that date. T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

One of the most noticeable features of the stock market during the week just passed was the disappearance of out-of-town trading. For several days the commission houses having connections in other cities of the country have been doing practically nothing for their country customers. Philadelphia was the first to lose interest, then Boston and Chicago. In fact, ever since the Maine disaster, the provincial centres have been gradually decreasing their speculative interest in New York. In the panicky days following that tragedy there was considerable out-of-town selling, but there has been no subsequent buying from those sources.

Out of Town Troubles.

The explanation of this falling off of out-of-town speculation is probably to be found in the fact that the people who usually do the speculating have not been having any too merry times with their own local securities. The war scare came at a time which was most unfortunate for the speculative plans of many cliques of provincial speculators, who were just getting down to work in their local stocks. With the blowing up of the Maine, and the subsequent war talk and smashes in Wall Street, it became impossible to go on with that work. There was liquidation on the country Exchanges as well as at New York, and local securities dropped as readily as those having a Wall Street market. And, consequently, many country speculators were hurt at home as well as abroad.

Some Delayed Boston Plans.

Over in Boston a couple of months ago there was a pool that was going to do wondrous things with some of the low-priced copper stocks. It started in well, but the war scare came along, and the pool suddenly decided to take to the woods. Then Boston also had planned a great deal in Bay State Gas, which, sad to say, has collapsed and left a lot of local financiers with stock on their hands for which they have no use.

Chicago's Disappointments.

Chicago speculators had all mapped out some pleasant things in Diamond Match. As yet, however, they have not appeared. La Salle Street was also counting on big profits from a deal in National Biscuit, which was to have been pushed vigorously. The pool was all formed and the scheme properly advertised when, externally, it was cruelly and totally destroyed.

Philadelphia and Marsden.

Philadelphia has had troubles of its own—the Spanish war has been only one of the sorrows with which the financiers of that city have been burdened. The gentlemen who came to New York and succeeded in unloading upon the conservative old Chemical Bank the securities of a wildcat Western land company did not overlook Philadelphia on their way; quite a lot of Philadelphia capital went out of that city to them. Besides, Philadelphia's financial institutions have been failing right and left—two banks, a trust company, and an insurance company have gone to the wall in the past few months. Naturally, these matters have not had any too good effects upon Philadelphia financial sentiment, and several schemes to hoist the prices of some local shares have fallen flat.

One of these schemes was in Marsden stock. The Marsden Company is a corporation whose purpose is to manufacture battleships out of cornstalks and to prepare the same material for cattle feeding purposes. The Marsden Company claims that its stalks will greatly increase the vigor of both ships and cows. The stock was selling around 20, when a bull pool with Wall Street affiliations took hold of it. Now it is selling around 5. A Philadelphia newspaper, championing the hope that somehow, some way, there is eventually to be happiness in the Marsden bull camp, says:

"The decline followed the publication of a 'dispatch from Louisville' to the effect that the 'Marsden factory at Owensborough has shipped a carload of cellulose to Washington for the Kentucky, Kearsarge, and other ships under way.' The Kentucky and Kearsarge, for which, as announced nearly a year ago, the Marsden Company has contracts, are not being built at Washington, and as a carload is considerably less than the requirements for one ship, it will not be necessary to divert any of this particular shipment to the use of 'other ships under way.' According to a local news agency, which receives its inspiration from official sources, 'pending war is expected to prove the value of Marsden product as a protection for vessels.' It will be interesting to observe this demonstration, the more so as not a single vessel in commission in either of the navies involved carries an ounce of corn-pith cellulose."

It is not yet officially announced that the plans to bring Marsden to Wall Street have been abandoned.

Russell Sage's Illness.

Mr. Russell Sage stayed up town two or three days last week, and immediately Wall Street decided that he was dangerously ill. As a matter of fact, Mr. Sage was temporarily indisposed—a mere child's complaint, he called it—and he stayed at home and took care of his health. Down town the rumor mongers divided up his estate and sold his Manhattan for him with great promptitude.

Mining Shares Dull.

The New York mining share market has been at a standstill of late. The war scare has affected the Mining Exchange as well as the rest of the Street, and the demand for stocks has, at the moment, disappeared. Among the brokers on the Exchange, however, there is much bullishness. Mr. H. W. Throckmorton in his weekly market letter says:

"Now that war has been declared and the uncertainty as to the probable outcome of our relations with Spain is no longer in doubt, the public, who have been waiting for the decline in mining stocks, should begin purchases if they want to buy at the low point, as there is no doubt but from now on the market will steadily improve."

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Hollstein Novelty Company of New York City, to manufacture novelties and toys; capital stock; $1,200. Directors—Carl Hollstein, William Block, and Adalbert Von Sebastiane, New York.

Carthage Sulphite Pulp Company of Carthage, Jefferson County, N. Y.; capital stock, $40,000. Directors—James A. Outterson, Eva S. Outterson, John R. Coburn, and Mark S. Wilder, Carthage.

Atlantic Terra Cotta Company of New York, to manufacture terra cotta; capital stock, $300,000. Directors—De Forest Grant, W. Harris Roome, William Manice, Madison Grant, John M. Perry, Robert R. McKee, and Albert H. Bond, New York.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds

OF THE

Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co.

Notice is hereby given that the following FIFTEEN bonds have been designated by lot for

REDEMPTION

pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the mortgage at 105 per cent. and interest:

Nos. 4, 29, 44, 66, 134, 145, 165, 192, 239, 249, 325, 359, 401, 405, 473.

The above bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the trustee on **OCTOBER 1ST, 1898**, at which date interest thereon will cease.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company

NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY. LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.
Capital paid up....$1,000,000
Surplus $200,000

Transacts a general trust business.

Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.

Issues Letters of Credit and Travelers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.

Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.

Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.

Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.

OFFICERS:
W. L. TRENHOLM..................President
SAMUEL M. JARVIS, ROLAND R. CONKLIN. } Vice-Presidents
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON...Trust Officer
S. L. CONKLIN.........................Secretary
F. C. PREST...........Assistant Secretary
S. R. HARBERT..........London Secretary
E. J. CHAPPELL........London Treasurer

DIRECTORS:
Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Former Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S.
ROLAND R. CONKLIN,
Vice-President of the North American Trust Co.
S. L. CONKLIN,
Secretary of the North American Trust Co.
C. W. DRAKE,
Treasurer of the Rio Grande Western R'way Co.
SAMUEL M. JARVIS,
Vice-President of the North American Trust Co.
Hon. ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
Ex-Vice-President of the United States.
WAGER SWAYNE,
Of Messrs. Swayne & Swayne, Counsellors-at-Law.
Hon. W. L. TRENHOLM,
Former Comptroller of the Currency of the U. S.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FIRM OF WILLARD & BLOUNT HAS this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
E. K. WILLARD.
A. R. BLOUNT.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE COMPANY, 37 AND 39 LIBERTY STREET.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company will be held on MONDAY, MAY 2d, 1898, at 2 P. M. at the office of the company, 37 and 39 Liberty Street, New York, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Transfer books will be closed on April 15th and reopened on May 3d.

New York, April 11, 1898.
ROBERT G. HONE, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company,
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 4th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company,
Detroit, Mich., April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 5th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY CO.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the Company's office, in Hudson, Wis., on Saturday, June 4th, 1898, at 9 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close on Tuesday, May 3d, and reopen on Monday, June 6th, 1898.
E. E. WOODMAN, Secretary.
Hudson, Wis., April 15th, 1898.

New York and Harlem Railroad Co.
New York, April 20th, 1898.

The sixty-eighth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New York City, on Tuesday, the 17th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 27th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 18th. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

The Germania Bank OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
April 19th, 1898.

The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 215 Bowery, on TUESDAY, May 3d, 1898. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

The Bank of New Amsterdam,
New York, April 22, 1898.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this bank for an election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on WEDNESDAY, May 4th, prox. The polls will be open from 9:45 to 10:45 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will close this 22d day of April and reopen May 6th, 1898.
G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

The Bank of America,
New York, April 21st, 1898.

The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, May 2d, 1898. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from April 30th to May 3d. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

MERCANTILE REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 115 and 117 Worth Street, New York.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mercantile Real Estate Company will be held at the office of the company, 115 and 117 Worth Street, New York City, on Tuesday, May 10, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon.
STEWART W. SMITH, Secretary.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., 52 Wall Street, New York, April 15th, 1898.—For the purposes of the annual meeting, which will be held at the Company's office, in Chicago, on Thursday, June 2d, at 12 M., the stock transfer books will be closed on Saturday, April 30th, at noon, and reopen on Friday, June 3d, 1898.
M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Association will be held at the Banking House, corner of Nassau and Cedar Streets, on Monday, May 9, 1898, at 12 o'clock.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GEN'L First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago R'y Co. and of the First Collateral Trust Mtge. 4 per cent. St. Louis Division registered bonds of the C., C., C. & St. L. R'y Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Monday, April 25, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1898, and will open May 2 at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Sec'y.
Cincinnati, Ohio, April 16th, 1898.

Pullman's Palace Car Company.
DIVIDEND NO 125.
Chicago, April 20, 1898.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from net earnings has been declared, payable May 16 to stockholders of record at close of business May 2, 1898.

Transfer books will close May 2 and reopen May 17, 1898. A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Co.,
April 11th, 1898.

The semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on May 2d, 1898, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. April 21st, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 3d, 1898. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Pacific Bank, 470 Broadway.
New York, April 19, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 Per Cent., payable on and after May 2 next. The transfer books will be closed to May 2, 1898.
S. C. MERVIN, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

Northern Pacific Railway Company.
Mills Building.
New York, April 13, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 1st, 1898, same to be paid June 3d, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on May 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on May 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on May 20th, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, April 13, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on June 3d, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on May 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on May 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on May 20th, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

CINCINNATI AND MUSKINGUM VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY,
Pittsburg, Penn., April 16th, 1898.

Coupon No. 36, for six months' interest due January 1st, 1889, upon the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Company, No. 17 Nassau Street, New York City, on presentation on and after May 1st, 1898.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIDATED First Mtge. 5 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the East Tenn., Va. and Ga. Ry. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Monday, April 25, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1898, and will open May 2 at 10 A. M. JOSIAH F. HILL, Secy.
New York, April 17, 1898. Southern R'y Co.

The American Exchange National Bank,
128 Broadway, New York, April 22, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1st, proximo.

Transfer books will close this day, and reopen May 9, proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

The Germania Bank OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
April 19th, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after May 2d next. The transfer books will remain closed to May 3d.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

German Exchange Bank,
New York, April 15th, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared an annual dividend of 10%, payable on and after May 2d.

The transfer books will be closed until May 2d.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN,
Cashier.

The Greenwich Bank of the City of New York,
New York, April 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after May 2 next.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date. WILLIAM A. HAWES,
Cashier.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.13
Corn, No. 2 mixed	38⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	31½
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.65
Cotton, middling	6 7-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6⅛
Sugar, granulated	5⅝
Molasses, O. K. prime	30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	3 9-16
Pork, mess	10.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	5½
Lard, prime	5.75
Butter, creamery, Western	18
Iron, Northern, No 1 foundry	11.75
Pig iron warrants	6.65
Copper, lake ingot	12.15
Tin	14.55
Lead	3.60
Spelter	4.20

CHICAGO, April 23.—Flour firm; Winter wheat patents, $5@$5.20; straights, $4.20@$4.80; clears, $4.10@$4.60; Spring specials, $5.70@$5.80; No. 2 Spring wheat, $1; No. 3 Spring wheat, 98c@$1.03; No. 2 red, $1.12½@$1.13; No. 2 corn, 32¼@32¾c; No. 2 oats, 27½c; No. 2 white, 30@31c; No. 3 white, 29½@30c; No. 2 rye, 56¾@57c; No. 2 barley, 40@46c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.29½@$1.30; prime timothy seed, $2.95; mess pork, per bbl, $10.85@$10.90; lard, per 100 lb, $5.47½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.25@$5.60; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.60@$5.70; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.20.

COTTON.

There was further liquidation of cotton purchased on the recent bulge, and under this pressure the market eased off several points. News from the English market was generally favorable, futures at Liverpool opening 3@4 points higher and closing at a net gain of 2½@3 points, while spot cotton was fairly active at last prices, sales reaching 10,000 bales. Aside from a few scattered buying orders from Liverpool, however, business in the local market was for the sale of cotton chiefly by the smaller operators.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	6.24	6.24	6.24	6.18@6.19
May	6.27	6.27	6.21	6.20@6.24
June	6.28	6.29	6.25	6.25@6.26
July	6.33	6.34	6.30	6.29@6.30
August	6.35	6.37	6.32	6.32@6.33
September	6.36	6.36	6.35	6.32@6.33
October	6.35	6.37	6.33	6.32@6.33
November	6.37	6.39	6.36	6.35@6.36
December	6.41	6.41	6.40	6.38@6.39
January	6.43	6.44	6.43	6.41@6.42

Southern spot markets, middling: Wilmington, 6⅛c; Norfolk, 6 3-16c; Baltimore, 6⅜c; Memphis, 6c; Augusta, 6¼c; Galveston, 5⅞c; New Orleans, 5 13-16c; Mobile, 5⅞c; Savannah, 5⅞c; Charleston, 5¾c; St. Louis, 5 15-16c.

LIVERPOOL, April 23.—Middling uplands, 3 21-32d; December-January, 335@336; January-February, 335½B; April, 336½B; April-May, 336½B; May-June, 337S; June-July, 337B; July-August, 337B; August-September, 337S; September-October, 336½S; October-November, 336S; November-December, 335@336.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.11	$1.11	$1.10¼	$1.11
July	.93⅞	.94¾	.93⅞	.94⅝
September	.86⅛	.86¾	.86⅛	.86⅝
Corn—				
May	.36⅞	.36 15-16	.36¾	.36⅞
July	..	..	..	.37⅞
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	.31¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
May	$1.13½	$1.14	$1.12	$1.14
July	.88⅛	.89½	.87¼	.89⅛
September	.80¾	.81⅞	.80⅝	.81½
Corn—				
May	.32	.32¼	.31¾	.32¼
July	.33	.33¼	.32¾	.33¼
September	.34	.34⅛	.33¾	.34⅛
Oats—				
May	.27 1-16	.27¼	.27	.27¼
July	.24	.24 3-16	.23⅞	.24⅛
September	.22¼	.22½	.22 3-16	.22⅛

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Although sustaining an early decline of nearly a cent a bushel, the undertone in wheat was unmistakably firm, and subsequent developments brought a full recovery of the early decline, final prices showing only ¼c decline on May and a partial ½c loss on later months. The opening break was attributed to unexpected weakness at Liverpool, amounting to ¼@¾d net loss, most noticeable on deferred options. This being in such contrast to recent marked strength abroad, had a decided effect upon trade here for a short time. The offerings were well absorbed, however, by scalpers, who feared to leave any outstanding contracts over until Monday, owing to the possibility of sensational happenings in the war line. All sorts of startling rumors were afloat during the forenoon in regard to captures by United States and Spanish men-of-war, but the most noticeable effect upon the market was in the way of restraining speculation rather than a direction of the price level.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 23.—April, $1.09; May, $1.08; July, $1.05¾@$1.05⅞; September, 80¾c; No. 1 hard, $1.11; No. 1 Northern, $1.09.

DULUTH, April 23.—No. 1 Northern, cash, $1.10¼ bid; May, $1.10⅞ bid; July, $1.06½ bid.

MILWAUKEE, April 23.—No. 1 Northern, $1.09; No. 2 Northern, $1.06; May, $1.08; July, $1.05⅞.

Oats.

No. 2, 31¼@31¾c; No. 3, 31¼c; No. 2 white, 33¼c; No. 2 white, clips, 34¼c; No. 3 white, 33c; track, mixed, 31¼@33c; track, white, 33¼@40c. Rye—No. 2 Western, 64c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 61@62c, free on board, afloat; 59c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. Barley—Feeding, 44c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. Seeds—Clover, fair, $4.50@$5.25; higher grades, $5.50@$6; timothy, $3@$3.50.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.40@$5.90; Winter straights, $4.70@$4.85; Winter patents, $4.90@$5.40; Spring clears, $4.25@$4.65; extra No. 1 Winter, $4@$4.15; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.75@$3.90; no grade, $1.65. Rye Flour—$3@$3.30. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2@$2.10, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, 80@85c; fine yellow, 80c; coarse, 71@73c. Feed—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 82½@90c; Spring, bulk, 72½@85c; middling, bulk, 80@85c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 80@85c; hominy chop, 65c.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 23.—First patents, $5.20@$5.40; second patents, $5.05@$5.15; first clears, $4.10@$4.30; second clears, $3.10@$3.30.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10.50@$10.75; family, $11.75; short clear, $11@$13. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.75; family, $11@$11.75; packet, $10.25@$11; extra India mess, $10.50@$17. BEEF HAMS—$22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5¼c; 180-lb, 5⅜c; 160-lb, 5½c; pigs, 5⅝c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¼@6¾c; 10-lb, 6¼c; 12-lb, 6c; 14-lb, 5⅞c; pickled shoulders, 4½c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c; Western, green, 16-lb, 6⅝c; Western S. P., 6¾@6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3 9-16c; country, 3 9-16@3⅝c. LARD—$5.75; city lard, $5.40; refined, South America, $6.50; Continent, $6.25; Brazil, kegs, $7.60; compound, city, 4@4⅛c; Western, 4¼@4⅜c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4 9-16c bid; city lard; stearine, 6¼c, nominal.

LIVERPOOL, April 23.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 73s 9d; prime mess, 67s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 53s 9d; prime mess, medium, Western, 51s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 36s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 36s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 34s 6d; long clear, middles, 35 to 38 lb, 34s 6d; 40 to 45 lb, 33s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 33s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 36s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 27s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 28s 9d. Cheese—American, finest white, 39s; American, finest colored, 43s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

Even for a Saturday half holiday trading in coffee futures was light, reaching only 8,000 bags for the whole session, this business being restricted to fair options. Cable news was featureless, and, with the outside speculative public still indifferent, room traders were not disposed to extend their obligations, on the other hand, rather inclined to even up outstanding accounts over Sunday, in view of the unsettled political situation. The first call developed a steady market, with prices unchanged to 5 points lower. There was a slight rally on covering, but later the market sagged off, under general lack of support, and closed steady, with April 15 points higher and other months unchanged to 5 points net lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95@6.00
May	5.75	5.80	5.75	5.70@5.80
June	..	..	..	5.55@5.60
July	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
August	..	..	..	5.60@5.65
September	5.65	5.70	5.65	5.65@5.70
October	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
November	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
December	..	..	..	5.70@5.75
January	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
February	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
March	..	..	..	5.85@5.90

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 9$400. Hamburg—¼ pfg. lower; sales, 9,000 bags. Havre—Unchanged; sales, 3,000 bags; January, 36.25; February, 36.50; March, 36.75; April, 34.75; May, 34.75; June, 34.75; July, 35; August, 35.25; September, 35.50; October, 35.50; November, 35.75; December, 36. Rio—No. 7, 9$050.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 3-16c. Muscovado, 3 11-16c. Molasses sugar, 3 7-16c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19½@20c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 14½@15½c; prime Summer yellow, 23c; off Summer yellow, 22¼c; butter grades, 25@26½c; prime white, 25@26c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American raw, 39@40c; American boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 44@46c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of carpet wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Carpet—Aleppo, washed, 23@23½c; Angora, 14@14½c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; Bagdad, fawns, 20@21c; Bagdad, whites, 22@23c; Bokhara, colors, 13½@14c; Bokhara, whites, 15@16c; camel's hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 11@14c; China, combing, 15@17c; Cordova, 14@14½c; Donskoi, Autumns, 17c; Donskoi, combing, 23@25c; Donskoi, colors, 20@23c; Donskoi, lambs, 16@18c; Scotch, 16@17c; Valparaiso, 13@14c. East India and Asiatic—East India-Joria and Vicaneer, 24@27c; East India, Kandahar, 22@25c; East India, carpet filling, choice, 17@18c; East India, carpet filling, low, 12@15c; Georgian, B. O., 16@17c; Georgian, B., 14@16c; Georgian, B. S., 13@15c; Karadi, choice, 17@18c; Karadi, ordinary, 15@17c; Khorassan, colors, 14½c; Khorassan, white, 18@19c; Mohair, Turkish, 42@46c; Mossul, washed, 17@19c; Mossul, unwashed, 14c; Oporto, 19c; Salonica, 12@13c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar—Regulars, $1.60; oil, barrels, $2.90; pitch, $1.85. Spirits of Turpentine—Regulars and machines, 28¾@29¼c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.47½; F, $1.55@$1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2; N, $2.10; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.35@$2.40.

CHARLESTON, April 23.—Turpentine, 25½c. Resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, April 23.—Turpentine, 26c. Resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 23.—Turpentine, 25½@26c. Resin, $1@$1.05.

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves unchanged. Calves—Veals, $3.50@$5.50; city-dressed, 7@9c. Sheep and Lambs—Prime sheep, $5; clipped, $4.25; lambs, $5.60@$6.15; clipped, $5@$5.25; Southern Spring lambs, $4.50 each. Hogs, $4.15@$4.40.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, April 25.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Shipman, J.—Opens in Room 100 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Equity Calendar.
2—Am. Graphophone Co. vs. Leeds.
4—Walter Baker & Co., Lim., vs. William P. Baker.
5—Same vs. same.
18—Regina Music Box Co. vs. Cuendet.
19—Same vs. same.
20—Thomson-Houston Elec. Ry. Co. vs. Union Ry.
39—Haworth vs. Stark.
43—Griswold vs. Hilton.
53—Love vs. Wheeler.
55—Trustees of Union College vs. Fayerweather.
56—Union Harrow Co. vs. Robert C. Reeves Co.
7—Chicago Hotel Cabinet Co. vs. Columbia Hotel Supply Co.
10—Haworth vs. Davis.
9—King vs. Anderson.
14—Saxlehner vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
15—Saxlehner vs. Marquet.
16—Saxlehner vs. Eisner & Mendelson Co.
17—Saxlehner vs. Gies.
26—Hummel vs. Guggenheim.
27—Huber vs. Guggenheim.
28—Beyer vs. Guggenheim.
29—Alder vs. Guggenheim.
30—Richenbach vs. Guggenheim.
31—Goldy vs. Guggenheim.
32—H. W. Johns Mfg. Co. vs. Robertson.
46—Gibbs vs. Humber & Co.
Issues of Law in Suits at Law.
5—The Sun Printing & Pub. Assn. vs. The Associated Press.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Beekman, P. J.; Gildersleeve and Giegerich, JJ. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.
1—Darrow vs. Cabot.
2—Bliss vs. Coryell.
3—Alleman Law Co. vs. Frank.
4—Koesztler vs. Blau.
5—Beckman vs. Lasner.
6—Finkel vs. Davidson.
7—Wetterer vs. Soubirous.
8—Shefts vs. Chapman.
9—Pearse vs. Divver.
10—Same vs. same.
11—Hanka vs. Stein.
12—Moreblatt vs. Banner.
13—Poldow vs. Hart.
14—Stewart vs. Employees Sick and Accident Ins. Assn.
15—Finkelstein vs. Safron.
16—Penniman vs. La Grange.
Appeals from Orders of City Court.
1—Kugelman vs. Hirschman.
2—Burnell vs. Coles.
Appeals from Judgments of City Court.
1—Hobbs vs. Edgar.
2—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. Theiss.
3—Heagney vs. Hopkins.
4—Regan vs. Fosdick.
Appeals from District Courts.
1—Wetterer vs. Soubirous.
2—Same vs. same.
3—Same vs. same.
4—Harlem Reporter Co. vs. Moffett.
5—Wilner vs. Katz.
6—Freund vs. Kearney.
7—McCormick vs. Butler.
8—Linden vs. Brustin.
9—Wisner vs. Leary.
10—Folsom vs. Benjamin.
11—Cohn vs. Marx.
12—Rogalsky vs. Am. Watchman's Time Detector.
13—Zinsser vs. Herrman.
14—Kress vs. Woehrle.
15—Freeman vs. Pohlstein.
16—Hillman vs. De Youngs.
17—Robert vs. Knabe.
18—Walcott vs. Hilman.
19—Mussgiller vs. Alexander.
20—Bliss vs. Coryell.
21—Pfau vs. Alteria.
22—Mayor, &c., vs. Bruns.
23—Tuttle vs. Galligan.
24—Patterson, Gottfried & Hunter vs. Smith.
25—Contanzarito vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
26—Railway Adv. Co. vs. Boston Dental Assn.
27—Kulla vs. Finer.
28—Heiss vs. Rafter.
29—Miller vs. Smith.
30—Aaronson vs. Penna. R. R. Co.
31—Hahnenfeld vs. Foster.
32—Tenesci vs. Societa Italiano, &c.
33—Popkin vs. Subin.
34—Same vs. Friedlander.
35—Weinstein vs. Flaxman.
36—Randolph vs. Feist.
37—Newman vs. Brodil.
38—Stand vs. Heimsoth.
39—Loeb vs. Smith.
40—Madden vs. Lennon.
41—Recknagel vs. Empire Self Lighting Co.
42—Porges vs. Cohen.
43—Lambert vs. Baxter.
44—Levy vs. Zeisler.
45—Viondollio vs. same.
46—Magaverro vs. same.
47—Nicosia vs. same.
48—Geelan vs. Cook.
49—Campbell vs. Lumley.
50—Dorf vs. Man. Delivery Co.
51—Abrams vs. Platt.
52—O. J. Gude Co. vs. Desmond Dunne Co.
53—Lambert vs. Hoffman.
54—Blackledge vs. Lynch.
55—Mott vs. Bovers.
56—M. B. Brown Co. vs. Gardiner.
57—Bryan vs. Manheim Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Willcox vs. Herrmann.
2—Strauss vs. Minzerheimer.
3—Cochrane vs. Buchanan.
4—Lippmann vs. Levison.
5—Anderson vs. R. Mitchell Furniture Co.
6—Baldwin vs. Nesmith.
7—In re Howard.
8—In re Beggar Students' Pleasure Society.
9—Larkin vs. Kehoe.
10—In re Stern.
11—Heilbron vs. Herzog.
12—Pratt vs. Crowe.
13—Franklin Savings Bank vs. Mescall.
14—Mitchell vs. Conklin.
15—Davenport vs. Met. College of Music.
16—Lawrence vs. Bankson.
17—Nassau Bank vs. Reid.
18—Thorn vs. Lock.
19—Willett vs. Elber.
20—Bergen vs. Hall.
21—In re O'Brien.
22—Spofford vs. Pearsall.
23—People ex rel. Rodgers vs. Coler.
24—Lambert vs. Sommers.
25—Sommers vs. Cottentin.
26—Stok vs. Ammidown.
27—Rosenbaum vs. Tobler.
28—Turtle vs. Turtle.
29—In re Del Hoff Co.
30—Friedman vs. Clark.
31—Rosenbaum vs. Silverman.
32—In re Chapin-Douglass Elec. Co.
33—Katz vs. Katz.
34—Sheehan vs. McSorley.
35—Newmark vs. Risoff.
36—Case vs. Washburn.
37—Lawrence vs. Berham.
38—Halstead vs. Kraus.
39—Weed vs. Crawford.
40—Nat. Bank of Deposit vs. Rogers.
41—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
42—Appleton vs. Botsford.
43—People, &c., vs. Stack.
44—In re Beeching & Co.
45—Kingsland vs. Fuller.
46—Roberts vs. Roberts.
47—Lynch vs. Lynch.
48—Scott vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
49—People, &c., vs. White.
50—Mason vs. Robinson.
51—Clark vs. Kroilpfeiffer.
52—In re La Fountaine Av.
53—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
54—Kahn vs. Nottbeck.
55—Lindenstein vs. Eq. Life Assurance Society.
56—United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers vs. Frank.
57—Thompson vs. Thompson.
58—Stanfield vs. Stanfield.
59—Jaffray vs. Cantor.
60—Olyphant vs. Phyfe.
61—Arnoux vs. same.
62—Monroe vs. Renwick.
63—Coffin vs. Millard.
64—Curtiss vs. Solmon.
65—Rosenthal vs. Blumenthal.
66—Gregory vs. Jarmalowsky.
67—In re English Enamel Paint Co.
68—U. S. Glass Co. vs. Bretzfield.
69—Fuller vs. Bennett.
70—Grenner vs. Grenner.
71—Boys vs. Snow, Church & Co.
72—Mintel vs. Mulvany.
73—Scott vs. Harlem Reporter Co.
74—Hirsch vs. Powell.
75—In re Tucker.
76—McGillen vs. Hupfel.
77—Ryckman vs. Holden.
78—Lindenstein vs. Eq. Life Assurance Society.
79—Linchmeyer vs. N. Y. Realty Co.
80—N. S. Glass Co. vs. Levett.
81—Same vs. Levi.
82—Lawrence vs. Benham.
83—Foster vs. Lee.
84—Townshend vs. Keenan.
85—Aimes vs. Stern.
86—People, &c., vs. Madison Square Bank.
87—McMurran vs. Halbert.
88—In re N. Y. Photogravure Co.
89—Ellis vs. Taylor.
90—Cannon vs. Van Wyck.
91—Tucker vs. same.
92—Walton vs. Van Wyck.
93—Susswein vs. Altschuler.
94—Shryock vs. Duncan.
95—Silverman vs. Silverman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Laughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.
1—In re East 169th St.
2—In re East 176th St.
3—In re Wilkins Place.
4—In re Orchard St.
5—In re Bennington Investment Co.
6—In re Fire Dept. (Scofield Av.)
7—Same (Broome St.)
8—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
9—Feigel vs. Feigel.
10—Goodwin vs. Coddington.
11—Corwin vs. Corwin.
12—In re Wissmann.
13—Bjork vs. Bjork. Demurrers.
726—Fowler vs. Sawyer Pub. Co.
732—Castner vs. Lockwood.
650—Doelger vs. McGinnis.
697—Mercantile Nat. Bk. vs. Mayor, &c.
Preferred Causes.
4874—Putnam vs. Frazier.
6673—Wagner vs. Van Dyke.
6735—Tucker vs. Tucker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Case on.
6683—Davis vs. Cong. Beth., &c.
5834—Bacon vs. Meirowitz.
5849—Libby vs. Meirowitz.
6251—Shepard vs. Arnoldt.
4977—Murphy vs. Christian Press Ass'n.
6425—Johnson vs. Albers.
6426—Same vs. same.
6441—Dudley vs. Wolfe.
6522—Collis vs. Drescher.
5250—Lewis vs. N. Y. & H. R. R.
6610—Maisner vs. Maisner.
6625—C. L'Hommedieu Steam Heat Co. vs. Hutter.
6632—West. Union Tel. Co. vs. Shepard.
6649—Behrens vs. Delecker.
6654—Wolfe vs. J. W. Cody & Co.
6669—Barrowe vs. Corbin.
6675—St. Joseph's Apostolic School vs. Goggin.
6699—Miller vs. Miller.
6709—Erdelyi vs. Szedmaky.
6721—Brown vs. Garrett.
6728—Erdelyi vs. Szedmaky.
5640—Murphy vs. Hadden.
6737—Kursch vs. Davis.
5745—Sentel vs. Deutsch.
6316—Stephan vs. Stephan.
5246—Struth vs. Struth.
5940—Pugh vs. Danker.
6015—Miller vs. Miller.
5930—Brown vs. Kaufman.
6629—Wefer vs. Wefer.
6678—Shapiro vs. Shidlovsky.
6730—Hahnemann Hosp. vs. Goldstein.
6731—Same vs. same.
6776—Berdell vs. Tripler.
6131—Wilmerding vs. Danzis.
6177—Beerman vs. Beerman.
6271—Kaufman vs. McLaughlin.
6444—N. Y. Architectural Terra Cotta Co. vs. Seward.
6502—Esty vs. Stoothoff.
6529—Kult vs. Nelson.
3324—Wilson vs. True.
6317—Lewisohn Bros. vs. Anaconda Cop. Min. Co.
6043—Schneider vs. Reaske.
6619—Kullo vs. Hinck.
6635—L. Tannenbaum & Co. vs. Wise.
6638—Palmer vs. Levy.
6712—Central Fireworks Co. vs. Charlton.
6714—Muller vs. Muller.
6718—Leake vs. Union Trust Co.
6432—Farrell vs. Farrell.
6322—Cannon vs. Ball.
2691—Kukham vs. Bank of America.
4853—Gieseler vs. Gieseler.
5245—De Brunner vs. Johnson.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Smith, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial.

Preferred Causes.
15185—Schlanger vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
14307—Sauer vs. Mayor, &c.
15661—Brown vs. N. Y. Com. Steam Laundry Co.
15609—Lake vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
15635—Kommel vs. Levi.
15595—Lindenborn vs. Ratcliffe.
15689—Stewart vs. Ferguson.
15047—Biegelsen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12810—O'Brien vs. Blaut.
12811—Same vs. same.
14944—Meyer vs. Tamsen.
12780—Helbig vs. Cass Realty Co.
15115—Thompson vs. Thompson.
15586—De Forge vs. Thomas.
13961—Austen vs. Sherry Cottage Co.
13962—Same vs. T. New Roofing Co.
14021—Same vs. Dwyer.
13305—Same vs. Long.
15762—Mattears vs. Lawler.
14841—Gerards vs. Wicke.
15759—McLean vs. Johnson.
15542—Roberts vs. Siebert.
15602—Havel vs. N. Y. Breweries Co.
15291—Snow, Church & Co. vs. Patterson.
15552—Hall vs. Block.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., and V. for trial.
9130—Johnson vs. B'way & 7th Av. R. R. Co.
5297—Ullman vs. Sexton.
5298—Haberman Mfg. Co. vs. same.
6441—Heidenheimer vs. Heidenheimer.
10037—Munoz vs. Lyon.
9288—Matyassoris vs. Hungarian Assn.
6139—Cardonner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9276—McGillen vs. Hupfel.
8285—Motley vs. Milliken.
7812—O'Brien vs. Paton.
9541—Hirshkind vs. Rogette.
10067—Columbia Mills Co. vs. Van Wyck.
11605—Burns vs. Buffalo Mut. Fire Ins. Co.
9433—Richardson vs. Man. Ry. Co.
9377—Kennedy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8947—Salisbury vs. McQuade.
10007—Kelly vs. Rothman.
8617—Hill vs. Duffy.
9326—Garfield Nat. Bk. vs. Eaton.
9436—Rhodes vs. Brush
9445—Freedman vs. Havemeyer.
10906—Jacobs vs. Altman.
11840—Lehman vs. Buchner.
13069—Flint vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
6918—Sternberger vs. Stein.
8861—Carrol vs. Supreme Lodge Knights of Honor.

Highest number reached in regular call, 11856.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., X., and XI. for trial.
7862—Fogerty vs. Union Ry. Co.
11583—Runyon vs. Doherty.
9548—Trueb vs. N. Y. Asbestos Mfg. Co.
10032—Isenman vs. Miles
10186—Calderwood vs. Iron Steamboat Co.
7718—Eastchester Development Co. vs. Weber.
10001—Browne vs. Conn. Indemnity Co.
7746—Walsh vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
10081—Callaghan vs. Strauss.
10817—Rodling vs. Hodge
11798—Iris vs. Hamblin.
10910—Schussler vs. Kretz.
10987—Howell vs. Brauer
10973—Herzog vs. Samuels.
10988—Dermody vs. Halloway.
11015—Wentworth vs. Colby.
10025—Klein vs. Long.
4258—Suffer vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
7696—Giebel vs. Elwell.
3014—Same vs. same.
5189—Herbst vs. Overbeck.
8641—Quintard vs Gunnison.
8570—Aldricks vs. Held.
4081—Kinsman vs. Fisk.
8908—Sullivan vs. Ruddell.
Inquest—
10033—Agramonte vs. Hart.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Williams, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII. and IX.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
1306—Contested will of Maria E. Cleveland.
Wills for Probate.
At 10 A. M.
John Barker.
At 10:30 A. M.
Charles F. Marsh.
Miriam Abrahams.
Fredericke Schmidt.
Peter Reidenbach.
Milton H. Robertson.
Simon Lambert.
At 2 P. M.
August Egenolf.
William Bell.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House.
1362—Contested will of Rosa Raab.

CITY COURT—General Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.; Conlan and Schuchman, JJ. Held on top floor, (Chambers Street side,) 32 Chambers Street, (Brownstone Building.)—Opens at 10 A. M. On call of calendar all causes must be marked either ready or off term, and those marked ready must be argued or submitted as reached.
Appeals from Orders.
1—Brown vs. Georgi.
2—Brown vs. Georgi.
3—Reedy Elevator Co. vs. Am. Grocery Co.
4—Terhune vs. Dunn.
5—Weil vs. Buhler.
6—Zinsser vs. Herrman.
7—Brown vs. Georgi.
Appeals from Judgments.
1—O'Neill vs. Traynor.
2—Friedman vs. Con. Traction Co.
3—McGill vs. Holmes, Booth & Hayden.
4—Silverman vs. Empire Life Ins. Co.
5—Churchill vs. Wagener.
6—Goodsell Fruit Co. vs. Greco.
7—Man. Brass Co. vs. Gilman.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
1412—Schreyer vs. Jordan.
562—Folsom vs. Allen.
570—Spitelrik vs. Tamsen.
4510—Coe vs. Satler.
1789—McConnell vs. same
3678—Patterson vs. City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Co.
3716—Miller vs. Jordan.
2322—Lieberman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
541—Mikes vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2400½—Dillon vs. McCutcheon.
592—Sullivan vs. Ferrigan.
3567—Kamermann vs. Elsner & Mendelson Co.
3383—Rottenberg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3306—Gluck vs. same.

The following cases will not be reached for trial to-day, but if answered "Ready" will be passed for the day:
4201—Bergan vs. Griffen
4373—Hagel vs. Patterson Brothers.
4548—Wright vs. Fink.
509—O'Reilly, Skelly & Fogarty Co. vs. Carroll.
4800—Shindelman vs. Tamsen.
289—Tannenholz vs. Rutenberg.
473—Hamburg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
474—Lake vs. same.
3661—Palorz vs. Frankenheim.
3798—Rosenberg vs. Albert.
3738—Pitulkopf vs. Koch.
3781—McCarthy vs. Renwick.
'140—Pavey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1742—Cooper vs. Earle.
620—Abrahams vs. Livingston.
621—Nathan vs. same.
209—Saxton vs. White.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1123.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Le Barbier, and Herrmann for the People.
1—Louis Garfenkel.
2—Jacob Spinler. John Singer.
3—Louis Silverstone.
4—Pinhas Akiba.
5—William H. Billings.
6—Alexander Feinberg.
7—Alfred Kassner.
8—William Tilley.
9—Edward Wehman.
10—John Scuto.
11—Samuel Doretzky.
12—Selig Broky.
13—Otto Kiefer.
14—Henry Ranson.
15—Luigi Ruggiero.
16—Peter Hrabovak.
17—Louis Stone.
18—Frederick H. Ernst.
19—James J. Corbett and Robert Fitzsimmons.
Pleadings.
1—Frank Dunn, Philip Drum, James Havey.
2—Trumbull W. Cleaveland.
3—Adam Hager. Richard Casey.
4—Samuel Bernstein.
5—George Farrell. John Smith.
6—Clarence Shilop.
7—Peter A. Simmons.
8—Patrick McDermott.
9—Edward Roach. Daniel Lawrence.
10—Emma Foote.
11—John Clark.
12—Herman Metz.
13—Charles Neilson.
14—W. P. Tompkins.
15—Thomas McKeon.
16—John E. X. Quinn. Stella M. Quinn.
17—Frederick Pult.
18—Morris Ripp.
19—Max Forman.
20—Frank Hemminway.
21—Michael Caglianes.
22—James Rogers.
23—Joseph Carberry.
24—Frank Hands.
25—John Papas.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Hennessy for the People.
1—Max Bloch.
2—Annie Robinson, Hattie Pierce.
3—Samuel Burton.
4—Louis Zurenskwi.
5—Raphael Ventariere.
6—Walter G. Harvey.
7—John K. Van Ness.
8—John Godsell.
9—Thomas Sullivan. George Clark. William Lyons. James Dunn.
10—Emanuel Jackson.
11—Moses Silverman.
12—George W. Yeandle.
13—Constantine Vlachos.
14—Abraham Van Booyen.
15—Joseph Ullman.
16—Christian Hansen.
17—Paul Brandstetter.
18—Samuel Reichberger.
19—Paul Roth.
20—Frank Spinka.
21—John Thompson.
22—Andrew Monroe, Jr.
23—Thomas King.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Gray for the People.
1—James Kelly.
2—John A. Henry.
3—Frank Connolly.
4—Frederick W. Brown, Henry Williams.
5—Charles Cerri.
6—William Ward.
7—James Murphy, Nellie Murphy.
8—Eugene Ryan.
9—Michael Ellenstein
10—Leo Lederer.
11—Robert R. Ulman.
12—Abraham Erenberg.
13—Jacob R. Krauss.
14—Charles Anderson.
15—Harry Edwards.
16—Charles Carlin.
17—James Johnson.
18—George Lewis.
19—James Lawrence.
20—William Deville, George D. Hannon, Edward Corrie, Richard Williams, Edward E. Fisher.
21—Martin Lawrence, Robert Taylor, Percy Morton.
22—William Lovell, Amos Lovell.
23—John C. Dudley, Frederick Wallace.
24—David Goldstein.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and McCann for the People.
1—James Baker.
2—Charles Johnson.
3—Charles F. Adams.
4—Frederick Rossek.
5—Thomas M. Barnard.
6—Adolph Adelman.
7—Daniel Harrison.
8—George H. Brennan.
9—James Henry.
10—Daniel King.
11—Rocco Petercofaccio.
12—Salvatore Santa Massa.
13—Robert Dolan.
14—Andrew Bellochia.
15—James Clancy.
16—Samuel Tatarsky.
17—George Wilson.
18—Frank Smith.
19—Hattie Wilson, Nellie Klein.
20—Max Miller.
21—Nellie Miller.
22—Burton Stein.
22—Burnton Stein.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Smith, J.—Haines vs. Blewitt—John Delehunty. Sheehan vs. McSorley—Jabez Holmes.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, and Woodward, JJ. Enumerated day calendar.
123—Sander vs. Staten Island R. R.
161—Breen vs. Hyde.
140—Smith vs. Smith.
59—Berry vs. Atlantic Lead Co.
121—Van Sicien vs. Herbst.
126—Whitney vs. Commandery Golden Cross.
192—Haerle vs. Board of Supervisors.
194—Fogarty vs. L. I. R. R.
184—Hart vs. City of Brooklyn.
196—Bruen vs. Uhlman.
197—Howard vs. City of Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—Johnson, J.
379—Wm. B. Davenport vs. White.
380—Wm. B. Davenport vs. White.
381—Wm. B. Davenport vs. White.
At 2 P. M.
462—Smith vs. Smith.
262—Kissam vs. Nichols.
443—Acker vs. Doscher Friedman Co.
472—Jackson vs. Jackson
To be continued.
415—Fougera vs. Fougera.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Dickey, J.; Part IV., Hirschberg, J.; Part V., Keogh, J.
4518—McCarthy vs. Municipal Electric Co.
3074—Winter vs. Nassau R. R.
4432—Rourke vs. Jackson's Arch'l Works.
4554—Behrens vs. Appell et al.
4598—Bruno vs. 42d St. & Manhattan R. R.
3193—Crocker vs. Porter.
2730—Pommerautz vs. Marks.
2014—Scharpegger vs. Strohmyer.
3112—Slocum vs. Sutherland.
4601—Warrington vs. Nassau R. R.
4616—W. P. Rae Co. vs. Interstate Realty Co.
4625—Applegate vs. Robertson.
4650—Brooks vs. Vogel.
4651—Smalley vs. Nassau R. R.
4705—Quackenboss vs. Foster.
4713—Beissbarth vs. Fleischman.
4751-4753—Wells & Zeiweck vs. Tolk et al.
4786—Jacob vs. Jacob.
4787—Ruddon vs. Horton Ice Cream Co.
4803—Elliott vs. Davidson.
4807—Wissell vs. Ott.
4822—Graham vs. Little & Co.
4825—Remley vs. Long Island R. R.
1717—McVeigh vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
5064—Osnowitz vs. Berkowitz.
2694—Gunther vs. Nassau R. R.
2325—Johnson vs. Post.
4701—Maloney vs. Nassau R. R.
2326—Snediker vs. Nassau R. R.
2920—Roeder vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4831—Hollman vs. Fitzgerald.
4838—Gerigle vs. Met. St. R. R.
4861—Scharman & Sons vs. Wasserberger.
4877—Braitsch vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
4903½—Bionda vs. Zeltner Brewing Co.
4913—Canarie vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
4933—Fellows vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4949—Dent vs. Corrigan.
4983—Bratton vs. Schirmer.

The following cases are held ready for Tuesday, (26th:)
4984—Connelly vs. Nassau R. R.
4996—Meyerose vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4999—Congress Brewing Co. vs. Duquenne.
5003—Congress Brewing Co. vs. Davis.
5004—Congress Brewing Co. vs. Gartner.
5012—Congress Brewing Co. vs. Meyers.
5028—Rooney vs. Geoghegan.
5030—Vogt vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
5040—McNamara vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
5121—Sheridan vs. 3d Av. R. R.
5136—Sutton vs. Hoffman.
5150—Smith vs. Schultz Co.
5152—N. Y. & Ottawa R. R. vs. Franklin Trust Co.
5178—Budweiser Brewing Co. vs. Saladius.
5192—Coleman vs. Frost.
5193—Bell vs. Wendelkin.
5194—Bell vs. Cohen.
5222—Barnett vs. Ayres.
[illegible]

[illegible]—[illegible] et al. vs. [illegible]
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. City of Brooklyn.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Eppig.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Nassau R. R.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Fruh.
[illegible]—McKenna vs. Mee[illegible].
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Smith.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Am. [illegible] Co.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Nassau R. R.
[illegible]—Davenport vs. Nassau R. R.
[illegible]—Wright vs. Gran[illegible].
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. 3d Av. R. R.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. McNeil.
[illegible]—Sternberg vs. Bkn., Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Matthews
[illegible]—Johnson vs. Penn. R. R.
5296—Gray vs. Brooklyn Union Pub. Co.
5298—Weil vs. Solomon.
5304—Gray vs. Press Pub. Co.
5311—Smith vs. Outwater.
5314—Boyer vs. Sanford.
5327—Howe et al. vs. Corbin.
5341—Downey vs. Bklyn. Heights R. R.
5360—Melzer Artistic Co. vs. Mahlstedt.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

[illegible]—King vs. Harrison et al.
[illegible]—Kreideweis vs. Press et al.
[illegible]—Maisi vs. Met. St. R. R.
[illegible]—People ex rel. Brymer vs. Gray.
[illegible]—Saffen vs. City of New York.
5325—Therry vs. Meyer.
5331—Harned vs. Hollweg et al.
3641—Ambrozzi vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
5290—Shaw vs. Coffin.
4876—McCloskey vs. N. Y. and New Jersey Bridge Co.
4511—Beardsley vs. Met. St. R. R.
2676—Punch vs. Nassau R. R.
1650—Gurfein vs. Nassau R. R.
4094—Non Electric Co. vs. Peabody.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S. The wills of Margaret Gallagher, Frederick Royal Manning, Savillah M. Mallory, John T. Ackley, Jane Basener, Eliza Thatford, Mary Emma Peck, Elizabeth Shillinglau, Maria T. Taylor, John Flanagan, and Robert Redpath. The estate of Mary O'Neil. Contested Calendar at 10:30 A. M.—25—Will of William Smith.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT, Queens County—Trial Term —Maddox, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M. Held at St. Mary's Lyceum, 115 and 117 Fifth Street, Long Island City.

122—Hickie vs. Hartigan.
135—Nye vs. Citizen Lighting Co.
157—Schwartz vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
162—Baylis vs. Brettler.
169—Butler vs. New York and Queens Co. R. R.
172—Peabody vs. Satterlee.
178—Smith vs. Sault.
181—Holka vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
184—Kiernan vs. Steinthal.
185—Chambers vs. Gillen.
189—Miller vs. Ahrends.
191—Schmit vs. Gillen.
200—Stumpf vs. Metropolitan St. R. R. Co.
209—Smith vs. Terry.
211—Bulmer vs. Fernwood Park and Land Improvement Co.
216—Kiernan vs. Steinthal.
217—McLaughlin vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
218—The Garden City Co. vs. Ruckle.
221—Simpson as administrator vs. King.
221½—Phillips vs. Metropolitan St. R. R. Co.

Owing to the condition of the General Calendar, the Equity Calendar will not be called at this term.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, 333 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 360 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 97.6, four-story brick tenement. Subject to a mortgage for $6,000.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, ten acres on Wolf's Lane and Third Street, Pelham; plot of four lots, southwest corner of Fourth Street and Eighth Avenue, Pelhamville; seven acres on Fifth Avenue, running through to Third Avenue, near Seventh Street, Pelhamville; plot, southeast corner of Fordham Avenue and New Street, City Island, 200 by 150; plot on Schofield Avenue, near Main Street, City Island, 100 by 106.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus Hand, referee, 482 West Twenty-fourth Street, southeast corner of Tenth Avenue, 18.6 by 80, leasehold, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,391; subject to another mortgage for $2,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Elbert Crandall, referee, 615 West End Avenue, west side, 44 feet south of Ninetieth Street, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $25,275.

REAL ESTATE.

Insist Upon Having a Sanitary Certificate Before Buying or Leasing.

BUILDING & SANITARY INSPECTION CO.,
55 Liberty Street.
TELEPHONE 306 CORTLANDT.
Will remove May 1 to 874 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE CLEVELAND.
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Apartments to rent, furnished or unfurnished, from May 1st. In excellent order; hardwood floors. All rooms light and open to outside air. Shown 10 to 3. OWNER, Resident.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

TO LET.
$75 AND UPWARDS.
138th & 139th Sts., 7th & 8th Aves.
SEVERAL DESIRABLE WELL-APPOINTED
DWELLINGS
containing from 10 to 14 rooms and baths; handsomely decorated.
These houses are now open for inspection.
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St.
Opens Sundays. Telephone 647 Harlem.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT.—House, 9 rooms; stable; 12 acres; plenty fruit; very near station; White Plains; $600 a year. Box 226 White Plains, N. Y.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—JOSEPHINE H. HUBBARD, plaintiff, against MARY L. HOUSLEY et al., defendants.

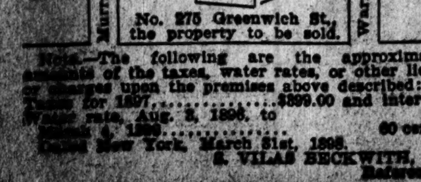
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale bearing date the 24th day of February, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 29th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Thursday, the 28th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Third Ward of the City of New York, being part of the lands heretofore of the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Trinity Church in the City of New York, distinguished on a map or chart of such part thereof as is commonly called the Church Farm by number four hundred and three (403) and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Greenwich Street, distant fifty-three feet from the corner formed by its intersection with the northerly side of Murray Street, running thence eastwardly along a lot known on the said map by the number four hundred and four (404) seventy-nine feet and two inches to the easterly line of lot number four hundred and six, (406,) thence northwardly along the same twenty-five feet, thence westwardly along the southerly line of lot number four hundred and two (402) eighty-eight feet to Greenwich Street, and thence southwardly along Greenwich Street twenty-six feet and nine inches to the place of beginning. Being the same premises heretofore conveyed to James H. Noe by the said Rector, Church Wardens, etc., by deed dated April 21, 1856, and recorded May 5, 1856, in the Register's office of the City of New York, in Liber 712 of Conveyances, Page 17, upon which lands there is erected a four-story brick building. Together with all the estate, right, title, and interest of the parties to the suit therein, whether present or future, vested or contingent of dower, courtesy, or otherwise, and the rights to which any other person may hereafter become entitled in said premises.—Dated New York, March 31st, 1898.

S. VILAS BECKWITH, Referee.

HENRY SCHMITT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 140 Nassau St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and the street number of which is No. 275 Greenwich Street.



Note.—The following are the approximate amounts of the taxes, water rates, or other liens or charges upon the premises above described:
Taxes for 1897..............$399.00 and interest.
Water rate, Aug. 3, 1896, to [illegible] 1, 1899.............. 80 cents.
Dated New York, March 31st, 1898.
S. VILAS BECKWITH, Referee.

LEGAL SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF KANSAS. FIRST DIVISION.

SAMUEL CARR and Oakes A. Ames, Trustees, complainants, vs. CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, The United States of America, The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, Frederic R. Coudert and John W. Doane, defendants. No. 7,258.

Public notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, First Division, rendered in the above entitled suit on the 14th day of February, 1898, I will on MONDAY, THE 23D DAY OF MAY, 1898, at 9 o'clock A. M., of said day, offer at public sale at auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, at the passenger station of said railroad at Atchison, in the County of Atchison, in the State of Kansas, the following described property, to wit:

All and singular the said part or portion of its railroad then in process of construction, or thereafter to be constructed, from the town of Atchison, in the State of Kansas on the Missouri River, and extending westerly one hundred miles, and the telegraph line to be constructed in connection with said one hundred miles of railroad, as fully and effectually as if the said whole of said one hundred miles of railroad and telegraph line were completed, and also all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said Atchison & Pike's Peak Railroad Company acquired and appropriated by it for the purpose of the right of way for a single or double track railroad for said one hundred miles, and all the lands of said railroad company acquired and appropriated or which should thereafter be acquired and appropriated by it for side tracks, turn-outs, depots, engine houses, car houses, station houses, warehouses, machine shops, work shops, superstructures, erections and fixtures appertaining thereto, whether then owned or held, or thereafter acquired by said railroad company, and also so many and such parts and portion of all the locomotives, tenders, passenger cars, freight cars, other cars, carriages, tools, instruments, machinery, equipments, implements, goods and chattels for said railroad and telegraph line, or either of them, then held, or which might thereafter be owned or acquired by said railroad company, and belonging, appertaining or in any manner relating to or connected with said railroad or telegraph line, or either of them, or the running or operating of the same, or either of them, as might be the equal pro rata proportion thereof for said one hundred miles as part of and which said one hundred miles might bear to the whole of said railroad or telegraph line which might be constructed or run or operated by said railroad company; and also all corporate franchises which then were or thereafter might be owned, held, possessed or exercised by said railroad company, embraced in, or attached to, or comprising said one hundred miles of railroad or telegraph line, or either of them, reserving, however, to said railroad company full power, right and authority from time to time in its discretion to dispose of such portions of said equipment, machinery, instruments, implements and personal property as might become unfit or unnecessary for its use, and to replace the same with others which should thereupon become subject to the operation of said mortgage.

The decree provides among other things that said property shall be sold as an entirety and in one parcel, without valuation, appraisement, or right of redemption. The decree further provides that the said Special Master shall accept no bid for the property from any bidder for a sum less than five hundred thousand dollars, ($500,000,) nor from any bidder who shall not first place in his hands and deposit with him as a pledge that the bidder will make good his bid if accepted, the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) in money or a certified check upon a national bank or trust company satisfactory to the Master. The deposits so received from any unsuccessful bidder shall be returned to him when the property is struck down, and the deposit so received from the successful bidder shall be applied on account of the purchase price of the property in case such bidder complies with the terms of sale, obeys the orders of the court and completes the purchase. If he fail to do so such deposit shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and shall be applied as the court may direct. If, however, without the fault of the bidder any sale for which a deposit has been made shall not be confirmed by the court such deposit shall be returned to the bidder. Unless a deposit of $50,000.00 is made as aforesaid, and a bid of not less than $500,000 is made at the sale, the Special Master shall adjourn the sale and apply to the court for further instructions.

For further particulars reference is hereby had to the decree in this suit.

HIRAM P. DILLON, Special Master.

J. H. BENTON, Jr., and A. F. WILLIAMS, Solicitors for Complainants. ap25-1aw4wM

MASTER'S SALE.
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF KANSAS. FIRST DIVISION.

SAMUEL CARR and Oakes A. Ames, Trustees, complainants, vs. ATCHISON, JEWELL COUNTY & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company, Missouri Pacific Railway Company, S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, Frederic R. Coudert, and John W. Doane, defendants.—No. 7,259.

Public notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, First Division, rendered in the above-entitled cause on the 14th day of February, 1898, I will, on TUESDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF MAY, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M. of said day, offer at public sale at auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, at the passenger station of said railroad at Mankato, in the County of Jewell, in the State of Kansas, the following described property, to wit:

All and singular the railroad and telegraph lines of the Atchison, Jewell County & Western Railroad Company constructed and in process of construction or thereafter to be constructed, from a point on the Atchison, Solomon Valley and Denver Railway, at or near the town of Jamestown in the County of Cloud, and State of Kansas, through the counties of Jewell, Smith, Phillips, Norton, Decatur, Rawlins, and Cheyenne to the westerly line of the State of Kansas, together with all and singular the tracks, side tracks, turn-outs, switches, road beds, superstructures, line, rail, wires, poles, bridges, viaducts, fences, walls, railroad stations, depots, engine houses, car houses, freight houses, shops, and machine shops, cattle yards, elevators, offices, fixtures and erections necessary or convenient for the sole, complete and entire use and operation as well as maintenance of said railroad and telegraph lines; also all the estate, real, personal and mixed, then owned or thereafter to be owned or acquired by the Atchison, Jewell County & Western Railroad Company, which should in any manner be necessary or used in the operating of said railroad and telegraph lines, and all the lands of said railroad company acquired and appropriated for that purpose, or thereafter to be acquired and appropriated for that purpose, with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any manner appertaining; also all the rights of way, easements, privileges, rights and franchises of said Atchison, Jewell County & Western Railroad Company relating to said railroad and telegraph lines, whether then owned, exercised or enjoyed by it, or thereafter to be owned, exercised or enjoyed by it, including its rights and franchise to be a corporation and to use and operate its said railroad and telegraph lines as fully and effectually as it was then or might thereafter be by law entitled to do; also all the locomotives, engines, carriages, cars and other rolling stock of every kind, and all materials, tools, machinery, fuel and supplies of every description then owned or thereafter to be owned by said railroad company, and connected in any way with the proper equipment, operation and conduct of its said railroad and telegraph lines; all of the said personal property to be considered as fixtures and appurtenances of said railroad and telegraph lines, and to be taken as part thereof and used and sold therewith and not separate therefrom, and to be held as security for the payment of said bonds and interest.

The decree provides among other things that said property shall be sold as an entirety, and in one parcel, without valuation, appraisement, or right of redemption. The decree further provides that the said Special Master shall accept no bid for the property from any bidder for a sum less than fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000,) nor from any bidder who shall not first place in his hands and deposit with him as a pledge that the bidder will make good his bid if accepted, the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000) in money or a certified check upon a national bank or trust company satisfactory to the Master. The deposits so received from any unsuccessful bidder shall be returned to him when the property is struck down, and the deposit so received from the successful bidder shall be applied on account of the purchase price of the property in case such bidder complies with the terms of sale, obeys the orders of the court and completes the purchase. If he fail to do so such deposit shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and shall be applied as the court may direct. If, however, without the fault of the bidder, any sale for which a deposit has been made shall not be confirmed by the court such deposit shall be returned to the bidder. Unless a deposit of five thousand dollars is made, as aforesaid, and a bid of not less than fifty thousand dollars is made at the sale, the Special Master shall adjourn the sale and apply to the court for further instructions.

For further particulars reference is hereby had to the decree in this case.

HIRAM P. DILLON, Special Master.

J. H. BENTON, Jr., and A. F. WILLIAMS, Solicitors for Complainants. ap25-1aw4wM

MASTER'S SALE.
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF KANSAS. FIRST DIVISION.

SAMUEL CARR and Oakes A. Ames, Trustees, complainants, vs. ATCHISON, COLORADO & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, J. W. Doane, and F. R. Coudert, defendants.—No. 7,260.

Public notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, First Division, rendered in the above-entitled suit on the 14th day of February, 1898, I will on MONDAY, THE 23RD DAY OF MAY, 1898, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, offer at public sale at auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, at the passenger station of said railroad company at Concordia, in the County of Cloud, in the State of Kansas, the following described property, to wit:

All and singular the railroad and telegraph line of the Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Company constructed and in process of construction or thereafter to be constructed from Waterville, in the County of Marshall, to Washington, in the County of Washington, and from Greenleaf in the County of Washington, by way of Concordia, Cawker City and the forks of the Solomon River to the westerly line of Sherman County or Cheyenne County in the State of Kansas, and from a point at or near Concordia in the County of Cloud, by way of Scandia in the County of Republic, to the northerly line of the State of Kansas, including all the railroad and telegraph lines which the respective railway companies, by the consolidation of which the Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Company was created, were by their respective charters authorized to construct, together with all and singular the tracks, side tracks, turnouts, switches, roadbed, superstructures, line, rails, wires, poles, bridges, viaducts, fences, walls, railroad stations, depots, engine houses, car houses, freight houses, shops and machine shops, cattle yards, elevators, offices, fixtures and erections necessary or convenient for the sole, complete and entire use and operation as well as maintenance of said railroad and telegraph lines; also all the estate, real, personal and mixed, then owned or thereafter to be acquired or owned by the Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Company, which should in any manner be necessary or used in the operating of said railroad and telegraph lines; and all the lands of said railroad company acquired and appropriated for that purpose with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any manner appertaining; also all the rights of way, easements, privileges, rights and franchises of said Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Company relating to said railroad and telegraph line, whether then owned, exercised or enjoyed, or thereafter to be owned, exercised or enjoyed by it, including its right and franchise to be a corporation, and to use and operate its said railroad and telegraph lines as fully and effectually as it was then or might thereafter be by law entitled to do; also all the locomotives, engines, carriages, cars and other rolling stock of every kind, and all materials, tools, machinery, fuel and supplies of every description then owned or thereafter to be owned by said railroad company, and connected in any way with the proper equipment, operation and conduct of its said railroad and telegraph lines; all of the said personal property to be considered as fixtures and appurtenances of said railroad and telegraph lines, and to be taken as part thereof and used and sold therewith and not separate therefrom, and to be held as security for the payment of said bonds and interest. It being the intent of said conveyance in mortgage to include in said mortgage or deed of trust all the railroad and telegraph lines which, at the time of the formation of said Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Company, were the property of the railway companies forming, by consolidation, the said Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Company, and each of them, and all equipments, implements and materials used or acquired therefor; and the rights, privileges, immunities, franchises, powers and all the land and property, moneys and effects, real, personal, and mixed, of every name and nature held or owned by the said railway companies at the time of the said consolidation, or by any of them, or in or to which said companies or any of them had any right, title or interest; also all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever as well in law as in equity of the Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Company, of, in and to the same and every part thereof with the appurtenances.

The decree provides among other things that said property shall be sold as an entirety and in one parcel, without valuation, appraisement or right of redemption. The decree further provides that the said Special Master shall accept no bid for the property from any bidder for a sum less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, ($250,000.00,) nor from any bidder who shall not first place in his hands and deposit with him as a pledge that the bidder will make good his bid if accepted, the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) in money or a certified check upon a national bank or trust company satisfactory to the Master. The deposit so received from any unsuccessful bidder shall be returned to him when the property is struck down, and the deposit so received from the successful bidder shall be applied on account of the purchase price of the property in case such bidder complies with the terms of sale, obeys the orders of the court and completes the purchase. If he fail to do so such deposit shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and shall be applied as the court may direct. If, however, without the fault of the bidder, any sale for which a deposit has been made shall not be confirmed by the court such deposit shall be returned to the bidder. Unless a deposit of $10,000.00 is made as aforesaid, and a bid of not less than $250,000.00 is made at the sale, the Special Master shall adjourn the sale and apply to the court for further instructions.

For further particulars reference is hereby had to the decree in this suit.

HIRAM P. DILLON, Special Master.

J. H. BENTON, Jr., and A. F. WILLIAMS, Solicitors for Complainants. ap25-1aw4wM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—The WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARY A. BECKEL and others, defendants.

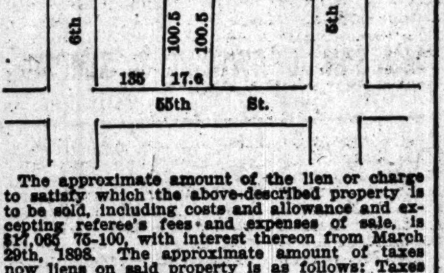
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 29th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, the 26th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the dwelling house thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and thirty-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Sixth Avenue with the northerly line of Fifty-fifth Street, thence running northerly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly, parallel with Fifty-fifth Street, seventeen feet six inches; thence southerly, again parallel with Sixth Avenue, and partly through another party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the northerly line of Fifty-fifth Street, and thence westerly, along the said northerly line of Fifty-fifth Street, seventeen feet six inches to the point or place of beginning. Being now known by the street number 69 West 55th Street.

Dated New York, April 2d, 1898.

ROBERT MAZET, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, including costs and allowance and excepting referee's fees and expenses of sale, is $17,065 75-100, with interest thereon from March 29th, 1898. The approximate amount of taxes now liens on said property is as follows: Taxes for 1897, $336.00 and interest thereon.

Dated New York, April 2d, 1898.

ROBERT MAZET, Referee.

ap4-2aw3wM&F&ap25

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—GEORGE H. BYRD, plaintiff, against SAMUEL W. B. SMITH and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

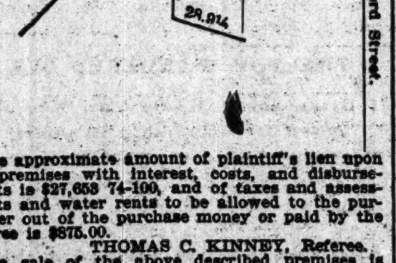
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Downing Street, distant one hundred and fifty-four feet (154 ft.) one and three-quarter inches (1¾ ins.) westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Downing Street with the westerly side of Bedford Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-eight feet ten inches, (98 ft. 10 ins.;) thence westerly twenty-eight feet nine and one-half inches, (28 ft. 9½ ins.;) thence northerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-one feet one inch (91 ft. 1 in.) to the southerly side of Downing Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-seven feet ten and one-quarter inches (27 ft. 10¼ ins.) to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. The westerly wall of said premises being a party wall.—Dated New York, March 9, 1898.

THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and the street number is 44 Downing Street:



The approximate amount of plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements is $27,658 74-100, and of taxes and assessments and water rents to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $875.00.

THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to the 14th day of April, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, March 31st, 1898.

THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall Street, New York.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to the 28th day of April, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, April 14th, 1898.

THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall Street, New York. ap18-1aw2wM&Th

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SINGER, ISABELLE BLANCHE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLE BLANCHE SINGER, Duchesse Decazes et de Glucksbierg, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the offices of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. HENRY CACHARD, Executor.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, New York City. d13-1aw6mM

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, closets, and adjacent bath to two gentlemen; house near 93d St. "L" station and Central Park. Address E. B., Box 191 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Assist growing children; highest city reference. K. D., 136 East 29th St.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a respectable girl for chamberwork and waiting; best city reference. 586 Park Av., McLoughlin's bell.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By middle-aged American; widow of a physician; have taught school; as companion to a lady and otherwise useful; salary no object as to be pleasantly situated. Mrs. N., Box 302 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent girl as first-class cook; soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; can make butter; country preferred; best references; lady can be seen. Call Monday at 48 West 53d St.

COOK.—By competent cook in a private family; best city reference; the last employer can be seen; no cards. 66 West 47th St.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook; will assist with wash; small private American family; city place; wages, $20. 533 West 35th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; good city references; Protestant; city or country. 55 West 57th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl, Swiss, as kitchenmaid in private house; references. Jenny, 1,034 3d Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good hairdresser. M. B., 254 West 38th St. Terros.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Six years' reference from present employer. Call at Hotel Manhattan, Madison Av. entrance, on Monday and Tuesday morning, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

MAID.—By a young woman as maid; excellent sewer; accustomed to take interest in general; good nurse in sickness; satisfactory reference given. Hannan, 122 East 51st St.; no cards.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to place as laundress a girl that she can highly recommend. Call at 9 West 10th St., Monday and Tuesday morning.

LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant; first-class laundress; private family; good city reference. 226 West 27th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent North German Protestant as nurse or nursery governess for small children; age 35; city or country; first-class references; wages, $20 to $25. P. R., Box 91, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—For grown child; do plain sewing or care for invalid. Call Monday and Tuesday, between 12 and 1, present employers, 135 West 47th St.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to procure situation for an elderly French nurse; highest reference. Inquire Monday at 11 East 61st St., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a competent parlormaid where butler and footman are kept; best of New York and Newport residences; present employer can be seen. Address, by letter only, M. J. C., 19 West 32d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad May 1 desires a situation as waitress or chambermaid for a young girl whom she can highly recommend; country preferred. Apply before 1, 635 Park Av.

WAITRESS.—By young woman; competent waitress; first-class city reference. Call, Monday, 764 8th Av., second bell.

Miscellaneous.

HOUSECLEANER, &c.—Housecleaning or would keep in order furnished apartments; reference excellent. English, 1,334 3d Av.

SECRETARY, HOUSEKEEPER.—An energetic, experienced, systematic, and refined gentlewoman desires a position in a private family or school; best references. Address Miss Huntington, 241 West 14th St., or call from 10 till 5 at above address.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Unusually good beginner; best of reference. Address Beginner, 25 East 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly experienced butler; neat, temperate, and reliable; thirty-six; single; willing in every respect; excellent city references. Owen, Box 306 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; willing and obliging; good reference; country preferred. Address French, 100 West 53d St., tailor's store.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a smart English couple; experts in all branches; excellent caterers. Scott, 314 East 62d St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Frenchman, as butler or valet; sober, honest; three years' references. T. B., 112 West 29th St.

BUTLER.—First-class; city reference. F. C. Bras, 158 West 36th St.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—By a respectable man and wife, no children, wish private house to mind for the Summer; 12 years' reference. E. Nimmons, 410 West 4th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN or GARDENER.—By coachman or gardener, or combination of both; understands everything pertaining to such a position. Mark Filbon, General Delivery.

COACHMAN.—By young man, Protestant, as coachman for country; thoroughly understands his business; has excellent reference. Care Day, 112 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—By a German; single; middle aged; thoroughly understands how to take care of horses, carriages, garden, lawn; best reference. Weimar, 78 East 3d St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; disengaged on account of death; employer can be seen. Hastings, 48 East 50th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; sober; understands the care of fine horses, &c.; first-class city references. Maier, coachman, 82 2d Av.

COACHMAN.—Useful if required; careful driver; country preferred; best reference. Coachman, care Miss Hakanson, 352 3d Av.

COACHMAN, &c.—As coachman and useful man; Swede; careful driver; best reference. Carlson, care Miss Hakanson, 352 3d Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By an active, working gardener; married; thoroughly experienced in growing fruits, flowers, vegetables, under glass and otherwise. For further information address H., Box 136, New Brunswick, N. J.

GARDENER.—Single; 34; has thorough knowledge of his business in all branches; 13 years' best references. T. B., Box 197 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—First-class Protestant waitress; reference required. 10 till 12, Monday, 25 East 55th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Upright persons to travel; salary $780 and expenses; reference; inclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Chicago.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101, Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NEW, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB NEW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Mulqueen & Mulqueen, No. 258 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1898. ESTHER NEW, EDWARD A. NEW, EMANUEL MANSBACH, Executors. MULQUEEN & MULQUEEN, Attorneys for Executors, 258 Broadway, New York City. ja31-1aw6mM

PONS, JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE PONS, otherwise known as F. PONS, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1897. PAUL FULLER, Ancillary Administrator, with the will annexed. DANIEL J. HOLDEN, Attorney for Ancillary Administrator c. t. a., 100 Broadway, New York City. o25-1aw6mM

PRYIBIL, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL PRYIBIL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business of the estate, at the offices of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of January, 1898. ALBERT PRYIBIL, WILLIAM HOFFMANN, PHILIP HOFFMANN, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja3-1aw6mM

SUMMER RESORTS.

Somerset Inn

& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open April 30 to Nov. 1st. 33 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 560 feet. Open for inspection now. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LEAVITT, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LEAVITT, late of the City of Dresden, Saxony, Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 30th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, March 14th, 1898. SHELDON LEAVITT, GEORGE C. KOBBE, Executors. JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Attorney for Executors, 44 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City. mh14-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Man & Protheroe, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1898. KATHARINE T. MARTIN and ALRICK H. MAN, Executors. MAN & PROTHEROE, Attorneys for Executors, 56 Wall Street, New York City. ja10-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1898. FRANCIS MARTIN, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Att'ys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. ap11-1aw6wM

McKEAN, WILLIAM CHAMBERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAMBERS McKEAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis Jordan, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1898. CHARLES WHITEHEAD, GEORGE E. DIMOCK, Executors. FRANCIS JORDAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City, New York. mh14-1aw6mM

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the Earliest News
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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Uninterrupted Passenger Service
TO
FORT MONROE
(Old Point Comfort)
AND
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Which are the most interesting points in the country at this time.

Fine Steamships of the OLD DOMINION LINE Perform Daily Service.

Through Tickets Returning by Rail or Water.

For full information apply to Old Dominion Steamship Co., Pier 26 North River, N. Y.; Telephone, No. 1580 Franklin. W. L. Guillaudeu, Vice President and Traffic Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon
Teutonic, May 4, Noon
Britannic, May 11, Noon
Majestic, May 18, Noon
Germanic, May 25, Noon
Teutonic, June 1, Noon
Britannic, June 8, Noon
Majestic, June 15, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Live-stock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and Wednesday, July 27, according to tide, from Pier 38 N. R. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rate $60 and upward.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Umbria, Apr. 30, 10 AM
Lucania, May 7, 2 PM
Servia, May 10, 10 AM
Etruria, May 14, 10 AM
Campania, May 21, 2 PM
Aurania, May 24, 9 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu........April 30
GAELIC, via Honolulu..........May 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu. May 19, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu..........May 28, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu..........June 8, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Pawnee, Tues., Apr. 26
Algonquin, Fri., Apr. 29
Seminole, Tues., May 3
Pawnee, Friday, May 6
From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
Descriptive literature free upon application.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

Direct LONDON Service.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.
Winifreda........April 28
Victoria..........May 7
Boadicea..........May 14
Alexandra..........May 21
New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., foot of West Houston St.
MOBILE..............................April 30
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Trave, Tu., Apr. 26 10 AM
Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., May 17, 10 AM
K. F'drich, May 24, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., May 31, 10 AM
Kal. W. d. G. Tu., June 7
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., May 10, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM
Havel, Sat., May 28, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Koenigin Luise..............Thurs., April 28, Noon
Bremen........................Thursday, May 5, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kat. W. II., Apr. 30, 10 AM
Fulda......May 7, 10 AM
Ems......May 14, 10 AM
Aller......May 21, 10 AM
Werra......May 28, 10 AM
Kal. W. II., June 4, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
F. Bismarck, Ap. 28, 9 AM
A. Victoria, May 19, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM
A. Victoria, June 16, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, June 30, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, July 28, 9 AM
First Cabin, $100 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30.
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Phoenicia, May 7, 4 P. M.
Penns'l'v'a, May 14, Noon
Palatia, May 21, 4 P. M.
Pretoria, May 28, 10 AM
Patria, June 4, 4 P. M.
Phoenicia, June 18, 4 PM
Also, S. S. Russia, April 30, 2 P. M.
First cabin, $75 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun**

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 16. From Hamburg July 2. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

RED STAR LINE
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
Sailing under the British or Belgian Flag Every Wednesday at Noon.
WEST'NLAND. April 27
BERLIN..........May 4
NOORDLAND....May 11
FRIESLAND.....May 18
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Spaarndam......Saturday, April 30, 10 A. M.
S. S. Werkendam......Saturday, May 7, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.
8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Streets, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after April 10, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE,
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.
4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.
For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.
Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.
Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55, A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00 (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night.
NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, ‡2:00 P. M., (through sleeper.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way; 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:
8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto, 8:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.
8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.
10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.
1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.
3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.
5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo, for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.
6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.
6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.
7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.
9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.
12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time Table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.
*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sundays,
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.
*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.
*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.
*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.
*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving at Buffalo 8 P. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gage & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:00 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland, 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.
8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

"Please send me samples of suits at $8 and $10; I can't afford to pay more."

Suits at $8 and $10 are just what you can't afford.

$14 to $35, and your money back if you want it—here.

Furnishings.

Our negligee shirts are ready, which means everything worth having in negligee shirts—$1 to $2.50.

Boys.

Sailor blouse suits for boys are not rare, but our treatment of them is.

Equally good shoes, hats and furnishings for boys.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

SILKS—THIS WEEK.

10,000 pieces of Silk, in our Retail Department, in this store, to-day, April 25th.

BLACK SILKS: 250 varieties or qualities in plain blacks; over 500 in fancy blacks, 55 cents to $4.50 per yard.

FANCY SILKS: over 700 different designs, each in several colors,—thousands of pieces in all—Checks, Plaids, Figures and Stripes, Taffetas, Satin and Gros Grain groundwork, ranging in price, from 50 cents to $4.50 per yard.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS: over 1,000 different shades and qualities, in Silk, Satin and Corded weaves, dull or lustrous finish, 65 cents to $2.50 per yard.

EVENING SILKS: 275 different Whites, plain and fancy, 100 Pinks, 125 Light Blues, 100 Nile, 75 Lavender—other shades in proportion.

1,000 pieces of Fancy Grenadines, Gauzes, and Chiffons; everything in material for Wedding, Bridesmaid or Commencement wear.

Ready this Morning.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

CHRISTIANITY OF NATIONS

The Rev. Dr. Faunce Preaches at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church on the War with Spain.

PRAISE FOR THE PRESIDENT

Those Who Foment the Passion of Revenge Refuse to Let the Brute Sentiment Die—Our Action Inspired by Duty to Humanity.

At the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church yesterday morning the pastor, the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, preached his sermon on "God in the Nation's Life," taking his text from the tenth verse of the seventy-sixth Psalm. "Savage man was everywhere a fighting man," he said. "Any man to-day who tries to foment the passions of revenge by the cry of 'Remember the Maine' is reverting to the brutal instinct of the savage ages, and refusing to let the ape and tiger die. The wrath of man results in the praise of God just so far as success in war depends more and more on intelligence and character and less and less on mere brute strength. Success in the contest to-day depends on the power of leadership, on the higher qualities of National character brought out through centuries of frugality, industry, and patient self-control. Praise comes out of wrath when Christian nations evolve a body of international law, which, however indefinite it may be, has greatly modified the method of man's struggle with man. The United States has just put forth two declarations to the civilized world; first, that in the impending struggle we have no wish to conquer territory and enrich ourselves, and secondly, we shall abstain from all privateering. Such a declaration would have been inconceivable 2,000 years ago. Then the one thought was to do all possible harm in every possible way to one's enemies. We have witnessed a great advance under the stress of Christian feeling in the weapons of war and in the treatment of captives. A captive is no longer killed or enslaved.

Clara Barton's Great Work.

"Clara Barton, in the might of unprotected womanhood, penetrates to the heart of Armenia or Cuba, and the moral sense of the world supports her in her errand of mercy. Non-combatants are no longer molested. The rights of neutrals are respected and maintained. These advances are due to the working of Christian principle in the heart of humanity. This same principle forbids us to take up arms against any nation except at the call of religious duty. Thank God, we have at the head of the Nation to-day a plain, patient, God-fearing man, who has striven by every possible means in the face of angry legislators to prevent the shock of arms from being heard along our shore, and the waking of echoes that for more than thirty years have been silent. The powerful motives which usually move men to warfare, such as love of home and preservation of the Nation, are in this case impossible. We have been pushed into the struggle by an inevitable destiny. Spanish and American civilization could not exist side by side, separated only by a narrow strip of Southern sea, without sooner or later coming into opposition, any more than fire and water could touch without generating steam.

Spain's Loss of Her Possessions.

Slowly Spain has been stripped of all her once magnificent possessions; stripped of them by the lust for gold without willingness to assume the obligations of wealth and greed for power without the sense of duty. She stands convicted of incompetence, of oppression, of cruelty, of such incompetence as permits the slow death of one-tenth of Cuba's population and the swift destruction of the ship of a friendly power bound on a peaceful mission. Spain is the Rip Van Winkle of the nations, rubbing her sleepy eyes and refusing to believe the world has changed in 400 years. A nation which celebrates Easter Sunday by divine service in the morning, a bullfight in the afternoon, and a riot in the evening is in mental and moral decay, which must sooner or later bring her into predestined conflict with the forces of higher civilization and genuine Christianity. One great function of the churches in the next few weeks or months will be to keep the Nation free from both mercenary and revengeful motives, and to hold us to the only possible ground for fighting—to banish oppression and usher in freedom for a sister nation. Then only can wrath bring praise when it is the wrath of righteousness, of purity, of unselfishness, when it is the wrath of the Lamb. Let us go about our daily business quietly and calmly, praying that if this Nation is called to be the minister of justice in an unprecedented conflict, our armies may strike swift and strong, and our leaders may have the triple armor of him who hath his quarrel just, and that speedily through the clearing smoke of battle we may hear the angels' song of peace."

SEVENTY MILLION JINGOES.

The Rev. John L. Scudder Says We All Are Ready to Blow Spain Out of This Hemisphere.

The Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the Congregational Tabernacle, Jersey City, last night delivered a war sermon, entitled "Seventy Million Jingoes." He said in part:

"By nature we Americans are a peaceful people. We are opposed to the shedding of blood and the waste of war. We have no regular army to speak of, and our navy has never been in keeping with our National dignity and commercial interests. We have studiously avoided complications with foreign nations. We have developed our own resources and discouraged the warlike spirit among our people.

"But recently a change has come over us. To-day our inhabitants are full of fight, from hoary-headed Senators to urchins on the street who noisily discuss the latest phases of the Spanish-American conflict. At present you can find seventy million jingoes in this country. The papers are bristling with martial news. War vessels multiply as if by magic, and a wave of President McKinley's hand will put 125,000 men into the field, all anxious for the fray. Men in all ranks of life are ready to enlist, from Fred Grant to the Boys' Brigade.

"Now this unusual desire to fight is not due to our inherent pugnacity. It is born of sympathy for a down-trodden people, whose wrongs are piled up mountain high. Our hearts bleed as we see the sufferings of our neighbors in Cuba, and we are thrilled by their heroic efforts to obtain their liberty. In view of the atrocities practiced upon them, our indignation for months past has been at the boiling point.

"At last we have reached a period where we can endure the strain no longer. The instincts of humanity bid us intervene in behalf of a long-suffering people, whose cries of anguish have traveled round the earth. Through our Executive we declare in imperious tones 'The Spaniard must go!' and if I interpret the spirit of our Nation aright he will have to go double quick.

"This war is a colossal exhibition of self-sacrifice and disinterested effort. It will cost us hundreds of millions of dollars, and possibly thousands of precious lives. Yet we count not the cost, for we are the champion of advanced civilization, and gladly do we make this contribution toward the coming day when justice and love shall reign supreme.

"And now that war is actually upon us, let us end it as speedily as possible. Let us adopt heroic measures and show the tottering throne of Spain that we are not a people to be trifled with; that although we hate war, we can, if put to it, become the most warlike Nation on the face of the earth. Let them understand that the explosion beneath the Maine is to be followed by an explosion of American patriotism that will blow every Spaniard out of the Western Hemisphere."

"PRAYER AND WAR."

The Rev. W. S. Crowe Does Not Think God Should Be Asked to Help.

"Prayer and War" was the subject of the sermon yesterday morning of the Rev. W. S. Crowe of the Church of the Eternal Hope. He said:

"In a speech from the throne the other day the Queen Regent appealed to God for victory of the Spanish arms. Several of our Congressmen have made a like appeal to the Almighty for the success of the American arms. These prayers of the two Nations for the destruction of each other are offered to the same God, whom they both call our Father. That two nations of the same faith should appeal to the same God for vengeance on each other is a theological difficulty, a doctrinal embarrassment, a religious absurdity, which the thinking people of the world cannot much longer abide. The very sentiment of prayer is fatally compromised. If prayer is to hold its place in the thinking world it must assume a less vulnerable attitude.

"We cannot believe that God ever sided with any of the armies in the wars of the past. The modern world has thought its way up to such a vast conception of God that the idea of His taking part in any human struggle is supremely repulsive. If God were on our side and if He ever works a miracle, how easy it would be for Him to disable the Spanish fleet. If He sided with the Queen Regent, how simple a matter it would have been to cause the destruction of the Maine, to betray the Paris on her homeward voyage, to produce a series of accidents that would make all of our battleships useless. I cannot believe that there is even a Spaniard with any quality of the soldier in him who would rejoice at such a miracle. Neither can I believe that any American would pray for such a miracle against Spain if he faintly suspected that it would be granted. We can plant our mines under the water and speed our torpedoes in the night, but the reverence which our common Christianity teaches us forbids us to attribute these dark schemes of death to Him who is the Father of us all. Let us fight our own battles in a manly fashion, depending upon our own strength and genius. Let us trust that Americans and Spaniards, having fought it out as brave and respected enemies, shall meet in the higher life as friends.

"God has placed all earthly affairs in our hands and we must work out our national destinies. If God should elect to work miracles we should expect Him to prevent war and not to assist. A few quiet miracles several years ago to relieve Cuban taxation, to prevent Weyler's barbarism, to insure a wiser treatment of all their colonies, to modernize and moralize the entire Spanish people, would have been vastly better than any miracle now to help us destroy the Spanish Navy. Every great battle is the dawn of a better time for the human race. If the loss of life and the destruction of property which we have authorized shall lift the West Indies from barbarism and shall compel Spain into a nobler intelligence, history will record the accomplishment in letters of gold."

ENGLAND'S SYMPATHY OURS.

Prof. Gardner of Oxford Gives His Views at Princeton, N. J.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 24.—Prof. Percy Gardner of Oxford University says the thoughtful people of England sympathize with the United States in its difficulty with Spain. Prof. Gardner is the Lincoln and Merton Professor of Classical Archaeology and Art of Oxford, and he has been the guest of Princeton University the last two days. In speaking of the Spanish trouble, Prof. Gardner said last night:

"When I left England three weeks ago nearly every one was in sympathy with America. Though I have received no direct advices since, I am not aware of any reason why this sentiment should have changed. Thoughtful people throughout Great Britain realize that this war is undertaken by the United States not for territorial aggrandizement, but in behalf of liberty and humanity."

DR. MALONE PRAYS FOR VICTORY.

He Hopes America May Be Sustained as the Vindicator of Character.

The Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, on Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg, was packed yesterday morning by people of all creeds to listen to a sermon on the all-absorbing topic by Father Malone.

"It is thirty-seven years since I spoke upon such a subject as this. We were then entering upon that conflict in which we were ourselves divided," commenced Dr. Malone. "War is a terrible thing, but when our country is right and declares war we must stand by it, as we know our cause to be a just one. Any one who cries for peace to-day does not love his country. It is now war, and we must fight for our maintenance as the foremost Nation on earth. Long may America be sustained as the vindicator of character and the upholder of the down-trodden of all races and creeds."

After the conclusion of a long and eloquent address Father Malone led the congregation in prayer for success to our cause.

OUR NATIONAL CHARACTER.

Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck Says It Is Bound to Assert Itself in the Crisis.

Supplemental to his sermon on the life, writings, and character of St. Mark yesterday morning, the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, rector of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, made a fervid allusion to the war situation. In such a conflict as that between the United States and Spain, he said, National character was bound to assert itself, and if it possessed sterling qualities it was bound to impress itself upon the world at large. The qualities of individual American character, which made up the National character, had been tested under trying circumstances and had left records of which all Americans were proud. The people of this great Republic had always fought for the right, and they had demonstrated qualities of perseverence, patience, courage, and fortitude in a degree to command the respect and admiration of the world.

"Out of this conflict let us hope that there will come a larger development of our National character," said Dr. Lubeck, "and a broader exercise of its influence upon the world at large. Such qualities as have been manifested in this country in periods of distress, both in war and in peace, have brought out the highest types of citizenship. With a strong love for liberty in its best sense, the American people have afforded the world shining examples of courage, honesty, and progress. Let us hope that the outcome of the present troubles may be a better understanding of our National character by the people of other countries, and, furthermore, let us hope that the influence of that National character may produce a widespread and lasting effect for the general good of humanity."

One of the features of the service at this church yesterday morning was the singing of the Church adaptation of the National hymn, in which both choir and congregation joined enthusiastically.

WOULD TEACH SPAIN A LESSON.

The Rev. Mr. Still Says We Should Avenge the Maine.

"The War Cloud and the Battle Cry," was the subject of the Rev. H. S. Still's sermon at the Thirty-seventh Street Methodist Church last night. He said in part:

"Much of the history of the world has been written in blood. In general, the wars of a nation are its history. In the history of Spain wars for the past 500 years have been in every case wars of aggression, oppression, or cruelty. Our wars have never been wars of conquest. It has always been defensive warfare with us. Our first war was a struggle for existence; the next great war for preservation. This war is in the interest of humanity, not inspired by hatred or revenge.

"Our patience has been marvelous, our forbearance great. No Government or ruler has been as tolerant as our Government and our President. The sinking of the Maine in Havana Harbor was an act which would have been avenged by any other nation within a week after it happened. We were not hasty in deciding who was wrong. But after the blame was fixed conclusively upon Spain it is right, by all the laws of justice and the laws of God, that we should teach Spain and the world a lesson of respect to our flag which they will remember. We have the moral support of the world on our side, at least of the progressive nations of the world. It is a war for right and justice and God, and there can be but one outcome. One more link will be added to the chain of freedom, one more victory for right."

INDIAN CONVERTS SPEAK.

Lone Wolf, Buffalo Meat, and Samuel A-Ha-Tone Are Heard.

Addresses were made by the converted Indian chiefs Lone Wolf, Buffalo Meat, and Samuel A-Ha-Tone last night at the Calvary Baptist Church, West Fifty-seventh Street.

Lone Wolf, chief of the Kiowas, and Buffalo Meat, a Cheyenne chief, were converted through the efforts of the missionaries of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and they are now making a trip through the country, to tell the white people how they came to be converted. They speak through their interpreter, Samuel A-Ha-Tone.

Last night Buffalo Meat spoke first, and told his hearers that he did not like to talk of his past life, but of the future. He said he had cut his hair and put on citizen's clothes, and was now happy because he had become a Christian. Chiefs Lone Wolf and Samuel A-Ha-Tone told of the work being done among the Indians.

METHODIST CHURCH TROUBLES.

The Rev. Dr. Beiler Preaches at Calvary, Because the Church Refuses to Have Its Provisional Pastor.

The Rev. Dr. S. L. Beiler, late Vice Chancellor of the American University at Washington, preached yesterday morning and evening in Calvary Methodist Church, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, because the congregation refuses to have as its provisional pastor the Rev. S. F. Jones. The congregation does not make personal objection to the Rev. Mr. Jones, but it does raise its voice against what it calls the high-handed way in which Methodist ministers of to-day, in utter disregard of the traditional Methodist way, are transferred about from Conference to Conference in order to please the best-paying pulpits. But the feeling in Calvary congregation is not one-half as intense as it is in that of the Richmond Avenue Church, Buffalo.

During the last five years Calvary Church, Harlem, has made several changes in pastors. The Rev. Dr. F. Mason North retired to become identified with church extension. The Rev. Dr. A. B. Kendig retired to rest a while, and the Rev. Dr. Ensign McChesney retired to enter the Faculty of Syracuse University. To be quite sure to get the right man this time and get one who would remain, great care was exercised, and a choice at last made of the Rev. Dr. Willis P. Odell, pastor of the Richmond Avenue Church, Buffalo. The whole matter was fixed up by the Bishop and the Presiding Elders, and the Buffalo clergyman was expected at once.

At the recent session of the New York Conference, held in the Metropolitan Temple, this city, Bishop Hurst presiding, the arrangement was made which illustrates Methodist polity, and also explains the present indignation of two Methodist congregations. The Conference in which Buffalo is located does not meet until this Fall. So the transfer of the Rev. Dr. Odell to Calvary, this city, was fixed, but the Rev. S. F. Jones, who had not filled any prominent pulpit in New York, was purposely left without a charge. This was in order that he might go to Buffalo and fill out the six months' unexpired term of the Rev. Dr. Odell. But this plan was upset by the absolute refusal of the Buffalo congregation to receive him, or to part with the Rev. Dr. Odell. Indignation was so intense that even the Calvary congregation in this city felt it, and so, when the plan was changed to sending the Rev. Mr. Jones to Calvary here instead of to Buffalo, and in order to propitiate the Buffalo people by permitting their old pastor to fill out his year, Calvary refused to have the Rev. Mr. Jones either, and he is at present without a charge.

Calvary thereupon engaged the Rev. Dr. Beiler. A member of the church yesterday said: "This transfer of the best preachers from one Conference to another, and always to the pulpits where the salary is highest and work lightest, has come to be the Methodist farce of the day. The Bishop no longer appoints. Politics appoints. Dr. Odell flits about and so do other men like him. We have no objections to Dr. Odell or to Mr. Jones. We have some, and so has the Buffalo congregation, to a system that is good in theory but bad in practice."

ST. MICHAEL'S RECONSECRATED

The Ceremony Performed by Bishop Wigger—Cardinal Gibbons, Mgr. Martinelli and Others Present.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Michael the Archangel, attached to the Passionist Monastery at West Hoboken, which has been undergoing repairs and decorations, was reopened yesterday with solemn and impressive ceremonies. The first service of the day was the reconsecration and rededication. This was performed by Bishop Wigger, assisted by a number of the local clergy, and began at 7 A. M. and lasted nearly three hours. It was conducted privately, none but priests being admitted.

At 10 o'clock the doors were thrown open to the public, admission being by ticket, and half an hour later a pontifical mass was sung by Mgr. Sebastian Martinelli, the Papal Ablegate. Chancellor Thomas A. Wallace of Seton Hall College acted as deacon, the Rev. John A. Stafford as subdeacon, and the Rev. J. J. O'Connor as master of ceremonies. The sermon was delivered by Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, Md. Among the distinguished clergy who sat in the chancel with Bishop Wigger were Archbishop Corrigan of New York and Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia.

In the evening Bishop Wigger sang pontifical vespers, assisted by Fathers Sebastian, Edward, John, Joseph, and Basil. The choir was greatly enlarged for both occasions, and the music was very fine. The edifice was crowded to its utmost capacity both morning and evening. About 1,000 priests from all parts of the country were present, and nearly 10,000 persons from New York and vicinity visited the church during the day.

HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The Seventy-sixth Anniversary and Meeting of the Society.

The seventy-sixth anniversary and meeting of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society was held yesterday morning at the asylum, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. There was a large number of persons present to listen to the reports of the President, Treasurer, and Superintendent, and to engage in the annual reunion.

President Emmanuel Lehman read his report, after which the Treasurer said that the receipts of the institution for the year had been $200,312, and the expenses, including $30,000 for the United Hebrew Charities and $3,000 for the Hebrew Technical School had been $146,788. Superintendent Herman Baar reported that sixty boys and sixty girls had left the asylum during the year, leaving 850. Of nearly 1,000 boys and girls in the asylum there had been only one death in the whole year. The death rate since the organization of the asylum had been less than 1 per cent. a year. The report also showed that 400 of the boys attend the grammar school at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and that of twelve classes in that institution during the last term, ten were led by asylum scholars.

The election of officers for the year resulted in the renaming of the entire board, including twenty-one Trustees. The chief officers are: President—Emmanuel Lehman; Vice President—Henry Rice; Treasurer—Abraham Wolff; Secretary—Meyer Stern; Superintendent—Dr. Herman Baar.

THE PUP WANDERED OFF.

It Disappeared While Two Men Disputed Its Ownership in Court.

Herman Middleman of 87 Sheriff Street and Louis Ober of 281 Second Street were arraigned before Magistrate Deuel in the Essex Market Court yesterday for fighting in the street on Saturday night. The trouble was over the possession of a black-and-tan dog. Middleman asserted that three weeks ago he lost the dog, and Ober said that about that time he purchased the dog in dispute for $5. When Patrolman Barnes of the Union Market Station arrived on the scene he found Ober holding the dog by his forelegs and Middleman having him by the hind legs. With difficulty the officer got possession of the black-and-tan before any serious injury was done to it. The men were placed under arrest for fighting.

Middleman exhibited a black-and-tan pup in court when arraigned, to show the similarity between the pup and the black-and-tan in dispute. He said that the dog in dispute was the mother of the pup. Middleman had the pup in a basket, which he placed on the floor while he argued his side of the case. The pup made his way out of the basket and disappeared. Middleman cried when he found that his pup was gone.

Both men made strong claims for the dog, and each maintained that he had witnesses to prove his ownership. Magistrate Deuel adjourned the hearing and told the defendants to bring their witnesses. Both were paroled. Middleman left the court with the dog in dispute under his arm and looking for his pup.

Killed Himself with Gas.

J. B. Thomas, a clerk twenty-five years old, killed himself by inhaling illuminating gas some time Saturday night, in a boarding house kept by Mrs. William Rodgers at 78 Lexington Avenue. He was last seen alive Saturday evening. A search was made for him yesterday afternoon. His room door was locked, and one of the boarders, detecting the odor of escaping gas, forced his way in. Thomas was found undressed on the bed dead. Gas was escaping from an open burner. Thomas came here from Brookline, Mass., where it is said his parents live. He told people in the house that he had formerly worked for Potter & Wrightington, canners, of Boston. Several boarders said he wanted to join the army, but a physician had told him that he could not, because his heart was weak. He had since been despondent, it was said.

O'Neill's,
Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

The Panorama Shifts Daily.

"Old Glory," that sacred heritage, waves in majestic splendor from every cornice from basement to flagstaff, proclaiming that liberty and equality are not empty theories here, but that patriotism and truth, honor and right, are the victorious forces that make life for the individual and happiness for the people.

And Still They Come!

The picture in the great suit room changes daily. The newspapers kept you posted last week of our great offerings in Suits and Coats and as fast as we could print the news the crowds came and carried off the garments. Trade was phenomenal. But to-day's news discounts everything in the past—read on.

As good a suit maker as ever made up Women's Suits was anxious that we should take over some hundreds of his Women's Suits. In his message he said: "I have several hundred $25 and $30 Suits. They belong to the family of cheviots, whipcords, and fancy mixtures. The garments are all up to my standard, not a flaw in one of them, fit and finish as perfect as in any suit I ever turned out. Every Jacket is silk lined, and so are most of the Skirts. If you are satisfied with a cash discount for profit and would sell them at about $16, you would be giving the greatest bargains to the people ever offered in America."
The deal was closed; the suits are here. We shall be satisfied with the discount as our profit, as the selling of such beautiful garments at such a price will mark an epoch in the suit business of this country. Hence every Suit—$30 kinds, $28 kinds, $25 kinds—all go at $15.98

Five papers print the news of the sale this morning, and there won't be a suit left at sun-down, if we're good at guessing.

More than that, we've ready besides

A hundred and fifty women's Capes in cloth, of the newest ideas in cape styles, many of them imported models, values run to $15; take your pick at $9.98

How About Cameras?

We're selling a great many cameras to bicycle people these days. They tell us there's no enjoyment going off on a tour without they bring home a few snap shots. We've made a deal with the Rochester Camera Co. for a quantity of their Folding Gem Poco Cameras and will let you have one at $4 98.

They are 4x5 Cameras (similar to the "Cycle Poco") and have double holders, rubber slides, and handsome carrying cases.

In addition we shall sell to-day:

New Electric Flash Lights $2.48
Peerless Lamp, with orange and ruby glass, central draft burner, and absolutely non-actinic .... 69c.
2-ounce Graduate .... 8c.
Stanley Plates, 4x5, per doz .... 24c.
Printing Frames, size 4x5 .... 13c.
Wash Box, 4x5 and 5x7 .... 65c.

Dress Goods "Extra."

Present conditions are forcing importers to unload at any price. They can no longer withstand the trend of affairs. Fifty per cent. and more off their regular prices means an aggregate saving of thousands of dollars to us and you. We scooped in 10,000 yards by just such a deal last week. The goods came in Saturday morning and were checked off and marked by night for to-day's selling. The writer's pen cannot begin to tell of the design, variety and color-tone of the goods. They are incomparable. The purchase has never been equaled in the history of trade. Let these four prices stand for the riches behind them:

AT 50C. A YARD.
44-inch All-Wool French Vigoureux Covert. The most popular dress stuff of this season. Comes in very newest shades, such as grays, tans, browns, greens, military, and charming illuminated shades.
44-inch All-Wool Imported Vigoureux Granite. Same range of colors.
44-inch Imported Vigoureux Pique Cords. Not a yard of these beautiful goods ever was sold less than 75c., and a majority of them are worth $1.

AT 79C. A YARD.
Imported Covert Suitings in grays, browns, military, castor, olive. The sorts that sold to retailers at $1.25.

AT 69C. A YARD.
The bargain of the lot. Plump 48-inch All-Wool French Bayadere Novelties in all the wanted plain shades. This importer was selling these goods to New York merchants to retail at $1.79 a yard all season. Let's whisper the deal we made. Let us sell them at 69c. Think of it!

AT $1.00 PER YARD.
Imported Venetians and Whipcords in shades of military, cadet, brown, green, gray. These goods are value for $1.40 per yard.

Sewing Machines!

Have you seen the O'Neill? Our customers tell us that it runs easier and makes less noise than any other machine they know of, and we can say that for hemming, felling, binding, cording, quilting and ruffling it has no equal. The price of The O'Neill—finished in polished oak, three drawers, one on each side and one in the centre, fitted for needles, bobbins, etc., is THIRTEEN DOLLARS AND EIGHTY CENTS,

$13.80

H. O'NEILL & CO.

Sale of
Ladies' Suits,

Fine English mixtures, checks, plaids and plain goods, also in blouse effects, handsomely braided,
—Sizes 32 to 44.—
All of the above suits lined throughout with fancy and brocaded silks,

$28.50,
value $35.00 to $50.00.

—These suits will be altered without extra charge.—

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

GENUINE
"STUTTGARTER"
Sanitary Underwear.
Specially adapted
For ARMY and NAVY use.
The Best Underwear in the World.
Complete lines in pure wool, gauze and super weights, at very moderate prices.
Catalogues containing samples and price lists, with full particulars, upon application.
SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON,
6th Avenue, 19th to 20th St.

23d Street
LeBoutillier Bros.
Respectfully suggest that
A Soldier's Outfit
should include

FLANNEL SHIRTS, Heavy and medium weights in plain colors, to be worn next to blouse; absolutely indispensable.

UNDERWEAR, Natural wool or merino, medium and heavy-weights, single and double breasted.

ABDOMINAL BANDAGES, In wool and merino—a recognized necessity for every soldier.

HALF HOSE, Wool and merino—medium and heavy weights.

They have a very complete stock at
EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

West 23d Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

SAM. T. JACK'S THEATRE. BROADWAY & 29TH ST. 2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8. Jennie Yeamans and New Features

Herald Sq. Thea. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Last W'k of MONTE CARLO. Sat. next, 50th & farewell Perf. Souvenirs. May 2d—The new comic opera, "KOREANS."

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Admission 50c. MATINEE SATURDAY. 4th week "Au Bain," introducing Adele Ritchie. And 10 New Foreign Vaudeville Acts.

Manhattan. BROADWAY & 33D ST. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WAY DOWN EAST

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST WEEK THE WHITE HEATHER. Last Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23D ST. & 8TH AV. MATS. WED. & SAT. Sol Smith Russell. "A Bachelor's Romance."

COLUMBUS. Columbus Theatre Stock Co. in Rosedale.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Extra Mat. Wed. LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.

AMUSEMENTS.

Daly's. Every Evening at 8:15. Matinées Wednesday, Saturday, 2. LA POUPEE. (The Doll Girl.) A comic opera with impossible story by Maurice Ordonneau & Arthur Sturges. Music by Edmond Audran. Played at Prince of Wales's Th., London. Reappearance of Virginia Earl as Allesia. Also James Powers, Jos. Herbert, Frank Celli, Frank Rushworth, & Herbert Gresham. Children Half Price to all Matinées. In Preparation: THE CIRCUS GIRL.

HEALTH EXPOSITION AND TRAINED NURSES' EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT. Some leading features will be, Display of Disease Germs under the Microscope, Micromotoscope, Model Dairy & Poultry House, W. C. T. U. Domestic Science Exhibit, Model French Kitchen & Dining Room, Free Lectures on Sanitation & Household Economy. OPEN MONDAY, APRIL 25, 7:45 P. M. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE. ADMISSION .... 50 CENTS

5TH AVE. THEATRE, Broadway & 28th St. Even'gs, 8:15. Sat. Matinée at 2. FIFTH WEEK OF MRS. FISKE. The Highly Successful new double bill, Love Finds the Way. A Bit of Old Chelsea. Seats on sale two weeks in advance.

AMERICAN. 8th Av. and 42d St. Tel. 3147-38. EVE. 8:15. MAT. WED. & SAT. 2. 100 ARTISTS IN CARMEN. 5TH GLORIOUS MONTH CASTLE SQUARE OPERA COMPANY. ENTIRE HOUSE 25c., 50c., 75c. BOXES $3, $4, $5. WED. MATINEE 25c. May 2—THE BEGGAR STUDENT.

LYCEUM. 4th Av. and 23d St. Begins at 8:30. Daniel Frohman .... Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat. at 2:15. "A brilliant success."—World. KELCEY-SHANNON COMPANY in the new play by Clyde Fitch, The Moth and the Flame.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. The Biograph, with magnificent War Views, Johnstone Bennett, George W. Leslie, Four Cohans, Mark Murphy, Hayes and Lytton, Fred Valmore, Willett and Thorne. 30 others.

EDEN MUSEE. THE WORLD IN WAX. Hungarian Band Concerts. Last Days PASSION PLAY. Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9. New list War Scenes at 2, 5, 8 P. M.

WALLACK'S. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. THE BOSTONIANS. Last 7 Performances of Robin Hood. To-night, 2,500th Perf. Special Features. MONDAY, MAY 2—THE SERENADE.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way. MAUDE ADAMS. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinée Wednesday & Saturday. THE LITTLE MINISTER.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Saturday. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD Presents a New Play, THE FIRST VIOLIN.

CASINO! TO-NIGHT! FIRST TIME OF THE LADY SLAVEY! BRILLIANT REVIVAL. Great Star Cast of Favorites! MAGNIFICENT REPRODUCTION OF SCENERY AND COSTUMES!

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 23d St. and 4th Av. 73D ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS. Open from March 28 to May 14. ADMISSION .... 25c.

14TH ST. THEATRE, n'r 6th Av. Good seats, 50c. "REMEMBER THE MAINE." THOS. E. SHEA in the great naval play, THE MAN-O'-WAR'S MAN. War bulletins read from stage between acts.

OLYMPIA. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Wed. Mat., 25c. and 50c. Last W'k of Primrose & West's Big Minstrel Jubilee. Prices, $1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. Boxes, $3, $5, $6, $8.

KNICKERBOCKER. Eves., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15. ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED TO JUNE 4. SOUSA NEW OPERA BRIDE ELECT.

BIJOU. B'way and 30th St. Eves., 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. MY FRIEND FROM INDIA. TO-MORROW NIGHT SOUVENIRS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th st. WM. H. CRANE. His Honor THE MAYOR. EVGS. AT 8:30. MATS. WED. AND SAT. AT 2:15.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, "S'Lorle"; Tues., Wed., Thurs. [illegible] and Sat. Mat., Sorma in "The Sunken Bell"; Fri. and Sat. Ev'gs., 1st time, "Koenigskinder" with Agnes Sorma and Rudolf Christians.

B'WAY THEATRE. Eve., 8:15. Sat. Mat. RUSSELL—FOX—DE ANGELIS in THE WEDDING DAY. Regular Prices.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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WHAT A POINT MEANS.

Investment Value Changes Measured by Dollars—What a Single Point Represents.

In and out of Wall Street the ups and downs of security values are spoken of with a glib carelessness far apart from what actually such fluctuations represent. Herewith is a table showing what the change of a single point means in the list of shares dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange. When the market drops "only a point," or when, with good fortune it rises "a point," there is a significance in the movement of far greater consequence than popular phraseology expresses.

In Wall Street's daily record conspicuous stocks change not a point merely, but under pressure either upon the one side or the other often go over a range of several points. The fluctuation by points does not adequately convey the fluctuation in dollars of actual market value. There is thus exceptional interest in the following tabulated statement showing what each change of 1 point really represents in investment values. A point up or down in New York Central or Pennsylvania represents a change in market value of $1,000,000. They are stocks commanding a premium above par, but the change of one point in Pennsylvania or New York Central does not represent any greater fluctuation in market value than does the advance or decline of a point in Erie or Southern Railway or Southern Pacific, nor, indeed, as much, for the latter stocks (with market values barely averaging 10 per cent. of their par) have each more outstanding shares than have either Pennsylvania or New York Central. Here is the showing made explicit:

Adams Express	$120,000.00
Albany & Susquehanna	35,000.00
American Coal	3,750.00
American Cotton Oil	202,371.00
American Cotton Oil pf.	101,986.00
American District Telegraph	38,450.00
American Express	180,000.00
American Spirits Mfg.	277,915.20
American Spirits Mfg pf.	69,473.80
American Sugar Refining Co.	369,680.00
American Sugar Refining Co. pf	369,680.00
American Tel. & Cable Co.	140,000.00
American Tobacco	89,500.00
American Tobacco pf.	119,350.00
Ann Arbor	82,500.00
Ann Arbor pf.	40,000.00
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fé	1,020,000.00
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fé pf.	1,206,680.00
Baltimore & Ohio	250,000.00
Baltimore & Ohio Southw. pf.	196,707.00
Barney-Smith Car Co.	10,000.00
Barney-Smith Car Co. pf.	25,000.00
Bay State Gas	250,000.00
Beech Creek R. R.	27,500.00
Boston Air Line pf.	14,280.00
Brooklyn Elevated	8,945.00
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	200,000.00
Brooklyn Union Gas	150,000.00
Brooklyn Wharf	50,000.00
Brooklyn Wharf pf. A.	25,000.00
Brooklyn Wharf pf. B.	50,000.00
Brunswick Company	50,000.00
Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	60,000.00
Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	60,000.00
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern	55,000.00
Canada Southern	150,000.00
Canadian Pacific	650,000.00
Capital Traction	120,000.00
Central Coal & Coke	15,000.00
Central Coal & Coke pf.	15,000.00
Central Pacific	680,000.00
Central & South Am. Tel.	79,176.00
Chartiers Valley Gas	30,000.00
Chesapeake & Ohio	605,334.00
Chicago & Alton	187,648.00
Chicago & Alton pf.	34,795.00
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	820,028.00
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	61,978.00
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	48,807.00
Chicago Great Western	212,001.45
Chicago Great Western debs.	133,000.00
Chicago Great Western pf A.	111,600.00
Chicago Great Western pf B.	74,441.90
Chicago, Indiana & Louisville	105,000.00
Chicago, Indiana & Louis. pf.	88,837.50
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	460,272.61
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	812,914.00
Chicago & Northwestern	390,873.83
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	223,676.00
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	461,560.00
Chicago Stock Yards	65,000.00
Chicago Stock Yards pf.	65,000.00
Chicago Terminal	130,000.00
Chicago Terminal pf.	170,000.00
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	280,000.00
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100,000.00
Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	80,000.00
Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf.	50,000.00
Cleveland & Pittsburg	56,218.68
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	55,000.00
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev., pf.	5,000.00
Colorado Fuel & Iron	92,500.00
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	20,000.00
Columbus Gas	10,728.00
Columbus & Hocking Coal	41,710.00
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Tol.	116,968.00
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. pf.	25,000.00
Commercial Cable	100,000.00
Consolidated Coal	102,590.00
Consolidated Gas	382,800.00
Consolidated Ice	65,000.00
Consolidated Ice pf.	55,000.00
Con. Kansas City Refining	6,250.00
Con. Kansas City Refining pf.	2,178.51
Delaware & Hudson	350,000.00
Del., Lack. & Western	131,000.00
Denver & Rio Grande	380,000.00
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	[illegible]
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	42,981.00
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf.	7,680.00
Detroit City Gas Co.	[illegible]
Detroit Gas	[illegible]
Detroit Union Depot & Sta. Co.	22,500.00
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic	120,000.00
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic pf.	100,000.00
Eastern Elevator Company	10,000.00
Edison Elec. Illum. N. Y.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Eighth Avenue Railway	10,000.00
Equitable Gas	40,000.00
Erie	1,098,614.00
Erie 1st pf.	385,528.00
Erie 2d pf.	160,000.00
Erie Tel. & Tel.	48,600.00
Evansville & Terre Haute	20,000.00
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	6,420.00
Flint & Père Marquette	32,982.00
Flint & Père Marquette pf.	65,000.00
Florida Central & Penin.	45,000.00
Fort Worth & Denver City	23,550.00
Fort Worth & Rio Grande	31,061.00
General Electric	304,600.00
General Electric pf.	42,520.00
Gold & Stock Tel.	50,000.00
Grand Rapids Gas	5,000.00
Great Northern pf.	250,000.00
Green Bay & Western	25,000.00
H. B. Claflin & Co.	38,291.00
H. B. Claflin & Co. 1st pf.	26,003.00
H. B. Claflin & Co. 2d pf.	25,706.00
Hackensack Water	1,912.81
Hackensack Water pf.	937.50
Harlem	43,193.25
Harlem pf.	6,806.75
Henderson Bridge	10,000.00
Homestake	125,000.00
Illinois Central	500,000.00
Illinois Central, leased line	100,000.00
Illinois Steel Co.	186,506.00
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	35,978.00
Iowa Central	84,806.00
Iowa Central pf.	56,716.00
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal	15,000.00
Joliet & Chicago	15,000.00
Kanawha & Michigan	90,000.00
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf	230,000.00
Keokuk & Des Moines	26,404.00
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	15,246.00
Keokuk & Western	40,000.00
Kingston & Pembroke	22,500.00
Laclede Gas	75,000.00
Laclede Gas pf.	25,000.00
Lake Erie & Western	118,400.00
Lake Erie & Western pf.	118,400.00
Lake Shore	494,665.00
London & N. Y. Invest. Corp.	12,450.00
Long Island	60,000.00
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis	37,907.47
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis pf.	13,000.00
Louisville & Nashville	528,000.00
Mahoning Coal R.	7,500.00
Mahoning Coal R. pf.	2,000.00
Manhattan Beach	50,000.00
Manhattan Con.	300,000.00
Marquette, Houghton & Onton.	23,786.00
Marquette, H'ghton & Onton pf.	32,785.00
Maryland Coal pf.	18,760.00
Mergenthaler Linotype	100,000.00
Metropolitan Traction	300,000.00
Mexican Central	478,411.00
Mexican National ctfs.	333,500.00
Mexican Northern	30,000.00
Mexican Telegraph	20,000.00
Michigan Central	187,380.00
Michigan Peninsula Car	20,000.00
Michigan Peninsula Car pf.	50,000.00
Minneapolis & St. Louis	60,000.00
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf.	25,000.00
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf.	40,000.00
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Saulte	140,000.00
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Saulte pf.	70,000.00
Minnesota Iron	165,000.00
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	524,500.00
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	130,000.00
Missouri Pacific	475,070.00
Mobile & Ohio	53,206.00
Morris & Essex	75,000.00
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L.	100,000.00
National Lead Co.	149,054.00
National Lead Co pf.	149,040.00
National Linseed Oil	180,000.00
National Starch	50,000.00
National Starch 1st pf.	30,000.00
National Starch 2d pf.	25,000.00
New Central Coal	50,000.00
New Jersey Central	224,970.00
New York Air Brake	50,000.00
New York Central	1,000,000.00
New York & East River Gas	50,000.00
New York & East River Gas pf.	16,710.00
New York Mutual Gas	35,000.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	476,575.00
New York Chicago & St. Louis	140,000.00
New York, Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	50,000.00
New York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	110,000.00
New York, Lack. & Western	100,000.00
New York & Rockaway Beach	10,000.00
New York, Susque. & Western	126,410.00
New York, Susque. & West. pf.	129,696.00
New York & Texas Land	7,500.00
Norfolk Southern	20,000.00
Norfolk & Western	544,212.00
Norfolk & Western pf.	229,286.50
North American	397,331.00
Northern Pacific	798,000.00
Northern Pacific pf.	750,000.00
Northwest Equip. of Minn.	30,000.00
Northwestern Telegraph	12,500.00
Ohio Southern	38,400.00
Omaha & St. Louis	6,219.00
Ontario Mining	150,000.00
Ontario & Western	581,139.82
Oregon Railroad & Navigation	240,000.00
Oregon Railroad & Nav. pf.	109,985.00
Oregon Short Line	274,357.00
Pacific Mail	200,000.00
Pennsylvania Coal	25,000.00
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,293,082.00
People's Gas, Chicago	250,000.00
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	84,000.00
Peoria & Eastern	100,000.00
Philadelphia Gas	37,500.00
Pierre Lorillard pf.	20,000.00
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	248,471.00
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	228,492.00
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chi.	197,142.85
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chi. sp.	191,610.95
Pittsburg, McKeesport & Yough.	20,000.00
Pittsburg & Western	42,560.00
Pittsburg & Western pf.	25,000.00
Pitts., Youngstown & Ashtabula	6,698.50
Pitts., Youngstown & Ash. pf.	8,500.00
Procter & Gamble	12,500.00
Procter & Gamble pf.	22,500.00
Pullman Palace Car Co.	360,000.00
Quicksilver	57,087.00
Quicksilver pf.	42,913.00
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe Co.	10,000.00
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe Co. pf.	17,500.00
Reading	349,500.00
Reading 1st pf.	140,000.00
Reading 2d pf.	210,000.00
Rensselaer & Saratoga	100,000.00
Rio Grande Western	100,000.00
Rio Grande Western pf.	65,000.00
Rochester Gas	20,000.00
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensb.	100,000.00
St. Joseph & Grand Island	46,000.00
St. J. & Grand Island 1st pf.	54,910.00
St. J. & Grand Island 2d pf.	35,000.00
St. Louis & San Francisco	284,406.50
St. L. & San Francisco 1st pf.	50,000.00
St. L. & San Francisco 2d pf.	148,857.00
St. Louis Southwestern	165,000.00
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	200,000.00
St. Paul & Duluth	46,602.00
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	47,981.25
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	200,000.00
St. Paul & Omaha	214,082.98
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	[illegible]
Sixth Avenue	15,000.00
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	[illegible]
Southern Pacific	[illegible]
Southern Railway	[illegible]
Southern Railway pf.	[illegible]
[illegible] Gas	[illegible]
[illegible] Gas pf.	[illegible]
Standard Rope & Twine	120,000.00
Sunday Creek Coal Company	22,500.00
Sunday Creek Coal Company pf.	15,000.00
Tennessee Coal & Iron	200,000.00
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf.	10,000.00
Texas Pacific	387,067.00
Texas Pacific Land Tr.	103,700.00
Third Avenue	100,000.00
Toledo & Ohio Central	65,000.00
Toledo, Peoria & Western	40,769.00
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas C.	112,500.00
Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. pf.	58,050.00
Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	150,100.00
Twin City Rapid Transit Co. pf.	17,122.00
Ulster & Delaware	17,846.00
Union Elevated (Chicago)	50,000.00
Union Pacific	610,000.00
Union Pacific pf.	750,000.00
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	278,949.00
Union Ferry	30,000.00
United N. J. R'y & Canal	212,404.00
United States Express	100,000.00
United States Leather	627,111.00
United States Leather pf.	627,111.00
United States Rubber	201,666.00
United States Rubber pf.	194,005.00
Utica & Black River	11,030.00
Vermont Marble Company	30,000.00
Virginia Midland	60,000.00
Wabash	280,000.00
Wabash pf.	240,000.00
Warren Railroad	9,000.00
Wells-Fargo Express	80,000.00
West Chicago Street	131,890.00
Western Gas	40,000.00
Western N. Y. & Penn. t. c.	25,000.00
Western Union Beef	136,000.00
Western Union Telegraph	973,700.00
Westinghouse asst	41,137.38
Westinghouse 1st pf.	19,963.75
Wheeling & Lake Erie	150,000.00
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	45,000.00
Whitebreast Fuel Company	13,000.00
Wisconsin Central	120,000.00
Wisconcin Central pf.	30,000.00

INVESTMENT YIELDS.

The Return on Dividend Paying Stocks at Present Prices—Comparisons with Money Rates.

Much is to be heard just now in speculative circles of the probability of large purchases of dividend paying stocks by investors and investment interests who, according to Wall Street history, always appear as buyers of standard securities when things look ominous and when conditions seem to warrant liquidation rather than new investment.

Assuredly this is the custom of many wealthy men, but it must be remembered that into the calculations of these investors there always enters the consideration of the investment yield on such purchases and of the comparison between that yield and current money market rates. With money loaning at 6 and 7 per cent., stocks yielding only 4 and 5 on their market price are not too attractive as investments. Of course, to the speculator, who seldom sees the stocks he buys this is not of much consequence, but to investors it is of great moment.

Because of their high market values, the majority of the stocks that pay big dividends yield the investor less than do some of the lower priced shares. With the gilt-edged stocks, however, the security is greater, for many of their dividends are guaranteed or practically assured by the earnings of the property, while with the cheaper securities the dividends are much less certain.

In the following table there are to be found interesting comparisons between the returns on investments in various dividend paying American stocks at their present market prices. In the case of several of the stocks the dividend rate is greater than has as yet really been established, although it is figured from the proportion already paid this year:

12 Per Cents.

	Price.	Yield.
American Sugar Refining	116	10.24
Harlem, (8 reg. and 4 extra)	300	4.00

8 Per Cents.

	Price.	Yield.
American Coal	125	6.40
American Tobacco	102	7.84
American Tobacco pf.	113	7.07
Consolidated Gas	170	4.70
New York, N. H. & H.	185	4.32
Pullman's Car	170	4.70
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	4.44
Third Avenue	163	4.90

7 Per Cents.

	Price.	Yield.
Albany & Susquehanna	180	3.88
American Sugar Refining pf.	105	6.66
Chicago & Alton	155	4.51
Chicago & Alton pf.	165	4.24
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	140	5.00
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	175	4.00
Cleveland & Pittsburg	165	4.24
Commercial Cable	160	4.37
Delaware, Lack. & Western	145	4.82
Morris & Essex	170	4.11
National Lead pf.	100	7.00
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chi.	165	4.24
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	150	4.66

6 Per Cents.

	Price.	Yield.
American Cotton Oil pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Express	120	5.00
Brooklyn Union Gas	110	5.45
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	105	5.71
Consolidated Ice pf.	86	6.97
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf.	75	8.00
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	107	5.60
Edison Elec. Ill. of New York	120	5.00
Great Northern pf.	150	4.00
H. B. Claflin	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota Iron	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Gas, Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]

6 Per Cents.—Continued.

	Price.	Yield.
St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	130	4.61
Wells-Fargo Express	115	5.21
West Chicago Street	90	6.66
Western Gas	86	6.97

5 Per Cents.

	Price.	Yield.
American Telegraph & Cable	90	5.55
Canadian Pacific	75	6.66
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	90	5.55
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	86	5.81
Chicago & Northwestern	116	4.31
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	80	6.25
Illinois Central	97	5.15
Laclede Gas pf.	85	5.88
Lake Erie & Western pf.	69	7.24
Maryland Coal pf.	50	4.00
Metropolitan Street Railway	136	3.67
Mergenthaler Lin., (pays 5 ex.)	140	3.57
Mergenthaler Linotype, (including extra div.)	140	7.14
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	80	6.25
Pennsylvania Railroad	112	4.46
Rome, Watertown & Ogden	116	4.31
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	78	6.41
United States Leather pf.	57	8.77
Western Union Telegraph	85	5.88

4 Per Cents.

	Price.	Yield.
Adams Express	100	4.00
Boston Air Line pf.	102	3.92
Burlington, Ced. Rap. & North.	70	5.71
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	84	4.76
Illinois Central, leased line	90	4.44
Manhattan	94	4.25
Michigan Central	101	3.96
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	75	5.33
National Starch 1st pf.	60	6.66
New Jersey Central	90	4.44
New York Central	108	3.70
New York, Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	5.71
Norfolk & Western pf.	44	9.09
Northern Pacific pf.	59	6.77
Oregon Railroad & Nav. pf.	67	5.97
Rio Grande West. pf.	54	7.40
United States Rubber pf.	67	5.97

3 Per Cents.

	Price.	Yield.
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	50	6.00
United States Express	40	7.50

2 1-2 Per Cents.

	Price.	Yield.
St. Jo & Grand Island 1st pf.	48	5.20

2 Per Cents.

	Price.	Yield.
Consolidation Coal, Maryland	44	4.54
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	42	4.76
Fort Worth & Den. City, stamp.	22	9.09
Keokuk & Western	34	5.88
St. Louis & San Fran. 1st pf.	56	3.57

1 Per Cent.

	Price.	Yield.
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	65	1.53
Consolidated Ice	28	3.57
Mobile & Ohio	24	4.16
National Lead	28	3.57
Pacific Mail	22	4.54
Southern pf.	26	3.84

In an easy money market with call loans at 1½@2 per cent., it is easy to borrow money to carry dividend paying stocks, thus really giving the speculator interest on borrowed money. But in an active money market, with rates at 6 and 7 per cent., many stocks would have to sell far below their present figures to yield that much in the way of interest. For instance, no 8 per cent. stock would earn 6 per cent. interest at any price above 137½; no 7 per cent. stock above 116⅔; no 6 per cent. stock above par. A 5 per cent. stock to yield 6 per cent. would have to sell at 83⅓, a 4 per cent. stock at 66⅔, and a 3 per cent. stock at 50.

Some London Views.

London is apparently much exercised over the probable effects upon the money markets of the world of the war between the United States and Spain, more especially as to the resulting movement of gold. The following extracts from The London Statist voice foreign opinion:

"With the outbreak of war the pressure for money in New York, which has already become great, will be further accentuated, and there will be the desire to obtain a large sum of gold from Europe. As both the Banks of France and Germany have means, which the Bank of England does not possess, of preventing gold withdrawals, and as they have recently given indications that they do not intend to permit much gold to be withdrawn, the bulk of the cash required will have to be obtained from London. Hence there is the danger that the Bank of England's reserve may be reduced to a figure which would necessitate such an advance in the official minimum as to compel the Banks of France and Germany to part with gold."

"The effect upon the New York money market of the declaration of war would probably be increased by the knowledge that a large Government loan would be necessary immediately. Upon Madrid war would be disastrous. Paris would also suffer severely, inasmuch as its holdings of Spanish securities would become almost worthless, while trade debts owing by Spain, if paid at all, would be liquidated by very depreciated currency. Hence the value of money in Paris, where the bank rate is still only 2 per cent., may also greatly advance as a result of the American demand for gold, the stringency in London, and the distrust arising from the losses in Spain. With such possibilities and with a reserve of only £18,454,000, the necessity for a further advance in the Bank of England rate in the event of war will be apparent."

"America still has a large amount of stocks which it would probably be com-

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Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending April 23, 1898.

Range for Year 1898.		Closing Sat., April 23.		Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ending April 23, [illegible]	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Week Ending April 23.				Closing a Year Ago.	Sales For W'k End. Apl. 23, 1898.
Highest.	Lowest.	Bid.	Ask'd.				Date.	Per Cent.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.		
[illegible] Feb. 10.	*97½ Apl. 22.	97	100	...	Adams Express	12,000,000	†Mch. 1, '98.	3	102	102	97½	97½	150	135
[illegible] Jan. 10.	[illegible] Mch [illegible]	18¾	19⅛	— ⅝	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	—	—	19¼	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	10	210
[illegible] Feb. 1.	68 Mch [illegible]	67½	69	— ⅝	American Cotton Oil preferred	[illegible]	Dec. 1, '97.	3	68¾	68¾	67	67	...	[illegible]
130 Feb. [illegible]	117½ Jan. [illegible]	120	123	—	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	3	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	112	[illegible]
10¾ Apl. [illegible]	6½ Jan. [illegible]	10¼	10½	+ 1½	American Spirits Manufacturing	28,000,000	—	—	8¾	10¾	8¾	10½	9⅝	6,315
[illegible] Apl. [illegible]	16 Mch [illegible]	24	25	+ 1½	American Spirits Manufacturing preferred	7,000,000	—	—	24	24	22	23½	25	[illegible]
[illegible] Jan. 7.	107⅞ Mch [illegible]	115½	116	— ⅝	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	Apl. 2, '98.	3	113½	118	112⅞	116	112⅝	165,[illegible]
[illegible] Jan. 6.	106 Mch [illegible]	104½	106	— 2½	American Sugar Refining Company preferred	36,968,000	Apl. 2, '98.	1¾	107⅞	107⅞	104⅞	105⅞	103	1,[illegible]
[illegible] Feb. 11.	*88 Mch 30.	...	91½	—	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Mch 1, '98.	1¼	91	91	91	91	85	8
[illegible] Apl. 14.	83⅝ Jan. 24.	103	103¾	+ 1¾	American Tobacco	17,900,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	100	105	95¾	103	69⅝	229,[illegible]
[illegible] Feb. 18.	*112 Jan. [illegible]	115	117	— 5	American Tobacco preferred	11,935,000	Feb. 2, '98.	2	116½	116½	115	115	104	445
[illegible] Feb. 8.	11 Apl. 21.	11	13	—	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	—	—	11	11	11	11	9½	[illegible]
[illegible] Feb. 7.	24 Jan. 4.	31½	35	+ ½	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	—	—	34½	34½	34½	34½	25	[illegible]
13¾ Feb. 7.	10¼ Apl. 21.	10½	11	— ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000	—	—	11⅛	11⅛	10¼	10⅜	10	2,[illegible]
[illegible] Feb. 8.	22⅞ Mch 12.	24½	24⅝	— ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	120,[illegible]	—	—	25⅜	25⅜	23⅞	24⅜	15¾	12,871
29 Feb. 2.	12⅝ Jan. 25.	15⅜	16¼	— 1½	**Baltimore & Ohio**	25,000,000	Nov., '94.	4½	15⅝	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	12	1,095
3¾ Jan. 21.	2⅝ Mch 21.	2⅝	3	— ⅝	Bay State Gas	50,000,000	—	—	3	3⅛	2⅝	2¾	8½	2,845
[illegible] Jan. 18.	35 Mch 12.	35¾	36¾	— ⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000	—	—	37⅝	37⅞	35½	35⅝	20½	17,080
[illegible] Jan. 24.	106 Mch 26.	110	112	— 3	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	3	113	113	110	110	105	750
9⅝ Jan. 8.	3½ Feb. 23.	3⅝	4½	—	Brunswick Company, third installment paid	5,000,000	—	—	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—	100
[illegible] Feb. 5.	44½ Mch 12.	45	47	— ½	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	47	47	46	46	47½	675
[illegible] Jan. 20.	72 Apl. 21.	75⅝	76	— 5½	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apl. 1, '98.	2½	78	78	72	75⅝	...	4,480
[illegible] Feb. 5.	11 Apl. 22.	11	11½	—	Central Pacific	68,000,000	Jan. 8, '98.	½	12	12	11	11	7⅛	420
[illegible] Feb. 1.	17¼ Mch 26.	17½	18	— ⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,533,400	—	—	18⅝	18⅝	17¼	17½	16⅝	5,161
[illegible] Feb. 11.	85⅝ Mch 26.	90¼	90½	— 1¼	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,002,600	Mch. 15, '98.	1¾	91½	92½	88	90¼	71⅝	133,555
[illegible] Feb. 1.	49 Apl. 19.	49	52	— 1	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	—	—	49½	49½	49	49	—	200
[illegible] Jan. 6.	9½ Feb. 24.	10	10½	— ½	Chicago Great Western	21,300,145	—	—	10¼	10½	9⅝	10	—	4,550
[illegible] Jan. 14.	20 Apl. 21.	...	...	—	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,444,190	—	—	20	20	20	20	—	100
[illegible] Jan. 22.	23 Apl. 16.	24	25	—	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	8,[illegible]	—	—	23	23	23	23	...	150
[illegible] Jan. 12.	85¼ Apl. 21.	85¾	85⅞	— 2¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,261	Apl. 18, '98.	2½	88	88⅝	85¼	85⅝	71⅝	141,440
[illegible] Feb. 16.	140½ Apl. 21.	140	141	— ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	31,[illegible]	Apl. 19, '98.	3½	141	141	140½	140½	131	607
[illegible] Feb. 11.	113¾ Mch 12.	115¾	117	— ⅝	Chicago & Northwestern	39,[illegible]	Jan. 7, '98.	1½	117½	118	115	116½	105⅝	10,[illegible]
94½ Jan. 28.	80 Mch 25.	83⅝	84	— 1½	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	46,156,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	85⅝	85¾	82	83⅝	63⅝	31,1[illegible]
9¾ Mch 8.	4½ Jan. 3.	7⅛	8	...	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000	—	—	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅝	—	80
[illegible] Feb. 5.	22½ Jan. 3.	27½	29	— ½	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000	—	—	27½	27½	27½	27½	...	400
[illegible] Jan. 31.	25 Mch 12.	26½	27	— 1	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '97.	1	27⅝	27¾	25⅝	26½	26⅝	1,470
[illegible] Feb. 1.	77½ Mch 9.	75	78	...	Cleveland, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis pf.	10,000,000	Apl. 20, '98.	1¼	80	80	80	80	...	205
[illegible] Jan. 12.	11½ Mch 26.	11⅝	11⅞	— ½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	—	—	12	12	11½	11⅝	...	2,0[illegible]
[illegible] Jan. 11.	17 Mch 12.	17	19	— 1½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	—	—	17	17½	17	17½	16	[illegible]
8¾ Feb. 10.	5 Mch 18.	5¼	6½	—	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,[illegible],300	—	—	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	2½	100
[illegible] Feb. 10.	17 Jan. 17.	19	25	—	Columbus, Hock. Valley & Toledo preferred	2,500,000	Jan. 2, '97.	2½	17	17	17	17	...	110
[illegible] Jan. 25.	167 Mch 26.	172	175	— 7½	Consolidated Gas	36,230,000	Mch. 15, '98.	2	176	176	170¼	170¼	161	2,0[illegible]
[illegible] Jan. 24.	27¾ Mch 25.	28½	29¼	—	Consolidated Ice	5,500,000	Feb. 10, '98.	1	28⅞	29	28⅝	29	—	200
[illegible] Feb. 15.	81 Mch 25.	83½	86½	—	Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1¾	85½	85½	85½	85½	—	25
[illegible] Feb. 3.	104 Apl. 21.	104½	106	— 1½	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Mch. 15, '98.	1¾	106½	107	104	105	105	3,[illegible]
[illegible] Feb. 5.	144¼ Apl. 21.	...	...	...	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Apl. 20, '98.	1¾	146	146	144¼	144¼	150½	[illegible]
13 Jan. 12.	10⅛ Apl. 21.	10	11¼	— 1¼	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	—	—	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	9⅝	200
[illegible] Feb. 19.	40 Apl. 21.	41	41½	— 1¼	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	41	41½	40	41½	37½	1,712
[illegible] Feb. 2.	8⅝ Apl. 21.	9	11	...	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,000	—	—	9⅝	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—	200
[illegible] Apl. 8.	45 Apl. 20.	...	...	— 6	Detroit Gas	1,645,700	—	—	49½	49½	45	45	—	400
†125 Jan. 20.	*115 Apl. 22.	115	120	—	**Edison Electrical Illuminating of N. Y.**	8,811,400	Feb. 1, '98.	1¾	120	120	115	115	106½	100
[illegible] Feb. 1.	11 Apl. 21.	11½	12	— ⅝	Erie	109,861,400	—	—	12¼	12⅝	11	11¾	11⅝	2,220
43¾ Feb. 11.	29¼ Apl. 22.	32¼	32½	— ½	Erie first preferred	38,552,800	—	—	31½	33½	29¾	32⅝	27	4,[illegible]
21½ Feb. 11.	15½ Apl. 22.	16	16½	—	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	—	—	15½	16	15½	16	—	500
39¾ Feb. 7.	29¼ Mch 12.	31¼	33	—	**General Electric**	20,400,000	Aug., '93.	2	30¾	31½	30¼	31½	30¾	4,910
[illegible] Feb. 15.	15¾ Apl. 22.	16½	18¾	— 2¾	**Hawaiian Sugar**	10,000,000	—	—	20¾	20¾	15¾	16¼	—	1,310
[illegible] Jan. 31.	96 Apl. 21.	97¼	98	— 1	**Illinois Central**	50,000,000	Mch 1, '98.	2	98½	98½	96	97¼	91½	2,434
[illegible] Jan. 29.	45 Mch 12.	44½	45	...	Illinois Steel Company	18,650,635	July, '93.	1½	45½	45½	45½	45½	33¼	100
9½ Jan. 13.	7⅛ Mch 18.	7¼	7¾	— ¼	Iowa Central	8,480,600	—	—	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	6	400
24½ Feb. 10.	17 Apl. 21.	17½	18	— 2¼	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**	23,000,000	—	—	19	19½	17	17½	—	800
53 Jan. 19.	37½ Mch 25.	41	42	— 1¼	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	40½	41¼	40	41¼	...	710
78¾ Feb. 8.	66 Mch 14.	67	71	— ⅝	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1¼	69¾	69¼	69¼	69¼	65¾	198
194½ Jan. 20.	170½ Jan. 4.	...	190	—	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Feb. 1, '98.	3	183	183	183	183	163	3
*181 Apl. 18.	180½ Apl. 19.	...	180½	—	Lake Shore certificates	....	—	—	180½	180½	180½	180½	...	110
50 Feb. 4.	40 Jan. 20.	40	50	...	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '93.	1	41	41	41	41	45	10
60¼ Jan. 31.	44 Apl. 21.	46⅛	46⅜	— 1⅜	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug., '93.	2	48⅜	48½	44	46⅛	43	35,795
120¾ Jan. 14.	91 Mch 26.	93¾	94	— 1	**Manhattan Consolidated**	30,000,000	Apl. 1, '98.	1	95½	96¾	91¾	94	84⅝	31,436
*147 Mch 10.	140 Mch 9.	...	...	...	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Mch 31, '98.	5	140	140	140	140	...	1
171½ Feb. 14.	125¼ Mch 26.	136	136½	— 2	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1¼	138	139½	133¾	136	...	33,690
114½ Feb. 8.	99½ Mch 12.	100¼	102	— 2¼	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	102	102	100½	100½	...	2,775
[illegible] Feb. 15.	*80 Apl. 11.	79	82	...	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	Jan. 15, '98.	2½	80	80	80	80	76	17
65 Feb. 5.	57 Jan. 20.	59	63½	— ½	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1½	59	59	59	59	47½	14
14¼ Jan. 28.	10 Apl. 13.	10	11	— ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	—	—	10	10	10	10	10⅝	200
41 Jan. 28.	28¾ Mch 12.	30¾	32	— 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	—	—	31	32	30	31	26⅝	2,270
[illegible] Jan. 28.	22 Mch 12.	25½	25¾	— ½	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '91.	1	26½	26¼	24¾	25⅝	14⅝	8,460
[illegible] Feb. 7.	24⅝ Apl. 19.	24½	27	—	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,000	Feb. 28, '98.	1	24⅝	25	24⅝	25	—	200
37¾ Jan. 7.	26¾ Mch 26.	28¾	29	+ ⅛	**National Lead Company**	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	28	29½	28	29	22½	1,520
[illegible] Feb. 10.	99 Apl. 22.	99½	100¼	— 2½	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Mch. 15, '98.	1¾	102	102	99	100	91½	1,884
98½ Jan. 8.	86¼ Mch 26.	90	90½	— 2½	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	90½	91¼	88¾	90½	81	2,630
[illegible] Jan. 24.	14 Apl. 5.	...	...	— 2	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	16	16	14	14	...	500
[illegible] Jan. 28.	105 Mch 26.	107⅞	107⅞	— 2¼	New York Central	100,000,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1	110⅝	110⅝	106¼	107½	96½	22,981
[illegible] Jan. 31.	*11⅝ Apl. 21.	11½	13	— ½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	—	—	12	13	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	270
*123¾ Feb. 16.	*120 Apl. 20.	...	...	—	New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	Jan. '98.	1¼	120	120	120	120	...	10
17 Feb. 7.	11½ Apl. 21.	11	13	...	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	—	—	12½	12½	11½	11½	9	325
56¾ Feb. 7.	42½ Mch 12.	44	44½	— ⅛	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Feb. 23 '98.	1	45½	45½	42½	44	24	2,002
6¾ Feb. 17.	4¾ Jan. 15.	5	5⅝	— ⅜	North American	39,733,600	—	—	5½	5½	5⅝	5½	4	2,080
28¾ Jan. 31.	19 Feb. 24.	22¾	22½	— ½	Northern Pacific	79,800,000	—	—	22⅝	23	21	22⅝	12	20,711
[illegible] Jan. 31.	56⅛ Mch 12.	59½	59⅝	— 1⅜	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Mch. 3, '98.	1	61	61¾	57½	59½	34	50,018
18¾ Feb. 2.	13½ Apl. 21.	14	14½	— ⅜	**Ontario & Western**	58,118,982	—	—	14¼	14½	13½	13⅝	13⅝	6,577
60½ Jan. 22.	19 Jan. 3.	26	28	— 1¾	Oregon Improvement, all instalments paid	7,500,000	Aug. 1, '93.	1	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	...	205
72½ Jan. 20.	65¼ Mch 29.	65	68	...	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	11,000,000	Apl. 1, '98.	1	67	67	67	67	41½	150
[illegible] Feb. 17.	19⅝ Jan. 3.	26	31¼	—	Oregon Short Line	24,778,000	—	—	28	28	27½	27½	...	350
[illegible] Feb. 4.	21 Apl. 21.	21½	22	— 2	**Pacific Mail**	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	1	23⅝	23¾	21	21⅝	26⅜	4,447
120¾ Feb. 7.	110⅝ Mch 12.	111¼	112¼	— 1⅜	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	Nov. 30, '97.	2½	113½	113½	111	111¾	...	6,512
[illegible] Feb. 11.	86½ Mch 26.	88½	88⅝	— 1½	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Feb. 25, '98.	1½	90⅝	90⅝	86¼	88½	80¼	18,919
1½ Feb. 11.	⅞ Jan. 7.	⅞	1½	...	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	—	—	1	1	1	1	...	50
46½ Feb. 7.	38⅞ Jan. 5.	43	...	— ½	Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	24,347,100	—	—	43	43	43	43	...	100
71 Feb. 7.	57 Mch 23.	62	63	...	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Jan. 27, '98.	2	60	60	60	60	46⅝	375
[illegible] Feb. 11.	165 Mch 12.	168	172	— 1	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Feb. 15, '98.	2	170	171	170	171	157	957
2¾ Jan. 27.	2 Jan. 26.	1½	3½	—	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	—	—	2	2	2	2	—	200
23¾ Jan. 6.	15½ Mch 25.	16	16¼	— ¼	**Reading**	69,900,000	—	—	16	16¼	15⅝	16¼	18⅝	1,965
54½ Feb. 3.	36 Mch 12.	37¾	38½	— ½	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	—	—	38¼	38½	36⅝	38	40⅝	2,730
29 Jan. 6.	18⅞ Mch 26.	20	20¼	— ¼	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	—	—	19⅞	20	19½	20	24	650
9¾ Feb. 11.	5½ Mch 7.	5	6	— ½	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000	—	—	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	—	210
56 Feb. 10.	45 Feb. 24.	43	45	—	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,491,000	Dec. 31, '97.	2½	46	46	46	46	—	583
[illegible] Feb. 11.	*13⅝ Apl. 21.	13⅝	16	...	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000	—	—	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—	12
7⅝ Jan. 8.	6 Mch 26.	6¼	7	— ⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,440,380	—	—	6½	6½	6	6⅛	4	1,250
58½ Feb. 7.	52½ Mch 12.	55½	55½	— 1	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	Jan. 3 '98.	2	55½	55½	55¼	55½	37½	292
28 Feb. 8.	22½ Feb. 24.	24½	24½	— 1⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	—	—	25½	26	24	24	12⅝	2,126
5 Feb. 2.	3¾ Jan. 24.	4	4½	— ½	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	—	—	4	4	4	4	3	20
11 Jan. 27.	7¾ Mch 12.	9	...	—	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	—	—	8	8	8	8	7¼	12
*88 Feb. 15.	78 Apl. 20.	...	80	...	St. Paul & Duluth preferred	4,792,686	Mch 1, '98.	2½	78	78	78	78	75	100
138 Mch 5.	*121½ Jan. 6.	130	135	— ¼	St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba	20,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1½	130	130	130	130	...	140
79 Feb. 11.	65 Mch 12.	68	71	— 1½	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,293	—	—	68	68	68	68	57⅝	200
23 Jan. 12.	12 Apl. 18.	13	13½	— ¼	Southern Pacific	108,232,270	—	—	13¼	13¼	12¼	13	14⅝	2,710
9⅝ Feb. 10.	7 Apl. 21.	7½	7⅝	...	Southern Railway	119,900,000	—	—	7½	7⅝	7	7½	7⅝	8,085
33¼ Feb. 11.	23⅝ Mch 26.	25⅝	25½	— ½	Southern Railway preferred	57,290,000	Jan. 20, '98.	1	25⅞	25⅞	24½	25½	25⅝	5,776
5⅝ Feb. 16.	3¼ Jan. 3.	3½	4	— ½	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	—	—	4	4	3½	3½	6⅝	350
28½ Jan. 11.	17 Mch 12.	19¼	19½	— ⅝	**Tennessee Coal and Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	19½	19⅝	18⅝	19¼	20⅝	5,201
12⅝ Feb. 15.	8⅝ Mch 12.	9½	10	— ½	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	—	—	9⅝	9⅝	9	9½	8¼	1,710
194½ Feb. 17.	155 Apl. 21.	163	167	— 8½	Third Avenue	10,000,000	Feb. 28, '98.	2	160	163½	155	163½	—	840
22½ Feb. 15.	16½ Mch 25.	19	19¼	— ⅝	**Union Pacific Railway**	61,000,000	—	—	20	20	18	18⅝	—	7,138
[illegible] Feb. 2.	45⅝ Mch 12.	50⅝	50½	— 1⅝	Union Pacific Railway preferred	75,000,000	—	—	52½	52⅝	48½	50⅝	—	107,220
10¾ Feb. 18.	5⅝ Apl. 21.	5⅝	5½	— 1½	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, trust receipts	27,894,100	—	—	6⅝	6⅝	5⅝	5½	...	22,915
*49 Feb. 8.	38 Apl. 14.	37	41	...	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '97.	1½	38	40	38	40	40	75
7¾ Feb. 5.	5¼ Mch 12.	5⅝	5¾	— ⅜	United States Leather	61,509,900	—	—	5½	5⅝	5¼	5¼	6½	1,430
67 Jan. 31.	53¾ Mch 26.	56⅝	57½	...	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	Apl. 1, '98.	1½	56⅝	56⅝	56	56⅝	52	1,454
21⅝ Feb. 15.	14¼ Mch 12.	15½	17	— 1	United States Rubber	20,166,600	Feb. 15, '97.	2	16	16	15½	15½	14	425
[illegible] Feb. 15.	60 Mch 12.	61	65	— ⅜	United States Rubber preferred	19,400,500	Jan. 15, '98.	2	67½	67½	67½	67½	65¼	407
7⅝ Jan. 12.	6¼ Mch 25.	6¼	7	—	**Wabash**	28,000,000	—	—	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼	5	320
19⅝ Jan. 13.	14¼ Mch 7.	15¼	15½	— ⅜	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	—	—	15½	15½	14⅝	14⅞	12¼	2,715
*120 Feb. 14.	*113 Jan. 10.	115	120	—	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	3	115	115	115	115	103	23
8 Jan. 18.	7½ Jan. 5.	2½	5	—	Western Union Beef	18,000,000	Nov. 22, '97.	2	8	8	8	8	...	100
93¾ Jan. 10.	82¼ Mch 26.	85½	86	—	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1¼	85⅞	86	84¾	85½	79½	7,391
3¾ Jan. 11.	*1⅝ Apl. 21.	1⅞	2	—	Wheeling & Lake Erie, $1 assessment paid	15,000,000	—	—	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	...	10
15 Jan. 12.	*8⅝ Apl. 23.	8⅝	10⅝	...	Wheeling & Lake Erie pf., $1 ass't paid	3,316,000	May 15, '94.	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	...	19

Note—The highest and lowest prices in this table, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †And 100 per cent. in bonds. ‡Sale at buyer 3 days.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending April 23, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales W'k Ending April 23.$5,185,300

Week Ending April 23, 1898.

BONDS.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Tobacco scrip	89½	89	81½	87¾	55
American Spirits Manufacturing Co. 6s	67	67	67	67	5
Albany & Susquehanna consol. 6s	110	110	110	110	2
Ann Arbor 4s	83¼	83¼	83	83	18
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe general 4s	86⅞	87	86	86¼	298½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	57⅞	57⅞	56½	57⅛	784½
Atlantic & Danville 1st 5s	97	97	97	97	2
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	82½	82½	82	82	20
B. & O. 1st 6s, Parkersburg Branch	101	101	100	100	17
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	112	112	110	110⅝	16
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	91⅞	91⅞	91	91	8
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern. coll. tr. 5s	100	100	100	100	1
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	92	92	92	92	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Cent. R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. coll. 5s	87	87	87	87	2
Central of New Jersey general 5s	110	110	110	110	4
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	10
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st, Rich. & Alle. con. 4s	102	102	101½	101½	12
Chesapeake & Ohio general 4½s	76½	76½	75½	75½	85
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	115½	115½	115½	115½	1
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	18
Chicago & Alton sinking fund	118½	118½	113½	113½	10
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	114	114	113½	113½	8
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	105	105	105	105	10
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	96⅝	96¼	95⅛	95⅝	20
Chi., Burlington & Quincy, Iowa div. 4s	98	98	98	98	1
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	110⅜	110⅜	109½	110	15
Chicago & East. Illinois general 5s	105	105	105	105	5
Chicago & East. Illinois con. 6s	122	122	122	122	1
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	103½	103½	103	103	6
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louis. refdg. 6s	100	100	100	100	7
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	116¼	116¼	115½	115½	2
Chicago & Western Indiana gen. 6s	118½	118½	118½	118½	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	81	81	80	81	27
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. Louis Div. 4s	94	94	94	94	1
Cleveland & Pittsburg sinking fund	109	109	109	109	8
Colorado Midland 4s, all, installments paid	16½	16½	16½	16½	4
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	3
Columbus, Hocking Val. & Tol. 5s, $65 paid	72⅜	72⅜	70½	71	11
Consumers' Gas, Chicago, 1st 5s	101	101	101	107	5
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	87	87	87	87	1½
Detroit City Gas 5s	92	92	92	92	1
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	102	102	102	102	1
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	109	109	108	108	10
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	98	98½	98	98½	4
Erie prior lien 4s	86¼	86½	85½	85½	41
Erie general lien 3-4s	68	68	68	68	1
Escanaba & Lake Superior 1st	106	106	106	106	7
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	67½	67½	67½	67½	2
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	55	55	55	55	2
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	96	96	96	96	20
Georgia Pacific 1st 5-6s	118	118	118	118	2
Houston & Texas general 4s	78	78	77¾	78¼	27
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	7
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	99½	99½	99½	99½	1
Kansas City, P. & Gulf 1st 5s	74½	74½	73	73	12
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	86¼	86½	84¼	84¼	115½
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	59	59	58	58½	18
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	80	80	80	80	1
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	5
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	9
Lake Shore 1st consol. 7s, coupon	107	107	107	107	9
Lake Shore 2d consol. 7s	116½	116½	116½	116½	5
Lehigh Valley Terminal 5s	107½	107½	107	107	8
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s assented	100	100	100	100	8
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	117	117	117	117	8
Long Island general 4s	88	88	88	88	1
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	85	85	83½	83½	80
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	116½	116½	116½	116½	4
Louisville & Nashville col. trust 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	6
Louis. & Nash., Pensacola & Atlantic 1st	99	99	99	99	2
Louis. & Nash., So. & No. Alabama 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	3
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	90	90	90	90	2
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	5
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	108	108	108	108	5
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	109⅜	109⅜	109	109	7
Mexican International consol. 4s	73⅜	73⅜	72⅜	73⅜	137
Michigan Central 5s, 1902	108½	108½	108½	108½	1
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	116	116	116	116	5
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st	133½	133½	133½	133½	1
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western income	113	113	113	113	5
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	104½	104½	102	102	12
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	94¾	94¾	94	94	8
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	74	74½	72½	72½	7
Morris & Essex consol. 7s, gtd	136	136	136	136	1
Morris & Essex 7s of 1871	107	107	107	107	3
New York Central deb. 5s	106	106	106	106	2
New York Central 1st 7s, registered	113½	113½	113½	113½	5
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	113½	113½	113½	113½	11
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	102	102	100	100	55
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st reg	104	104	104	104	1
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, coupon	109	109	109	109	20
New York, Lackawanna & Western 1st 6s	133	133	133	133	3
New York, Ontario & Western con. 5s	106¼	106¼	105½	105½	10½
New York, Ontario & Western refdg 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	10
New York, Susquehanna & Western gen. 5s	85	85	85	85	20
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	76	76	74¾	75½	87
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	58½	58½	57	57½	120
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	92⅜	92⅜	90½	90⅜	108
Northern Pacific 1st 6s	113	114	113	113	9
Northern Railway of California 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	20
Northern Illinois 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	10
Northwestern gold 7s, coupon	113	113	113	113	5
Northwestern gold 7s, registered	113	113	113	113	10
Northwestern 25-year debentures	108½	108½	108	108	8
Northwestern debenture 5s, 1933	116	116	114½	114½	40
Oregon Improvement 1st 6s, tr. recits	105	105	105	105	5
Oregon Imp. con. 5s, all in. paid	53	53	50	50½	93
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	90⅜	92⅜	89½	89½	49
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st	111	112½	111	112½	11
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	97½	97½	95¾	95¾	82
Oregon Short Line 6s	118½	118½	118	118	5
Oregon Short Line inc. A 5s	62¾	62¾	58½	60	24
Pennsylvania 4½s, coupon	110	110	108	108	16
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	75	75	75	75	2
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st 6s	120	120	120	120	5
P., C., C., & St. L. 1st 4½s, Series B	109	109	109	109	8
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	77	77	77	77	5
Reading general 4s	78⅝	80	75	78⅝	106
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	80	80	79	79	11
Rock Island 5s, coupon	106½	106½	106½	106½	71
Rock Island general 4s	103	103	103	103	5
Rock Island 1st 6s	132	132	132	132	4
Rock Island debenture 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	60	60	60	60	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	86¾	87¾	86	86	84
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class A	114	114	114	114	1
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	115	115	114	114	14
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	101	101	100	100	15
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	71½	71½	69¾	70	41
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	72	72	71	71	25
St. Paul 1st, Chi. & Lake Superior Div	112	112	112	112	2
St. Paul consolidated 7s	140	140	140	140	1
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	126	127	126	127	1
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pac. & Western 5s	114	114	112½	112½	28
St. Paul Terminal 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	10
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minn. Div 6s	114½	115	114½	115	3
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana Ext. 4s	95	95	95	95	8
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Mont. Cent 6s	115½	115½	115½	115½	2
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	82½	82½	82½	[illegible]	3
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	98	98	98	98	3
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	96	96	96	96	21
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	107½	107½	107	107½	20
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	102½	102½	102	102	20
Southern Railway 5s	88¾	88¾	87½	87½	67
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	58	58	55½	55½	5
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Birm. 6s	90	90	90	90	4
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27
Texas Pacific 2d inc. 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	8
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	[illegible]	100	100	[illegible]	1
Union Pacific col. trust. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Union Pacific [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Week ending April 23, 1898.

BONDS.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Wabash 2d 5s	76½	76½	75	75½	63
Wabash 1st 5s, Det. & Chi. Ext	97	97	97	97	4
West Shore guaranteed 4s	106⅞	106⅞	104	104	52
West Shore gtd 4s, registered	105	105	106¾	106¾	18
Western Union col. trust 5s	105	105	105	105	4
Western North Carolina 1st 6s	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	95	99¾	95	99¾	8
Wisconsin Central 1st	87	87	86½	86½	13
Total sales					$4,914,300

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending April 23, 1898.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	109½	109½	108	108	18½
United States 4s, 1925, registered	118	118	116⅝	116⅝	130
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	118⅝	118⅝	117⅝	118	102
Total sales					$250,500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending April 23, 1898.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Virginia funded deb. 2-3s of 1991	65¼	66	65	66	20½
Total sales					$20,500
Grand total					$5,185,300

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98½	Mch. 22	98	Apr. 4	98	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	108½	Apr. 6	109½	Apr. 16
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114⅜	Feb. 8	108	Apr. 19	108	Apr. 19
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129½	Jan. 11	116⅝	Apr. 19	116⅝	Apr. 22
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129⅝	Jan. 12	117⅝	Apr. 19	118	Apr. 22
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	111⅛	Mch. 31	111½	Apr. 9
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	110⅞	Mch. 26	111⅞	Apr. 6
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	103	Mch. 11	103	Mch. 11
District of Columbia 3-65s	115	Mch. 28	115	Mch. 28	115	Mch. 28

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	108½	Mch. 8	108½	Mch. 8	108½	Mch. 10
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28
Louisiana Consolidated 4s	103	Jan. 17	101	Mch. 22	101	Mch. 25
Louisiana Consolidated 4s, small	100½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina Consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee Settlement 3s	90	Jan. 18	89	Mch. 8	89	Mch. 18
Tennessee Settlement 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	88	Jan. 5	88	Feb. 5
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71¼	Jan. 31	65	Apr. 22	66	Apr. 23
Virginia deferred 6s, trust rec'ts	5	Jan. 13	4½	Feb. 15	4½	Feb. 15

Last sales in 1897 of State bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107⅞	Oct. 9	North Car. con. 4s, (small)	100	Oct. 4
Alabama, Class B	104⅞	July 26	Virginia deferred 6s	5	Apr. 1

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	356	Mar. 9
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	170	Jan. 6	175	Mar. 11
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	295	Mar. 2	294	Mar. 2	295	Mar. 2
Commerce	210	Mar. 1	202½	Mar. 29	208	Apr. 5
Continental	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 27
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Market & Fulton	233	Mar. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	185	Feb. 11	185	Feb. 11
Merchants'	148½	Jan. 4	146	Mar. 8	146	Mar. 8
New York	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	Mar. 9
North America	185¾	Feb. 15	185¾	Feb. 15	185¾	Feb. 15
Park	312	Mar. 23	283	Jan. 28	300	Apr. 15
Republic	157	Mar. 31	157	Mar. 31	157	Mar. 31
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	99½	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	145	Mar. 30	150	Apr. 22

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

		Date.			Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Importers & Traders'	535	March 28
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	Manhattan	230	Nov. 13
Central National	162	Nov. 23	Metropolis	475	April 21
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	New York County	800	March 23
Citizens'	132	Nov. 19	Phenix	100	Dec. 24
East River	140	Nov. 26	Seaboard	170	July 19
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30	State of New York	114	Dec. 2
Gallatin	310	Aug. 19	Third National	85	March 14

DIVIDENDS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Central of New Jersey	1	May 2	Apr. 15	Apr. 23
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific (quarter)	1	May 2	......	......
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf pf	2½	......	......	......
C., San. & Cleve. pf., semi-annual	3½	May 2	Apr. 21	May 3
Lake Erie & Western pf. (quarter)	1¼	May 16	Apr. 30	May 17
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	1	May 2	Apr. 23	May 3
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	June 3	May 10	May 20
Pitts., Virginia & Charleston	2½	May 1	......	......
Rio Grande Western pf. (quarter)	⅝	May 1	Mar. 31	May 2
STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.				
Columbus Street Railway	1	May 2	......	......
Consolidated Traction, Pittsburg	$1.50	May 5	Apr. 23	May 6
D. D., E. B'way & Battery (quarter)	1½	May 2	Apr. 22	May 3
BANK STOCKS.				
American Exchange	3½	May 1	Apr. 22	May 9
German Exchange (annual)	10	May 2	Apr. 15	May 2
Germania (semi-annual)	5	May 2	Apr. 19	May 2
Greenwich (semi-annual)	3	May 2	Apr. 21	May 3
Pacific (quarter)	2	May 2	Apr. 21	May 2
TRUST COMPANIES.				
Farmers' Loan & Trust (quarter)	5	May 2	Apr. 21	May 3
Farmers' Loan & Trust (extra)	5	May 2	Apr. 21	May 3
Land Title & Trust, Philadelphia	2½	May 2	Apr. 13	May 2
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
American Tobacco (quarter)	2	May 1	Apr. 15	May 12
American Tobacco pf. (quarter)	2	May 1	Apr. 15	May 12
Boston & Montana Mining	$3	May 20	Apr. 3	Apr. 20
Edison El. Ill. of Boston (quarter)	1½	May 2	Apr. 15	May 2
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. (quarter)	1½	May 2	Apr. 15	May 2
Grand Rapids Gas Light	2½	May 20	May 10	May 21
H. B. Claflin 1st pf. (quarter)	1½	May 2	Apr. 22	May 2
H. B. Claflin 2d pf. (quarter)	1½	May 2	Apr. 22	May 2
Henry R. Worthington Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	May 1	Apr. 22	May 3
National Starch Mfg. 1st pf	2	May 2	Apr. 22	May 3
New York Security & Trust	5	May 2	Apr. 23	May 2
New England Tel. & Tel	$1.50	May 14	Apr. 1	May 22
Pullman Palace Car (quarter)	$2.00	May 16	May 2	May 17
United Electric Securities (semi-an.)	$3.50	May 2	Apr. 20	May 3
United States Rubber pf	2	May 20	Apr. 21	May 18

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Atlantic Avenue R. R. (Brooklyn)	......	......	Apr. 26	Annual
Bank of America	Apr. 30	May 2	May 2	Annual
Bank of New Amsterdam	Apr. 22	May 5	May 4	Annual
Central of New Jersey	Apr. 20	May 7	May 6	Annual
Chicago Great Western	......	......	June 1	Annual
Chicago & Northwestern	Apr. 20	June 3	June 2	Annual
C., St. P., Minn. & Omaha	May 1	June 5	June 4	Annual
Cleveland & Pittsburg	Apr. 15	May 20	May 19	Annual
Delaware & Hudson	Apr. 30	May 11	May 10	Annual
General Electric	Apr. 15	May	May 10	Annual
Germania Bank	......	......	May 2	Annual
[illegible]	Apr. 21	May 12	May 11	Annual
[illegible]	......	......	May [illegible]	Annual
[illegible]	......	......	May [illegible]	Annual
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.	Apr. [illegible]	May [illegible]	[illegible]	Annual
[illegible]	......	......	[illegible]	Annual
[illegible]	Apr. [illegible]	May [illegible]	[illegible]	Annual
[illegible]	Apr. [illegible]	May [illegible]	May [illegible]	[illegible]

Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	..	....	..	....	115	Sep 13, 97	..	..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1924	87½	Feb 9	79	Apr 5	79	Apr 18	77	82
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs. 2d g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	48	Jne 18, 97	..	..
Sea. & B. B. Tr. Co. cts. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	70½	De 14, 97	..	..
Union El. Tr. Co. cts. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	87½	Feb 8	80	Apr 14	80	Apr 15	77	80
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	97	Feb 15	91	Apr 2	91	Apr 23	..	91
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	74	Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	106	Feb 25	104¾	Jan 18	105	Apr 13	104¼	109
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 25	127	Jan 25	127	Mar 3	[illegible]	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	128	Feb 2	128	Feb 2	128	Apr 12	115	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	105	Apr 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	100	Feb., 96	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109	Feb 4	105¾	Mar 23	106	Apr 13	105	..
Do., con 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	109	Jan 17	100	Apr 23	100	Apr 23	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	140	Feb 14, 97	..	..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	109	De 10, 97	..	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111	Jan 10	108¾	Mar 29	109	Apr 19	107	109
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111	Feb 17	105	Apr 16	105	Apr 16	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106	Jan 30, 97	..	..
Cent. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	98¼	Feb 18	87	Apr 21	87	Apr 21	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	119½	Jan 12	114	Mar 26	115	Apr 16	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	92¾	Jan 22	85¾	Apr 4	85¾	Apr 4	85	87
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½	Jan 6	38	Mar 25	38½	Apr 15	36	38
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15½	Jan 6	11	Apr 11	12	Apr 13	10½	11½
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8½	Jan 21	7½	Feb 5	7½	Mar 2	4	6
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	95½	Jan 19	95½	Jan 19	95½	Jan 19	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104½	Feb 2	104½	Jan 4	104½	Mar 25	105	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	..	....	..	....	113½	Dec 3, 97	112	115
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	110½	Feb 15	110½	Feb 15	110½	Feb 15	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	114½	Feb 10	110	Jan 4	110	Apr 22	109½	110½
Do., do., registered	114½	Feb 14	109¼	Apr 22	109¼	Apr 22	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con. ass. 7s, 1900	108½	Feb 18	99½	Mar 18	100	Apr 19	99½	100
Do., 5s, 1912	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	90	Mar 15	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116	Mar 4	111	Apr 4	111	Apr 4	..	115½
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	....	..	....	104	No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, D, 1898	103½	Feb 23	103	Feb 18	103	Feb 24	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	..	....	..	....	100½	De 29, 97	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	105	Feb 23	105	Feb 23	105	Feb 23	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	84½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	100½	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	102	Mar 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	103	Feb 28	101	Mar 17	101	Mar 17	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98	Aug 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	102½	Feb 3	100	Jan 6	100¼	Apr 22	100	..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101½	Jan 7	101½	Jan 7	101½	Jan 7	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120½	Feb 14	119½	Mar 8	119½	Mar 8	115	120
Do., g. 6s, 1911	120½	Jan 21	115½	Apr 20	115½	Apr 20	115	120
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	117	Feb 11	112½	Mar 26	113½	Apr 23	113	113½
Do., do., registered	114½	Jan 31	113	Jan 3	114	Feb 7	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	84½	Feb 15	73½	Mar 26	75½	Apr 23	75	76
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	105	Jan 21	101½	Apr 4	101½	Apr 20	99	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	94	Jan 12	92	Mar 14	93½	Mar 28	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	99½	Feb 7	95½	Jan 13	99½	Feb 7	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Jan 13	97½	Apr 11	98½	Apr 19	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	113½	Apr 21	112½	Feb 7	113½	Apr 21	112½	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan 7	107	Mar 23	107	Mar 23	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107½	No 18, 97	..	..
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	104¾	Mr 25, 97	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	102½	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110¼	Jan 5	105	Mar 25	105	Mar 25	102¾	105½
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	116¼	Feb 4	113½	Apr 20	113½	Apr 20	113	114½
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	107	Feb 24	104¼	Feb 1	107	Feb 24	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	109	Feb 7	105	Mar 24	105	Apr 23	105	..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	112	Jan 13	104½	Mar 25	105¼	Apr 14	105	106½
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919	109½	Feb 17	109½	Feb 17	109½	Feb 28	..	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb 4	98	Apr 4	98	Apr 23	..	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	101½	Jan 7	97	Apr 1	97	Apr 1	92	..
Do., 4s, 1921	..	....	..	....	98¾	Dec 3, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	....	..	....	107½	Jan., 96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	100	Jan 14	95	Mar 25	95¾	Apr 22	..	..
Do., do., registered	97¼	Mar 19	97¼	Mar 19	97¼	Mar 19	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan 29	119	Mar 9	119	Mar 9	..	120½
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sink. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116½	Feb 3	116¼	Jan 14	116¼	Mar 7	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	130	Jan 3	122	Apr 19	122	Apr 19	..	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	106	Feb 10	101¼	Jan 11	105	Apr 20	..	105½
Do., do., registered	105	Apr 5	101	Jan 4	105	Apr 5	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	100	Feb 11	100¼	Jan 14	100	Feb 11	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	113½	Feb 16	112	Feb 25	112	Mar 11	112	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	89	Feb 10	80	Mar 12	82	Apr 2	82	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	105	Feb 10	96	Mar 29	100	Apr 20	96	100
Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul—								
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	143	Feb 10	140	Jan 29	141	Apr 9	139	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	140½	Mar 17	137½	Jan 3	140½	Mar 28	139	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	144	Feb 16	140	Jan 18	141	Apr 6	139	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	143	Mar 30	138	Jan 4	140	Apr 19	139	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	142½	Feb 9	139¼	Jan 5	141	Mar 16	139	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119¾	Jan 19	118½	Jan 19	119¾	Jan 19	..	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	..	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Feb 8	114¼	Apr 20	115	Apr 21	..	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¼	Jan 13	130	Feb 3	130	Feb 3	..	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	109	Oct 5, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 28	118	Mar 11	118	Mar 11	..	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	117	Jan 10	113¾	Apr 1	113¾	Apr 20	..	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117	Feb 10	114½	Jan 5	114½	Mar 4	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 5	109½	Apr 16	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113½	Mar 2	112	Apr 21	112	Apr 21	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	115½	Feb 11	112	Apr 6	112	Apr 14	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	Feb 7	111	Apr 1	113	Apr 20	110½	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127¼	Jan 27	127¼	Jan 5	127¼	Jan 27	..	..
Do., con. sink fd. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	106½	Jly 9, 97	105	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	118½	Jan 17	109	Apr 7	110	Apr 12	108	111
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107	Feb 4	103½	Apr 1	103½	Apr 1	102¾	106
Do., do., registered	105½	Feb 19	104¾	Feb 1	105½	Feb 19	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122½	Jan 19	120	Mar 15	120	Mar 18	..	121
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123	Feb 7	122	Mar 11	122	Mar 11	..	121
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10	141	Mar 3	142	Apr 9	..	141½
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116½	Feb 15	114½	Mar 31	114½	Apr 8	..	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Feb 15	113	Apr 22	113	Apr 22	..	115
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	118½	Mar 10	116¾	Jan 7	117	Mar 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	117½	Jly 13, 97	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	111½	Feb 2	106	Apr 2	106	Apr 2	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109½	De 30, 97	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	119	Feb 2	114½	Apr 20	114½	Apr 20	..	..
Do., registered	119	Feb 21	117	Mar 8	117	Mar 8	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110½	Feb 9	107¾	Mar 23	108	Apr 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	109½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	115	De 13, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb 4	104	Mar 8	104	Mar 8	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	100	No 10, 97	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	107	Mar 18	106	Apr 21	106	Apr 21	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102¾	Apr 12	101½	Jan 3	102¼	Apr 12	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	127	Au 17, 96	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan 6	133½	Apr 21	133½	Apr 21	..	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	117½	Feb 24	116½	Feb 8	117½	Feb 24	..	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	134	Mar 22	133	Mar 22	134	Mar 23	..	..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	135	Feb 26	135	Feb 26	135	Feb 26	..	..
Do., incomes, 1911	113	Apr 21	113	Apr 21	113	Apr 21	106	..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	132	Apr 21	130	Mar 11	132	Apr 21	129	132
Do., do., registered	131¼	Jan 29	128	Apr 2	128	Apr 2	..	130
Do., ext. and col. 5s, 1934	106½	Apr 13	105¼	Jan 6	106½	Apr 22	106½	106¾
Do., do., registered	106½	Apr 15	105¼	Jan 8	106½	Apr 15	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107½	Feb 2	104¾	Mar 25	105½	Apr 23	105½	105½
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	92	Feb 4	85	Jan 15	92	Feb 14	85	89½
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	70½	Feb 11	69¼	Jan 10	70	Feb 28	70	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	..	....	..	....	83	Mr 15, 97	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	109	Feb 17	108	Apr 21	108	Apr 21	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	133	Jan 24	133	Mar 16	133	Mar 16	128	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	133	Feb 18	130	Mar 28	130	Mar 28	..	..

Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	133	Jan 15	133	Apr 4	133	Apr 4	..	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	125¼	Jan 3	125¼	Jan 3	125¼	Mar 2	..	125
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 4	140	Mar 15	140	Mar 15	136	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	109	No 22, 97	108	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	111¾	Feb 25	107	Apr 21	107	Apr 21	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	142	Feb 21	136	Apr 16	136	Apr 16	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	138	July, 93	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	135¾	Jan 20	133	Feb 28	133	Apr 15	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	..	....	..	....	118¼	No 17, 97	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	112	May, 96	..	..
Del. & Hud., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	..	....	..	....	137½	Au 31, 97	135	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	143	May 4, 97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125¼	Jan 25	125¼	Feb 11	125¼	Feb 11	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	116½	Jan 27	110	Apr 21	110	Apr 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	116½	Mr 22, 97	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	..	....	..	....	143½	Au 16, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	145	Feb 18	144¾	Feb 15	145	Feb 18	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	95¾	Feb 2	89	Apr 8	89½	Apr 15	..	89¾
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	119½	Feb 11	108	Apr 5	108	Apr 5	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	93	Feb 2	85½	Jan 3	87	Apr 18	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	100	Mar 30	97	Jan 6	100	Mar 30	98	102
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	17½	Jan 13	17½	Jan 13	17½	Apr 4	15	18
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	107¾	Mar 9	104	Jan 3	107¾	Mar 9	..	..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	107	Mar 8	102	Apr 8	102	Apr 20	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb 2	112½	Jan 4	113	Feb 25	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	116½	Dec 8, 97	..	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	108	Apr 11	108	Apr 11	108	Apr 11	..	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	..	....	..	....	120½	Oct 29, 97	..	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	104½	Feb 21	104½	Feb 21	104½	Feb 21	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147¾	Feb 11	141½	Mar 29	141½	Mar 29	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan 13	142½	Jan 11	143	Jan 13	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	139	Feb 25	133½	Apr 12	133½	Apr 12	..	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	..	....	..	....	141	Sep 10, 97	..	..
Jefferson R.R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	100	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	113	Feb 10	109½	Apr 21	110	Apr 23	109½	110
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	..	....	..	....	102	Aug., 96	..	..
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g. 5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct 2, 97	..	..
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior l'ds, 1996	93	Feb 7	85	Apr 21	85½	Apr 22	84½	85½
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 3-4s, 1996	74½	Feb 11	68	Apr 19	68	Apr 19	64	67
Eureka Springs 1st g. 6s, 1933	..	....	..	....	65	No 10, 97	..	..
Evansville & T. H. 1st con. g. 6s, 1921	117	Jan 11	114	Apr 9	114	Apr 9	..	..
Do., 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	88½	Mar 4	82	Apr 13	82½	Apr 13	..	..
Do., Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	110	May, 96	..	..
Do., Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	110	Sept., 91	..	..
Evans. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	78	Feb 14	77½	Feb 16	77½	Feb 16	..	..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920	117	Feb 9	112½	Apr 16	112½	Apr 16	..	111
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	95	Feb 3	89½	Jan 7	94½	Feb 16	..	..
Do., Pt. Huron d. 1st g. 5s, 1939	92½	Mar 4	83	Jan 5	85	Apr 9	86	92
Fla. Cent. & Peninsular 1st g. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	103	Au 14, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	80½	May, 96	..	..
Fort St. Un. Depot Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	105	Mar 11	105	Mar 11	105	Mar 11	106	..
Ft. Worth & Den. City 1st g. 4-6s, 1921	75	Jan 26	65	Mar 17	67½	Apr 18	67¾	69
Ft. Worth & Rio Gr. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928	59½	Feb 1	54½	Jan 5	55	Apr 23	54½	..
Gal., H. & H. 1st 5s, 1913	92	Feb 15	88¾	Jan 26	90	Mar 17	..	..
Georgia & Ala. Ry 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945	..	....	..	....	103	Au 11, 97	..	..
Ga., Car. & North. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	..	....	..	....	83	Jun 23, 97	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A	49	Jan 27	43	Mar 14	43	Mar 14	..	..
Green Bay West. deb. certs., B	6½	Jan 26	5	Jan 18	6½	Jan 31	..	..
Illinois Central 1st g. 4s, 1951	115	Mar 10	113½	Feb 14	115	Mar 16	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	112½	Jly 13, 97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 1951	105	Mar 16	105	Mar 16	105	Mar 16	..	..
Do., registered	102½	Apr 15	101	Apr 24	102½	Apr 15	..	..
Do., g. 4s, 1952	102	Feb 21	101⅛	Apr. 8	101⅛	Apr 8	..	..
Do., do., registered	103	Jan 25	103	Jan 25	103	Apr 15	..	..
Do., g. 4s, 1953	102¼	Feb 2	99½	Apr 22	99½	Apr 22	..	..
Do., col. tr. g. 4s, L., N.O. & T., 1953	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	101
Do., 2-10s, g. 4s, 1904	..	....	..	....	100½	Jan 4, 97	95	..
Do., Western Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	105	Jan 28	103	Mar 4	103	Apr 12	..	..
Do., Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950	..	....	..	....	102½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., Springfield Div. 6s, 1898	..	....	..	....	101½	Jly 9, 97	..	..
Do., Middle Div. registered 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	116½	Aug., 95	..	..
Chi., St. L. & New Orl. g. 5s, 1951	123¼	Feb 15	115½	Apr 23	115½	Apr 23	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	118¾	Apr 1, 97	..	..
Do., Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	103½	Jan 24	103½	Jan 24	103½	Jan 24	..	..
Ind., Dec. & Wn. 1st g. 5s, 1935	104	Jan 10	98	Mar 7	98	Mar 7	..	..
Ind., Illinois & Iowa 1st g. 4s, 1939	88	Jan 4	86	Jan 22	86	Jan 22	..	..
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	94¼	Nov., 95	..	..
Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919	123¾	Jan 13	121¾	Jan 12	123	Feb 15	..	..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1909	90	Feb 3	78	Mar 23	78½	Apr 21	75	82
Do., 3d g. 4s, 1921	60	Feb 7	44	Jan 14	47	Mar 23	..	..
Iowa Central 1st g. 5s, 1938	103½	Feb 19	97	Mar 26	99	Apr 12	..	99½
K. C., P. & Gulf 1st & col. g. 5s, 1923	81¾	Feb 14	73	Apr 20	73	Apr 20	..	..
Kings Co. El., Ser. A, 1st g. 5s, 1925	50	Jan 5	45	Feb 7	45	Mar 10	..	45
Fulton El. 1st gtd. g. 5s, Ser. A, 1929	38	Jan 25	35	Mar 11	35	Mar 11	..	..
Lake Erie & West. 1st g. 5s, 1937	117½	Feb 9	115¼	Jan 4	116½	Mar 14	..	117
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1941	103½	Jan 10	99¾	Mar 28	99¾	Mar 31	..	..
Northern Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945	100½	Jan 6	100½	Jan 6	100½	Jan 6	..	103¾
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern								
Buffalo & Erie new B 7s, 1898	102½	Jan 3	102¼	Jan 7	102¼	Jan 7	..	..
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	..	....	..	....	120½	De 22, 97	..	..
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	108¼	Feb 11	106	Jan 14	108	Feb 15	..	..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	110	Mar 9	107	Apr 5	107	Apr 23	107	108
Do., do., registered	109¾	Feb 9	105½	Apr 4	105½	Apr 4	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	120¾	Feb 23	116½	Apr 21	116½	Apr 21	116	..
Do., do., registered	119½	Mar 1	119	Jan 6	119	Apr 9	116	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	108¾	Jan 18	102	Apr 7	103	Mar 29	101	..
Do., do., registered	105	Feb 21	103	Mar 29	103	Mar 29	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	108¼	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R.R. 1st 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	125	Dec 9, 97	..	..
Leh. Val. N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1940	104¾	Feb 17	100½	Apr 5	100½	Apr 5	99	103
Leh. Val. Ter. Ry 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	112½	Feb 16	107	Apr 20	107	Apr 20	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	110	No 26, 97	..	..
Leh. Val. Coal Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1933	92½	Mar 22	92½	Mar 22	92½	Mar 22	..	..
Leh. & N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1945	92	Feb 18	92	Feb 18	92	Feb 23	..	..
El., Cor. & Nor. g. 1st pf. 6s, 1914	..	....	..	....	99½	Feb., 93	..	..
Do., g. gtd. 5s, 1914	..	....	..	....	101	Sep 16, 97	..	..
Litch., Car. & W. 1st g. 6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95	Feb., 98	..	..
L., R. & M. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	25	Apr., 96	..	..
Long Island 1st 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	101⅝	No 29, 97	103¼	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1931	120	Feb 2	117¾	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	89	Feb 28	85¼	Jan 12	88	Apr 21	..	..
Do., ferry g. 4½s, 1922	90	Jan 31	86¾	Apr 1	86¾	Apr 6	..	88¾
N. Y. & Rockaway B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	..	....	..	....	100	My 25, 97	..	..
Do., 2d income, 1927	..	....	..	....	40	Mar., 96	..	..
N. Y., B. & Man. B. 1st con. g. 5s, 1935	..	....	..	....	107½	De 15, 97	101½	..
Do., 1st 5s, 1911	..	....	..	....	107½	Jly 16, 96	..	..
L. I., N. Sh. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	103½	June, 95	..	..
L., E. & St. L. 1st con. g. 5s, 1939, t. r.	33	Feb 18	32	Jan 6	33	Feb 18	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	9½	Au 21, 97	..	..
Louisville & Nashville con. 7s, 1898	105	Feb 18	102¼	Jan 7	103¼	Mar 17	..	..
Do., Cecilian Branch 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	106	No 11, 97	101	..
Do., N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6s, 1930	122	Feb 17	120¾	Jan 6	121½	Mar 24	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 6s, 1930	107½	Feb 2	107½	Feb 2	107½	Feb 3	..	..
Do., E. H. & Nashville 1st g. 6s, 1919	117	Feb 9	113	Mar 29	113	Apr 5	112½	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1930	120	Feb 10	116½	Apr 21	116½	Apr 21	115	118
Do., Pensacola Div. g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	103½	Sep 24, 97	100	..
Do., St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121	Jly 12, 97	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 3s, 1980	..	....	..	....	67	May, 95	..	..
Do., Nashville & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	110	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., sk. fd. (S. & N. Ala.) g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	94¼	Jan. 92	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1937	104½	Feb 8	101¼	Jan 12	104	Apr 7	..	..
Do., unified g. 4s, 1940	91½	Feb 11	83½	Apr 22	83½	Apr 22	83	84
Do., Pens. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1921	109	Jan 8	99	Apr 21	99	Apr 21	..	..
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	106¾	Feb 24	101½	Apr 6	101¾	Apr 18	..	..
Do., N. & N. & M. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	..	....	..	....	106½	Sep 10, 97	..	..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	95	Feb 9	87½	Apr 5	87½	Apr 5	..	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	98¼	Feb 18	94	Feb 5	94¼	Apr 21	..	..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	91	Feb 14	85	Apr 12	85	Apr 12	..	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	109	Mar 19	108	Mar 9	109	Mar 19	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98½	Jan 18	90	Apr 23	90	Apr 23	..	..
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	114¼	Apr 6	115½	Apr 19	114½	117
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 26	102¼	Mar 26	103	Apr 19	103	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. cl. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼	Jan 14	109	Mar 14	109	Apr 21	108	109
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 14	118	Apr 4	118½	Apr 5	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 14	116	Apr 21	116	Apr 21	..	116
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g.5s,1993	123¼	Jan 12	117	Mar 12	117	Apr 20	..	116
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	66	Feb 10	66	Feb 10	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39	Apr., 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11½	Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	74	Apr 12	70¾	Feb 10	73¾	Apr 23	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	113	Mar 25	113	Mar 28	..	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106⅝	Feb 1	103½	Apr 21	103½	Apr 21	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	127	Jan 10	127	Jan 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	..	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90	Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1917	..	....	..	....	42⅝	No 12, 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1917	..	....	..	....	13	Jly 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100	Jan 30,97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	143	Jly 22, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¼	Feb 1	102	Apr 22	102½	Apr 22	102	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	..	....	..	....	127	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129	May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121¼	Au 31, 97	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	91⅝	Feb 4	84¼	Apr 23	84½	Apr 23	84½	85
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½	Jan 27	57	Mar 25	58½	Apr 22	58	58½
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	83¾	Jan 28	83¾	Jan 28	83¾	Jan 28	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	85½	Feb 18	80	Mar 12	80	Apr 18	..	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	74	Mar 1	71	Jan 4	74	Mar 4	73	75
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84¼	Feb 18	80	Jan 8	81¾	Mar 28	..	..
Mo., K. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	99½	Feb 14	93½	Apr 1	93½	Apr 22	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	100½	Feb 15	93	Mar 26	94	Apr 23	93	94
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	109	Jan 22	107¼	Jan 6	108	Apr 15	107	108
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	79½	Feb 8	65½	Jan 19	79	Feb 23	64	..
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	72	Feb 4	62	Mar 14	64	Apr 12	60	64
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	102	Mar 23	103	Apr 7	..	..
Do., 2d extended g. 5s, 1938	106½	Feb 8	106½	Feb 8	106½	Feb 8	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½	Jan 7	107½	Feb 7	107½	Feb 25	108	110
Do., 2d ext. gold 5s, 1946	105	Feb 23	104	Feb 28	105	Mar 16	..	107
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb 8	102	Mar 26	102	Mar 28	105	..
Do., gen. con. ry. ; ld. grt. g.5s,1931	94⅝	Feb 9	86	Apr 6	86	Apr 23	86	86½
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	92⅝	Feb 15	86	Feb 26	87½	Apr 14	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123	Feb 7	120	Mar 11	120	Mar 11	116	118
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	119	Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	80½	Feb 5	72	Mar 26	72½	Apr 23	72	73
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84	April, 96	82	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131¼	Feb 3	128	Apr 4	128	Apr 4	127	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅝	De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105	Feb 10	100	Apr 8	100	Apr 8	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al.,1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117¼	Feb 8	113¼	Apr 21	113½	Apr 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	117¼	Feb 8	113½	Apr 20	113½	Apr 20	..	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	106	Apr 21	106	Apr 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	111¾	Feb 8	106	Apr 1	106	Apr 1	..	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108¾	Feb 19	108½	Feb 21	108½	Feb 21	..	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	Feb 9	102	Apr 9	102	Apr 9	..	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	..	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105	Feb 8	102	Apr 9	102	Apr 9	102	..
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	104	Mar 26	104	Mar 26	101½	..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110½	Feb 17	104	Apr 21	104	Apr 23	..	104
Do., registered	110	Feb 7	103¾	Apr 23	103¾	Apr 23	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	108½	No 16, 97	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser.A,1940	..	....	..	....	86	No 15, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jly 24, 97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½	Feb 8	109	Apr 20	109	Apr 20	..	..
Do., do., registered	109½	Jan 27	109½	Jan 27	109½	Jan 27	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103	May 7,97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	123	Jan 24	120	Mar 18	120	Mar 18	..	120
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110	Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 14,97	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126	Feb 14	126	Feb 14	126	Feb 14	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	100	Apr 21	100	Apr 21	100	102
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103	No 4, 97	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	150	Jan 24	145	Jan 6	145	Mar 17	145	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	146	Jan 6	145	Jan 6	146	Jan 14	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	123	Jne 16,97	123	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. England 1st 7s, 1905	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	..	....	..	....	114	My 27,97	..	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108½	Jan 6	106	Mar 7	106½	Apr 22	106	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¼	Feb 11	96	Mar 16	97¼	Apr 18	97¼	..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refunding 5s, 1937	108⅝	Feb 11	103	Jan 6	105	Apr 15	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	91	Feb 4	84¾	Jan 6	90	Mar 8	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	98	Feb 7	83	Apr 23	83	Apr 23	84	85
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	111½	Jan 28	110	Apr 15	110	Apr 16	..	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	101½	Feb 8	93¼	Jan 3	99¾	Apr 23	95	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 4	116	Apr 18	116	Apr 18	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½	Feb 9	112	Mar 25	113	Apr 20	..	..
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	112	Mar 28	112	Mar 28	112	114
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	128	Dec 8, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates	..	....	..	....	126	No 3, 97	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	97¾	Feb 11	90⅛	Apr 21	90¾	Apr 23	90½	91
Do., registered	97¼	Feb 7	93	Apr 6	93	Apr 6	..	..
Do., gen. lien. g. 3s, 2047	63½	Jan 31	57	Apr 21	57¼	Apr 23	57	57½
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	107¾	Feb 16	104	Jan 5	106¼	Mar 18	106	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105	Mar 5	105	Mar 5	105	Mar 5	102	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	120	Mar 17	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	118	Mar 17	118	Mar 17	118	Mar 17	118	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117	Feb 10	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	102	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	87½	Feb 8	82	Apr 14	82½	Apr 21	82	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	85	Feb 8	74¾	Apr 21	75½	Apr 23	75	..
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con.6s,1920	..	....	..	....	94	April, 96	91	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82	Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 26	102	Jan 12	102¼	Jan 26	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85	De 16, 97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	84½	Feb 21	80	Jan 13	84½	Feb 21	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	10½	Jan 7	14½	Feb 11	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	14¾	Jan 20	10	Mar 31	10	Mar 31	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan 3	76½	Mar 28	76½	Mar 28	..	..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	106	Sep 21,97	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. certs. of deposit	112¾	Feb 8	103½	Jan 5	105	Apr 21	104	105
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., all in. paid	62½	Feb 15	50	Apr 22	50½	Apr 23	50	51
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	..	....	..	....	120	De 13, 97	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102	My 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	102	Feb 17	96½	Jan 3	96¾	Apr 23	..	98
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	69	Feb 7	58	Jan 5	60	Apr 23	59¾	60
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	49¾	Mar 4	39	Jan 4	46	Apr 15	42	44
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	115	Jan 28	111	Apr 20	112½	Apr 22	..	..
Ore. R. R. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	97	Feb 7	89¼	Apr 23	89½	Apr 23	89	90
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	127½	Jan 29	118	Apr 18	118	Apr 23	..	..
Panama sk. fund sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½	Dec., 96	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114	Jan 26	108	Apr 21	108	Apr 21	107½	108
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	112¼	De 21, 97	..	..
P., C., C. & St.L. gtd. g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	113	Feb 8	111	Mar 28	111	Mar 28	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113	Jan 21	109	Apr 21	109	Apr 21	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	111	Jne 17,97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	102	Oct 9, 97	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	108¾	Mar 1	108¾	Mar 1	108¾	Mar 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	108¾	Ap 22, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¾	Jan 25	140	Jan 10	140¾	Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140	Mar 15	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	136	Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110½	Jly 8, 97	..	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109	Apr 19	109	Apr 19	109	Apr 19	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	113¾	April, [illegible]	..	..
St. L., Van. & T. H. 1st 7s, 1897	102	Jan 24	102	Jan 24	102	Jan 24	..	..
Do., 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	102¾	Mar 7	102¾	Mar 7	102¾	Mar 7	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	110	Jne 27,[illegible]	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	103	No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. R.R. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	106	My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, tr. r.	100¼	Mar 8	95	Apr 12	95	Apr 13	..	100
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	De 22, 97	..	..
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs	96	Feb 15	96	Feb 15	96	Feb 15	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s,1926	..	....	..	....	14½	De 30, 97	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 22	120	Apr 22	120	Apr 22	120	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	[illegible]	Feb 23	[illegible]	Feb 23	[illegible]	Feb 23	..	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	108¾	April, [illegible]	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	124	Mar., [illegible]	..	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., [illegible]	..	..
Pitts. McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117	May, [illegible]	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	96½	April, [illegible]	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	109	Feb 16	104	Apr 8	105½	Apr 8	..	107½
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98	Jly 14, 97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	86	Feb 9	77	Jan 7	77	Apr 21	..	..
Do., g. 3s, 1891-1941	..	....	..	....	83½	Mar 1,97	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	78	Apr 21	[illegible]	Apr [illegible]	78	[illegible]
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	77	Mar [illegible]	77	Apr [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	[illegible]	Apr [illegible]	[illegible]	Apr [illegible]	..	..
[illegible]	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Jly [illegible]	..	..
[illegible]	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	No [illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
St. L. & San Fran. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	77	Feb 7	69¾	Apr 21	70	Apr 23	..	..
St. L. & San Fran., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	96	Feb 15	90	Apr 6	90	Apr 6	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	76⅝	Feb 8	72	Jan 4	71	Apr 23	70	71
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	30	Feb 8	25	Mar 25	26	Mar 30	25	..
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90	No 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	117	Mar 14	..	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	107¾	Jan 4	109	Feb 21	..	..
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	122¾	Jan 7	122¾	Jan 29	115	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	122	Jan 20	118½	Mar 25	118½	Mar 25	117	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	129	Feb 24	128	Jan 5	128	Feb 26	120	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¾	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	108¼	Feb 15	106	Jan 4	107	Mar 21	100	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½	Ma 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	100½	Mar 4	94½	Jan 10	95	Apr 22	90	..
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	130	Feb 4	118½	Apr 19	118½	Apr 19	118	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	109½	Mar 18	108	Jan 14	108	Apr 15	105	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	108½	Jan 14	105½	Apr 12	105½	Apr 12	100	104
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	111	No 23, 97	104	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100½	Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114	Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931,ass. pd.	80	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80	Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	98	Feb 8	93	Mar 30	93	Apr 21	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Gal., Harris, & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105	Mar 5	100	Jan 17	105	Mar 5	103	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	96½	Apr 16	92	Jan 4	96	Apr 21	95	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	125	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	110⅝	Jan 22	108½	Mar 15	110	Apr 1	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	107	Mar 18	107	Mar 18	107	Mar 18	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	80	Jan 11	76¾	Apr 2	78¼	Apr 23	..	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	..	..
San. An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	62½	Jan 21	56	Apr 18	56¼	Apr 23	56½	56¾
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¼	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	98¾	Feb 21	96½	Jan 3	98	Apr 22	98	..
So. Pac. of Ariz. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	104½	Mar 17	100¼	Jan 4	103	Apr 22	103	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110	Jan 24	110	Jan 24	110	Jan 24	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	97	Feb 19	92½	Jan 6	96	Apr 23	96	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	87¼	Jan 15	82	Apr 21	82	Apr 21	80	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	108½	Feb 17	105½	Jan 5	107¼	Apr 23	106	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	94½	Feb 10	87¼	Apr 23	87½	Apr 23	87¼	87¾
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100	Feb 3	96	Jan 19	100	Feb 16	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	119	De 22, 97	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	107	Jan 31	106¼	Mar 16	106¼	Mar 16	105	106¾
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115	Feb 10	112½	Feb 28	112½	Apr 5	112	114
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	111½	Feb 9	108	Apr 22	108	Apr 22	..	..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	121	Feb 17	118	Apr 18	118	Apr 18	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117½	Feb 18	114¾	Apr 18	114¾	Apr 18	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125	Feb 14	118	Apr 16	118	Apr 16	..	..
Do., equipment sink. fd. g. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	101	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105	Feb 19	105	Feb 19	105	Feb 19	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	105½	Feb 26	100	Mar 24	102½	Apr 14	102	..
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	105½	Feb 21	102	Apr 14	102	Apr 14	102	..
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy. gtd.4s,1924	..	....	..	....	84	Au 10, 97	..	..
West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½	Jan 11	110½	Apr 22	110½	Apr 22	..	..
Spokane Falls & North. 1st g. 6s 1939	..	....	..	....	..	....	92	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	110½	Feb 19	110⅜	Jan 12	110½	Feb 19	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	109¼	Jan 12	105½	Apr 14	105½	Apr 14	105½	..
St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s,1930	..	....	..	....	103	Oct 27,97	..	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry, E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	110½	Feb 14	109	Jan 18	110½	Feb 14	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	102¾	Feb 8	96½	Mar 12	99¼	Apr 23	99¼	100
Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000	35	Feb 19	28	Jan 4	30	Apr 23	29½	..
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	124	Feb 21	122	Jan 5	123	Apr 13	..	..
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935	104¾	Feb 18	102½	Jan 3	104	Apr 21	..	120
Do., Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	103½	Jan 7	102½	Jan 3	103½	Jan 21	..	..
Kanawha & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	82½	Feb 23	79	Jan 4	80	Mar 11	..	..
Toledo, Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	72½	Jan 7	69½	Mar 22	70	Apr 15	69	..
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, t. r.	90	Jan 10	85½	Apr 4	85½	Apr 11	..	..
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g. 5s, 1928	104	Jan 7	98¾	Apr 11	100	Apr 21	..	99¾
U.P. g. 6s,1896,T.C.cts.,ex mat.cps	127½	Feb 10	116½	Jan 7	127½	Feb 10	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1897, T.C.cts.,ex mat.cps	126¼	Feb 14	118½	Jan 4	126¼	Feb 14	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1898, T.C.cts.,ex mat.cps	124	Jan 29	115	Jan 5	124	Jan 29	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1899, T.C.cts.,ex mat.cps	129¼	Feb 9	116½	Jan 5	129¼	Feb 9	..	..
Do., col. tr. g. 6s, 1908	100	Feb 1	100	Feb 1	100	Feb 1	..	..
Do., col. tr. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	83	Au 31,97	..	..
Do., col. tr. Tr. Co. cts., g. 4½s,1918	51	Feb 28	44	Apr 22	44	Apr 22	..	48½
Do., purchase money cts	126¾	Feb 2	111½	Jan 3	126	Feb 7	..	..
Do., col. tr. 6s, g. notes, 1902	..	....	..	....	101½	Au 14,97	..	..
Do., c. t. 6s, g. notes, 62½ p.c.pr. pd	50½	Feb 7	43	Jan 3	50½	Feb 7	..	..
Do., Tr. Co. cts., ext. s. f. g. 8s,1899	134½	Feb 5	113¾	Jan 4	134½	Feb 5	..	..
Union Pacific Ry 4s	95½	Feb 8	88½	Apr 21	89¾	Apr 23	89¼	89¾
Kansas Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1895	..	....	..	....	115¼	Au 13,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. eng. T.C.cts.,ex mat.cps	122½	Feb 9	118	Jan 21	122½	Feb 9	..	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, 1896	..	....	..	....	114	Sep 29,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. eng. T.C. cts.,ex mat.cps	125	Feb 11	112	Jan 12	125	Feb 11	..	..
Do., Denver Div. assd. g. 6s, 1899	130¼	Feb 15	120	Jan 24	130¼	Feb 15	..	..
Do., do., eng. T.C. cts., ex mat. cps	131¼	Feb 18	117	Jan 19	120	Mar 24	..	..
Do., T. C. cts., 1st con. g. 6s, 1919	115¾	Feb 15	84½	Jan 4	105½	Mar 30	..	..
Central Br. U. P. f. c. g. 7s, 1895	..	....	..	....	93	Jan., 90	..	..
Atch., Col. & Pac. 1st 6s, 1905, t. r.	38	Feb 11	32	Feb 25	35	Mar 4	..	..
U. P., Lin. & Col. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1918	39	Feb 17	33	Jan 10	35	Feb 26	..	..
U. P., D. & G. t. r., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	59	Mar 1	48½	Jan 6	51½	Apr 23	23	51¾
Wabash Railroad Co. 1st g. 5s, 1939	110	Feb 11	104½	Mar 12	106¼	Apr 23	106	106½
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1939	83¾	Feb 11	74½	Mar 24	75½	Apr 23	75	75½
Do., deb., Series B, 1939	29½	Jan 12	22½	Mar 11	23	Apr 23	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, Det. & Chi. ext., 1941	104½	Feb 11	97	Apr 19	97	Apr 23	..	..
St. L., K.C. & N.St.C.B.,1st g.6s,1908	110	Jan 5	108½	Mar 12	108½	Mar 12	..	..
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	108½	Jan 21	106	Jan 8	108½	Mar 4	..	..
Do., gen. g. 3-4s, 1943	55	Feb 7	48	Jan 8	52½	Apr 2	..	..
Do., inc. 5s, 1943	16	Feb 7	10	Jan 7	13½	Mar 10	..	..
West Chi. St. 40-yr con. 5s, 1936	..	....	..	....	99	De 28,97	..	..
West Va. Cent. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1911	..	....	..	....	107¼	Oct 21,97	..	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	101½	Feb 16	100¾	Jan 11	101½	Mar 7	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1926, trust receipts	103	Mar 1	100	Mar 18	100	Mar 18	..	..
Do., Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	90	Mar 18	90	Mar 18	90	Mar 18	..	..
Do., exten. & imp. g. 5s, 1930	92½	Mar 11	92½	Mar 11	92½	Mar 11	..	..
Do., con. g. 4s, 1992	..	....	..	....	62½	July, 96	..	..
Wisconsin Cen. Co. 1st tr. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	34	No 16, 97	..	..
Do., eng. Trust Co. cts	47½	Jan 18	33½	Jan 3	36¾	Apr 21	36	38
Do., income g. 5s, 1937	7½	Jan 17	5	Jan 14	6½	Jan 19	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
American Cotton Oil deb. g. 8s, 1900	109	Jan 10	102¾	Mar 14	106½	Apr 1	..	..
American Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	77	Feb 14	64	Mar 14	67	Apr 23	67	70½
Boston Un. Gas, tr. cts., sk.fd.g.5s,1939	91	Jan 7	90¼	Jan 26	90¼	Jan 26	..	..
B'klyn Union Gas Co. 1st con.g.5s,1945	114½	Feb 4	110	Apr 2	110¾	Apr 23	110	..
B'klyn Whf. & W.H. Co. 1st g. 5s,1945	100½	Jan 25	92	Apr 23	92	Apr 23	..	..
Chi. Gas Lt. & Coke 1st gtd.g.5s,1937	106¾	Jan 24	103	Mar 26	103	Apr 22	103	104½
Chi. Jc. & Stk. Yds. col. g. 5s, 1915	105	Jan 7	105	Jan 7	105	Jan 7	..	..
Colorado Coal & Iron 1st con. g.6s,1900	100½	Jan 25	95	Jan 6	96	Apr 2	..	..
Col. Coal & Iron Dev. Co. gtd. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	50	May, 96	..	..
Col. Fuel & Iron gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	84	Jan 12	81	Jan 3	81	Feb 11	..	..
Colorado Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	104	Jan 13	100	Jan 10	104	Jan 13	..	..
Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron g. 6s, 1917	..	....	..	....	75	April, 96	..	..
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, 2397	105½	Feb 3	104	Jan 6	105½	Feb 3	..	..
Do., registered	104	Feb 16	104	Feb 16	104	Feb 16	..	..
Con. Gas Co. of Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	105½	Feb 10	101	Apr 19	101	Apr 19	100	103
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1918	103	Feb 3	92	Apr 14	92	Apr 14	..	..
Detroit City Gas 5s	92	Apr 19	92	Apr 19	92	Apr 19	..	..
Edison El. Ill. N. Y. 1st con. g. 5s, 1910	113¾	Feb 18	108	Apr 9	108	Apr 9	107	109
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	117	Jan 7	114½	Mar 25	114½	Apr 6	..	..
Do., Brooklyn 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	....	..	....	113½	Jly 22, 97	..	..
Eq. Gas & Fuel Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s,1905	..	....	..	....	107	De 24,97	..	..
Eq. Gas & Fuel of N. Y., 1st	102	Feb 14	102	Feb 14	102	Feb 14	..	..
Erie Tel. & Tel. 5s	95¼	Mar 9	95¼	Mar 9	95¼	Mar 9	..	..
Gen. Electric Co. deb. g. 5s, 1922	102½	Feb 9	100	Mar 29	101	Apr 11	..	[illegible]
Grand River Coal & Coke 1st g.6s,1919	..	....	..	....	95½	Jan [illegible]	..	..
Hend'sn Bdge Co. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s,1931	..	....	..	....	111	Au 23,97	..	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	97	Oct., 96	..	..
Do., non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	70	Apl 26,97	..	..
Jeff'sn & Clearfd. C. & Ir.1st g.5s,1926	..	....	..	....	107	My 22,97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	80	May 4,97	..	..
Lac. Gas L. Co. of St. L. 1st g.5s, 1919	105¼	Jan 31	100	Apr 18	100	Apr 18	..	..
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	103	Jly 8, 97	..	..
Manh. Bch. H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4s,1940	..	....	..	....	55	July, 96	..	..
Mich. Penin. Car Co. 1st g. 5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	99	Jun 2,97	..	..
Mutual Union Tel. sk. fd. 6s, 1911	111	Mar 16	111	Mar 16	111	Mar 16	..	..
National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st g.6s,1920	107¾	Feb 1	105	Jan 11	105	Mar 14	105½	..
N.Y. & N.J. Telephone gen. g. 5s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108	Jne 4, 97	..	..
N.Y. & Ontario Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	93½	May, 96	..	..
Northwestern Telegraph 7s, 1904	..	....	..	....	107	Mar., [illegible]	..	..
Peo. Gas & C. Co. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904	..	....	..	....	111	No 18,97	..	..
Do., 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	109	Feb 4	102	Mar 29	102	Mar 29	..	[illegible]
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	[illegible]	Jan 19	116½	Jan 5	[illegible]	Feb 13	..	..
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. 6s, [illegible]	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Oct., [illegible]	..	..
Procter & Gamble 1st g. 6s, [illegible]	118	Apr 6	118	Apr 6	118	Apr 6	..	..
[illegible]	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	Apr [illegible]	[illegible]	..
Do., inc. [illegible]	[illegible]	Feb 17	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	Apr [illegible]	..	..
Tenn. Coal, I. & R. T. Div. 1st g. 6s, [illegible]	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	..
Do., Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	[illegible]	Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	Apr [illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nov [illegible]	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] is hoped that the [illegible] in New York will have made further progress before war is declared."

"The demand for gold for New York has during the past two or three days been less pressing, indeed, the inquiry in the open market is said to have become so slack that some gold in the market has been offering without finding buyers. This reduced demand for gold cannot, however, be regarded as indicating what the probable requirements will be."

⁂

The London Economist, in discussing the probable effect of war upon American securities, says:

"As an outbreak of war would be immediately followed by a sharp rise in the value of money in the United States and the withdrawal of the accommodation which speculators in railroad shares have been receiving, it is probable that such an eventuality would lead to a further set-back in prices, and while the issue remains so uncertain, speculative operations in 'Yankees' are especially dangerous; but it is unlikely that the further depreciation would either be very serious or long continued in the better class securities, while, should war be averted, the recovery would be prompt and decisive. In our view, then, it would be unwise for the holders of sound dividend-paying American bonds and shares to realize at present prices. On the contrary, investors prepared to run moderate risks may find many attractions in the American railroad market under existing circumstances.'

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Tuesday, April 26.

Atlantic Avenue Railroad, Brooklyn—Annual meeting.

Friday, April 29.

Boston and Montana Mining Company—Books open.

Standard Gaslight Company of New York—Books close for annual meeting.

Saturday, April 30.

Bank of America—Books close for annual meeting.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey—Books close for annual meeting.

Chicago and Northwestern Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.

Delaware and Hudson Canal Company—Books close for annual meeting.

Lake Erie and Western Railroad—Books close.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, April 23, total transactions included 1,280,235 shares of stock, $4,914,300 bonds, with $250,500 Government and $20,500 State bonds.

In detail, the week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

⁂

STOCKS.

	April 24, '97.	April 23, '98.	Differences.
R. R. & Mis.	930,341	1,280,235	Inc. 349,894
Banks	132	40	Dec. 92
Mining	900	400	Dec. 500

BONDS.

	April 24, '97.	April 23, '98.	Differences.
R. R. & Mis.	$5,616,100	$4,914,300	Dec. $701,800
State	15,000	20,500	Inc. 5,500
Government	25,400	250,500	Inc. 225,100

⁂

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	1⅛
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1½
Am. Tobacco	1½
Laclede Gas	1⅛
Third Avenue	3½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	3½
Balt. & Ohio	1⅛
B'klyn Union Gas	3
Canadian Pacific	5¼
Chi. & East. Ill.	1
Chi., B. & Q.	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	2⅛
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½
Consolidated Gas	7½
Del. & Hudson	1½
Denver & Rio Grande	1½
Denver & R. G. pf.	1¼
Detroit Gas	6
Hawaiian Sugar	2⅞
Illinois Central	1
Kan. C., P. & G.	2⅛
Louis. & Nash.	1⅛
Manhattan	1
Met. Street Railway	2
Michigan Central	2¼
Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Nat. Lead pf.	2⅜
N. J. Central	2¼
N. Y. Central	2⅜
Nor. Pac. pf.	1⅛
Ore. Imp., all in. pd.	1⅞
Pacific Mail	3
Penn. R. R.	1⅜
People's Gas, Chi.	1½
Pullman Car	1
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅛
St. P. & Omaha	1½
Union Pacific pf.	1⅜
U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	1⅛
U. S. Rubber	1

⁂

Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Eliz., Lex. & B. S. 5s.	1
St. P. & S. C. 1st.	1
Wilkes. & East. 1st.	1⅛

Bonds Declined.

Balt. & O. 1st, Parks. 6s	1
Brook. Rap. Tr. 5s.	1
Brook. Union Gas	1⅝
Cent. of N. J. gen.	1½
Cent. of N. J. gen. r.	1½
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1
Chi. Gas L. & C. 1st	1
Chi., Bur. & Qy. Con.	1⅛
Chi. & Erie 1st	1½
C., Mil. & St. P. 1st, So. Minn.	1
C., M. & St. P. 1st, C., P. & W. 5s	1½
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L. Div.	1½
Col., H. V. & T. 5s, $65 paid	1⅛
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	1⅜
E. Tenn., V. & Ga. Con.	1
Erie prior 4s	1⅜
Ft. W. & Rio Gr. 1st	1
Int. & G. Nor. 2d	1½
Kan. C., Pitts. & G. 1st	2
Laclede Gas 5s	1
Louis. & Nash. unif.	1
Manhattan 4s	1
Mid. of N. J. 1st	1
Minn. & St. L. Con.	2⅛
Mo., K. & T. 1st	[illegible]
Mobile & Ohio 6s	[illegible]
Morris & Essex Con. gtd.	3½
N. Y. Cent. 1st, coup.	1½
N. Y. Cent. deb. 5s.	1½
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st	1⅛
N. Y., Sus. & W. gen.	3
Nor. Pac. 1st 6s	1
Nor. Pac. prior 4s	1⅛
Nor. Pac. gen. 3s	2⅛
Norf. & West. Con.	1½
Ore. Imp. 1st, t. r.	1
Ore. Imp. Con. 5s, t. r.	3
Ore. Sh. Line Inc. A.	2
Ore. R. R. & Nav. Con. 4s	2½
Penn. 4½s, C.	1⅜
Pitts. & West. 1st	3
Reading gen.	1⅜
Rio Gr. W. 4s	1
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	2⅛
St. L. & San F. 4s	1½
St. L. Southwest. 1st	2
St. P., M. & M., Mont. 4s	2
South Car. & Ga. 1st	1½
San A. & A. P. 4s	1⅛
So. Pac. of Ariz. 1st	1½
Southern Ry. 5s	1½
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birm.	1
U. P., D. & G. 1st, Del. & Cin.	[illegible]
Wabash 1st	[illegible]
Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1½

[illegible]

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Avenue [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Avenue [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway & Seventh Av. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway & Seventh Av. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway Surface [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st [illegible]	[illegible]	115
Brooklyn City Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s.	[illegible]	113
Brooklyn [illegible] 2d [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B'klyn Queens Co. & [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo St. Ry. stock	71	[illegible]
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	109	111
Central Cross-Town	230	..
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	120	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	110	115
Christopher & Tenth Street	160	165
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	100	105
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s.	77	82
Cleveland City Railway	55	60
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	100	102
Cleveland Electric Railway	50	55
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	101	104
Coney Island & Brook. stock	185	195
Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s	102	105
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. ctfs.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s.	97	99
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s.	96	98
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	170	180
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s.	114	117½
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	90	102
Eighth Avenue	310	325
Eighth Av. 6 per cent. scrip	104	110
42d St. & Grand Street	335	350
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	55	60
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	80	85
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Louisville St. Ry. com.	30	35
Louisville St. Ry. pref.	87	94
Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s.	48	50
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s. (B'klyn)	100	101
New Orleans Traction com.	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
New Orleans Traction notes	..	55
North Shore Traction com.	13	..
North Shore Traction pf.	68	..
Ninth Avenue	182	194
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	103	105
Richmond Ry. Elec. 1st 5s	73	76
Rochester Ry.	15	18
Rochester Ry. con. 5s.	95	98
Second Avenue stock	163	170
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s.	107½	108½
Second Avenue debenture 5s	102	103
Scranton Traction	7	10
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	200	220
South Ferry 1st 5s.	107	111
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s.	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad	163	166
Twenty-third Street	310	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	107
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	..	20
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway	175	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	111½	114
West Chicago Street	89	90
West End (Boston)	79½	80½
West End (Boston) pf.	102	103
Worcester Traction common	15	17
Worcester Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	86	88
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	55	56
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	..	177½
Atlantic	130	..
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	180	190
Brooklyn	..	402½
Central	1350	1400
Colonial	190	200
Continental	175	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	875	..
Fifth Avenue	..	340
Franklin	225	235
German-American R. E.	..	30
Guaranty	425	..
Hamilton	230	235
Kings County	275	290
Knickerbocker	225	..
Lawyers' Surety	100	110
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	155
Long Island Loan & Trust	220	..
Manhattan	150	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	235	..
Mercantile	415	..
Metropolitan	300	..
Nassau	155	..
National Surety	..	202
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1200	1250
N. Y. Surety & Trust	365	..
People's	..	258
Produce Exchange	..	199
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	..
State	..	205
Title Guarantee & Trust	282½	292½
Union	1025	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	..	282½
United States	1150	..
Washington	225	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	105	110
Commonwealth	104	106
Continental	420	..
Eagle	240	250
Empire City	95	100
Farragut	90	100
German-American	430	..
Germania	250	255
Greenwich	160	..
Hamilton	108	112
Hanover	180	[illegible]
Home	185	[illegible]
Kings County	170	175
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	115	[illegible]
Niagara	170	180

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
North River	[illegible]	..
Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix, Brooklyn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rutgers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stuyvesant	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States	115	..
Westchester	[illegible]	..
Williamsburg City	[illegible]	[illegible]

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	[illegible]	..
American Exchange	..	[illegible]
Astor Place	[illegible]	..
Bowery	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway	..	[illegible]
Butchers & Drovers'	..	[illegible]
Central	[illegible]	170
Chase	[illegible]	..
Chatham	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical	..	4000
Citizens'	[illegible]	[illegible]
City	[illegible]	..
Colonial	[illegible]	..
Columbia	[illegible]	..
Commerce	..	[illegible]
Continental	120	[illegible]
Corn Exchange	275	[illegible]
East River	[illegible]	..
Eleventh Ward	[illegible]	..
Fifth Avenue	[illegible]	3300
Fifth National	[illegible]	..
First National	[illegible]	..
First National of Staten Island	[illegible]	150
Fourth National	..	[illegible]
Fourteenth Street	[illegible]	160
Gallatin	300	..
Gansevoort	..	100
Garfield	[illegible]	..
German-American	112	117
Germania	[illegible]	..
German Exchange	[illegible]	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	120	130
Hanover	[illegible]	..
Hide & Leather	90	95
Home	..	155
Hudson River	145	..
Importers & Traders'	..	510
Irving	147½	..
Leather Manufacturers'	170	180
Liberty	140	..
Lincoln	750	800
Manhattan	225	230
Market & Fulton	..	235
Mechanics'	..	180
Mechanics & Traders'	..	110½
Mercantile	..	165
Merchants' Exchange	116	..
Merchants'	140	146
Metropolis	400	..
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union	..	235
New Amsterdam	245	..
New York	235	..
New York County	800	..
New York National Exchange	80	90
Ninteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	90	..
North America	185	..
Oriental	145	..
Pacific	..	185
Park	295	300
People's	200	..
Phenix	90	94
Plaza	190	..
Produce Exchange	..	118
Republic	..	160
Riverside	160	..
Seaboard	175	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	108	120
Shoe & Leather	95	102
Sixth National	250	..
State of New York	100	108
Tradesmen's	..	105
Twelfth Ward	130	140
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	180	..
Western	..	150
West Side	290	..
Yorkville	175	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	194	200
Beech Creek	95	100
Boston & Providence	275	..
Cayuga & Sus.	145	..
Columbus & Xenia	195	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	169	..
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	89½	..
Erie & Pittsburg	136	140
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	128	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	108	..
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	130	140
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	142	150
Little Miami	183½	185
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	160	..
Mahoning Coal	109	..
Mahoning Coal pf.	108	..
Naugatuck	245½	..
New York & Harlem	300	..
N. Y., Lack. & Western	120	123
Norwich & Worcester pf.	200	..
Old Colony	180	188
Oswego & Syracuse	202	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
P., Ft. W. & Chi. special	160	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	135	..
Providence & Worcester	260	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	160	..
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	250	..
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	166	170

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	96	100
American Bank Note Co.	42	44
American Brake	87½	92½
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	10
American Press Association	..	110
American Soda Fountain Co.	5	12
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	53	60
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	15	30
Am. Typefounders, new stock	38	41
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	106	..
American Graphophone	14½	15½
American Graphophone pf.	14½	[illegible]
Anderson Tobacco	3	[illegible]
Automatic Vending	25	[illegible]
Barney & Smith Car common	14	17
Barney & Smith Car pf.	87	[illegible]
Barney & Smith Car 6s.	94	100
Bliss, E. W.	[illegible]	..
Bliss, E. W. pf.	100	[illegible]

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
[illegible]	..	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Mfg. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial Cable	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidated Car Heating	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	[illegible]	..
[illegible] Ship. & Eng. Bldg.	[illegible]	75
Diamond Match Co.	130	132½
Electric-Pneumatic [illegible] pf.	1¼	1½
Empire & Bay State Tel.	[illegible]	75
Eastman Kodak Co.	[illegible]	100
Erie & Western Trans.	..	44
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	[illegible]	37½
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	[illegible]	92
Gorham Mfg. Co. common	..	99
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	111	114
Great Falls Ice	115	125
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¼	1¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	72	75
Iron Steamboat	3½	4½
Iron Steamboat 6s	[illegible]	63
J. B. Stetson com.	45	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	16	22
Journeay & Burnham pf.	62	72
Lanston Monotype	13	14
Lorillard pf.	110	118
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	30	40
Malt Trust com.	20½	22
Malt Trust pf.	65	68½
Mechanical Rubber com.	..	10
Mechanical Rubber pf.	18	26
Mergenthaler Linotype	139	140
Mich. Pen. Car com.	9	12
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	45	50
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s	84	89
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	105
National Saw pf.	..	25
National Casket Co.	60	80
Nat. Wall Paper deb. stock	..	55
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	..
National Biscuit	22	24
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	105	109
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	106	..
New York Air Brake	14	17
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Nicaragua Construction	6	8
Northwestern Telegraph	112	117
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Penn. Salt Mfg.	100	..
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	52	55
Pratt & Whitney com.	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Procter & Gamble	210	215
Proctor & Gamble pf.	160	..
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe	6	12
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe pf.	40	56
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	91	95
Simmons Hardware com.	100	103
Simmons Hardware pf.	113	117
Singer Mfg. Co.	375	400
Standard Oil	347½	348
Swift & Co.	92	95
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	103	..
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Texas & Pacific Coal	45	50
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	100	..
Terminal Warehouse stock	..	10
Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s	..	72½
Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s	..	72½
Trenton Potteries com.	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Union Switch & Signal	31½	32½
Union Switch & Signal pf.	52	60
Union Typewriter com.	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
U. S. Glass com.	25	27
U. S. Glass pf.	70	90
Wagner Palace Car	154	157
Westinghouse Air Brake	210	225
Wool Exchange of New York	110	120
Worthington Pump	20	25
Worthington Pump pf.	83	85

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	57½	58½
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	107	108
Bay State Gas inc.	60	70
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st w. l.	89	90½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24	25
Central (N. Y.)	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds	101	102
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	107½	110½
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	100½	102½
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	103½	105
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	[illegible]	113
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	107	110
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	..	119
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104	104½
Cicero Gas Co. 1st 6s	100	102
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	86	88
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	100	104
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	85	87
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	98	101
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	18	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	71	78
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Detroit income 5s	90	95
Equitable	205	215
Equitable 1st 6s	101½	102½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	112½	116½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	78	81
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	89	91
Grand Rapids stock	78	79
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	98	101
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	57	60
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	73	75
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	105	107
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	78	83
Lafayette (Ind.) 1st 6s	90	91
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	70	74
Madison (Wis.) Gas	56	60
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	97	101
Minneapolis Gas 6s	98	102
Mutual of New York	290	300
New Amsterdam	24	26
New Amsterdam pf.	61½	63½
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	93½	95½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas com.	74	78
N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	110	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	104	106
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds	66	69
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	[illegible]
Standard Gas, New York	125	132
Standard Gas, New York pf.	130	140
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	19
Syracuse Gas bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Gas Co. Milwaukee	77	79
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	90	[illegible]
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103½

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Kings. & Pem.	.20	.20	.20	.20	100
Standard	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	300
Total sales					400

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.02	.02	.02	.02	500
Anaconda	.30	.30	.30	.30	600
Best & Belcher	.33	.35	.33	.35	400
Breece	.40	.40	.40	.40	700
Chollar	.34	.34	.34	.34	100
Con. Cal. & Va.	.70	.80	.70	.70	455
Creede & C. Ck.	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,000
Crip. Creek Con.	.09	.09	.09	.09	2,500
Hale & Norc.	.70	.70	.55	.55	300
Isabella	.20	.20	.20	.20	200
Iron Silver	.45	.45	.45	.45	400
Little Chief	.15	.15	.15	.15	900
Mexican	.18	.18	.18	.18	200
Mollie Gibson	.22	.22	.22	.22	200
Mt. Rosa	.12	.12	.10	.10	700
Pharmacist	.07	.07	.07	.07	3,300
Portland	.35	.35	.35	.35	200
Potosi	.45	.45	.45	.45	100
Plymouth	.20	.20	.20	.20	100
Sierra Nevada	.80	.80	.80	.80	400
Standard	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	100
Syndicate	.05	.05	.05	.05	400
Utah	.08	.08	.08	.08	900
Union Con.	.25	.25	.25	.25	200
Work	.02	.02	.02	.02	500
Yellow Jacket	.12	.19	.12	.15	700
Total sales					16,055

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.02	.02⅝	.01⅞	.02	48,000
Anaconda	.36½	.37	.35½	.35½	12,600
Anch. Leland	.63½	.63½	.62	.62½	5,200
Crip. Cr. Con.	.08½	.08⅝	.07⅞	.08⅝	76,500
Elkton	.60	.60	.56	.56	11,200
Garfield Gr.	.05½	.05⅝	.05½	.05½	18,400
Gold Magnet	.004½	.006	.003¾	.004	118,000
Golden Fleece	.20½	.28	.20½	.28	5,000
Havana	.75	.75½	.75	.75	1,000
Isabella	.18⅝	.18⅝	.18⅜	.18⅝	5,000
Jefferson	.02¾	.03¼	.02¾	.03¼	60,000
Justine	.03⅝	.03⅝	.03	.03	15,000
Lillie	.82	.82	.78	.81¾	2,500
Mollie Gibson	.21	.21	.19⅝	.20	8,000
Mount Rosa	.12	.12½	.12	.12½	12,700
Old Gold	.003⅞	.004	.003	.003¾	46,000
Portland	.79	.81	.78	.80	10,000
St. F. Cariboo	2.25	2.75	2.25	2.75	900
Sentinel	.01¼	.02	.003¾	.01¼	590,600
Union	.10⅞	.11¼	.09⅞	.11⅞	69,000
Work	.02⅞	.02⅞	.01¾	.02⅞	52,000
Yukon	.14	.14	.14	.14	800
Total sales					1,066,600

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $6,179,025. The banks now hold $43,525,100 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $7,439,100, an increase in specie of $7,885,800, and a decrease in legal tenders of $2,282,300, a decrease in deposits of $2,302,100, and an increase in circulation of $140,800.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	April 23, '98.	April 16, '98.	April 24, '97.
Loans	$572,646,300	$580,085,400	$504,847,200
Specie	155,417,200	147,531,400	87,073,100
Legal tenders	53,412,200	55,694,500	105,881,000
Net deposits	661,217,200	663,519,300	574,784,800
Circulation	14,079,900	13,939,100	15,372,300

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	April 23, '98.	April 16, '98.	April 24, '97.
Specie	$155,417,200	$147,531,400	$87,073,100
Legal tenders	53,402,200	55,694,500	105,881,000
Total r's've	$208,829,400	$203,225,900	$192,954,100
Reserve required ag'st deposits	165,304,300	165,879,825	143,696,200
Excess of reserve above legal req're-ments	$43,525,100	$37,346,075	$49,257,900

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,234,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,965,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	[illegible]	59,148,250	39,622,400
Feb. 5	[illegible]	54,540,050	40,183,425
Feb. 12	32,437,050	51,638,225	36,818,875
Feb. 19	[illegible]	55,605,850	28,627,050
Feb. 26	22,969,825	57,530,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	55,554,925	22,234,500
March 12	23,721,425	52,863,550	21,448,825
March 19	[illegible]	46,168,975	19,042,675
March 26	32,651,475	45,895,750	18,147,425
April 2	35,720,600	47,600,575	[illegible]
April 9	33,695,475	46,170,050	17,931,200
April 16	37,346,075	45,966,900	13,128,350
April 23	43,525,100	49,257,900	20,672,675

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$43,525,100	1893	$14,788,200
1897	49,257,900	1892	19,532,975
1896	20,672,675	1891	6,975,125
1895	25,276,675	1890	[illegible]
1894	[illegible]	1889	[illegible]

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
April 21, 1898	£30,278,073	......
April 22, 1897	[illegible]	......
BANK OF FRANCE.		
April 21, 1898	75,312,327	£48,690,491
April 22, 1897	[illegible]	[illegible]
BANK OF GERMANY.		
April 21, 1898	[illegible]	14,772,000
April 22, 1897	[illegible]	[illegible]
RUSSIA.		
April 21, 1898	112,357,000	4,374,000
April 22, 1897	[illegible]	[illegible]
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
April 21, 1898	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 22, 1897	[illegible]	[illegible]
SPAIN.		
April 21, 1898	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 22, 1897	[illegible]	[illegible]
ITALY.		
April 21, 1898	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 22, 1897	[illegible]	[illegible]
NETHERLANDS.		
April 21, 1898	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 22, 1897	[illegible]	[illegible]
BELGIUM.		
April 21, 1898	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 22, 1897	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing April 23. Bid.	Asked.		Amount Outst'd'g.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
180	..	Albany & Susquehanna	$3,520,000	Jan., 1898	3½	*188	Feb. 3	*183	Jan. 4	*186	Feb. 3, 1898
..	..	American Bank Note	......	Mar. 1, 1898	..	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
160	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1898	4	..	......	..	......	125	Sept. 16, 1897
..	23	American District Telegraph	3,844,700	Mar. 1, 1897	1	23	Jan. 19	23	Jan. 19	23	Jan. 19, 1898
6	6½	Baltimore & Ohio Southw. pf.	20,000,000	......	..	7⅞	Feb. 3	5¼	Jan. 10	*5½	Apr. 8, 1898
102	105	Boston Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Oct., 1897	2	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9, 1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated	13,283,600	......	..	..	......	..	......	*7½	Dec. 28, 1897
20	30½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	......	..	30¼	Jan. 6	25	Mar. 12	25	Mar. 12, 1898
59	65	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1898	1	67⅞	Jan. 8	65	Jan. 21	66½	Feb. 1, 1898
..	..	Burlington, Cedar Rap. & Nor.	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1898	2	*72	Jan. 10	*65	Mar. 10	*65	Mar. 10, 1898
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1897	65c	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	......	..	..	......	..	......	20¾	Oct. 13, 1897
152½	160	Chicago & Alton	18,764,800	Mar. 1, 1898	1¾	166¼	Feb. 11	*150	Mar. 14	*155	Apr. 15, 1898
166	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,500	Mar. 1, 1898	1¾	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24, 1898
105	107	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	4,830,700	Apr. 1, 1898	1½	113½	Feb. 1	102	Jan. 7	106½	Apr. 16, 1898
..	..	Chicago Great Western pf., A.	11,160,000	......	..	36⅛	Jan. 28	28	Mar. 15	29	Apr. 15, 1898
..	..	Chicago Gt. Western deb.	12,050,500	......	..	..	......	..	......	*75	Dec. 27, 1897
7	8	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville	10,500,000	......	..	10¼	Jan. 14	*6¾	Apr. 4	*6¾	Apr. 4, 1898
173	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	22,367,600	Apr. 6, 1898	1¾	*176	Mar. 2	163	Jan. 3	*172½	Apr. 15, 1898
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 3, 1898	4	..	......	..	......	102½	May 22, 1897
40	49	Cleveland, Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1896	1	50¾	Feb. 5	47	Feb. 23	48	Mar. 1, 1898
166	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,226,050	Mar. 1, 1898	1¾	..	......	..	......	*167	Dec. 23, 1897
½	1	Col. Coal & Iron Development	6,000,000	......	..	¾	Jan. 28	½	Apr. 7	½	Apr. 7, 1898
1½	3	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf.	500,000	......	..	2½	Jan. 7	2⅛	Apr. 8	2⅛	Apr. 8, 1898
..	90	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	20,000	Feb. 20, 1897	4	..	......	..	......	*80	Dec. 14, 1897
5¼	6	Col. & Hock. Coal, all in. paid	4,171,000	......	..	7½	Jan. 13	4¾	Mar. 26	5	Apr. 13, 1898
150	180	Commercial Cable	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	1¾	..	......	..	......	*162½	May 28, 1897
38	44	Consolidation Coal	10,259,000	Feb. 1, 1898	2	*45	Feb. 14	*45	Feb. 14	*45	Mar. 4, 1898
70	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	763,500	Aug. 2, 1897	6	..	......	..	......	*70	Dec. 21, 1897
2	4	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	......	..	..	......	..	......	4½	Sept. 16, 1897
4	5½	Duluth, South Shore & At. pf.	10,000,000	......	..	7½	Feb. 5	5	Apr. 4	5	April 4, 1898
..	..	Eastern Elevator	1,000,000	......	..	66	Mar. 11	65¾	Mar. 11	66	Mar. 12, 1898
..	..	Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	4,000,000	April 15, 1898	1½	111	Feb. 8	*102¼	Apr. 1	*107	April 7, 1898
..	..	Equitable Gas	4,000,000	Oct. 15, 1897	3	..	......	..	......	260	July 30, 1897
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	48,000,000	Feb. 15, 1898	1	..	......	..	......	75	Oct. 14, 1897
18	22	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,132,100	Aug., 1898	7½	25	Jan. 7	*20	Feb. 17	*20	Feb. 17, 1898
37	42	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	1,284,000	Apr. 15, 1897	1	*41	Jan. 11	*37	Apr. 13	*37	Apr. 13, 1898
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette	3,296,200	......	..	14½	Feb. 14	*9½	Apr. 15	*9½	Apr. 15, 1898
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette pf.	6,342,000	Feb. 15, 1898	2	43	Jan. 28	..	Mar. 26	*27	Mar. 26, 1898
..	..	Ft. Wth. & Denver City, stmpd.	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	28	Mar. 5	19¼	Jan. 24	*22	Apr. 15, 1898
5	12	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	......	..	16⅝	Jan. 31	*14	Jan. 22	16½	Feb. 1, 1898
..	..	General Electric pf.	4,252,000	July 1, 1893	3½	..	......	..	......	75	Mar. 22, 1898
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	1½	..	......	..	......	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
144	154	Great Northern pf.	25,000,000	Feb. 1, 1898	1½	162	Feb. 24	130	Jan. 12	150	April 8, 1898
30	40	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	......	..	*32½	Feb. 24	*30	Jan. 7	*32½	Feb. 24, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co.	3,829,100	April 15, 1898	1½	92½	Feb. 10	*91	Feb. 24	*91¾	Feb. 26, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	2,600,300	Feb. 1, 1898	1½	..	......	..	......	*94½	Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	2,570,600	Feb. 1, 1898	1½	..	......	..	......	*94	Dec. 11, 1897
..	..	Harlem	8,646,050	Apr. 1, 1898	2	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5, 1898
43	..	Homestake Mining	18,650,600	Mar. 25, 1898	25c	*49	Mar. 18	43	Apr. 2	43	Apr. 2, 1898
90	98	Illinois Central leased line	10,000,000	Jan., 1898	2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 18, 1898
25	26	Iowa Central pf.	5,569,376	April 1, 1893	1	35	Jan. 8	*25	Apr. 4	*25	April 4, 1898
4	6	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000	......	..	*6¾	Jan. 2	6	Feb. 2	6	Mar. 18, 1898
..	..	Keely Motor	......	......	..	..	......	..	......	4½	Mar. 9, 1898
3	4½	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	......	..	4½	Feb. 8	*2½	Jan. 26	4½	Feb. 17, 1898
12	15	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	Jan. 15, 1895	90c	18	Feb. 2	*13½	Mar. 19	*13½	Mar. 19, 1898
32	35	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	1	34½	Mar. 1	*33	Feb. 7	34½	Mar. 1, 1898
1	10	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	......	..	..	......	..	......	1	Aug. 30, 1897
80	90	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	Feb. 15, 1898	3	94½	Jan. 14	85	Mar. 12	*86	Apr. 1, 1898
13	15½	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	......	..	18⅝	Feb. 1	12½	Mar. 14	13⅝	Apr. 13, 1898
5	7	Manhattan Beach	350,000	......	..	5¼	Jan. 24	4	Jan. 20	5¼	Jan. 24, 1898
40	55	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	Jan. 3, 1898	3	51	Feb. 2	45	Mar. 28	*50	Apr. 14, 1898
4	5	Mexican Central	47,908,100	......	..	6⅞	Jan. 8	5⅞	Mar. 21	5⅝	Mar. 21, 1898
1	2	Mexican National certs.	33,350,000	......	..	1½	Feb. 5	1	Feb. 10	1½	Feb. 18, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898	2	..	......	..	......	14	Sept. 9, 1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	5,000,000	Feb. 7, 1898	1	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29, 1898
23	25½	Minn. & St. Louis	6,000,000	......	..	30⅞	Feb. 15	24	Mar. 11	25	Apr. 14, 1898
48	51	Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1898	1½	59⅝	Feb. 15	46	Mar. 26	50	Apr. 14, 1898
5	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000	......	..	7	Jan. 5	6½	Mar. 11	6½	Mar. 11, 1898
14	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	7,000,000	......	..	..	......	..	......	10	Dec. 2, 1897
170	173	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	1¾	*175	Jan. 14	*167½	Jan. 4	*175	Apr. 13, 1898
..	..	Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	10,000,000	Feb. 1, 1898	1	..	......	..	......	75	Dec. 14, 1897
14	14½	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sept. 16, 1895	1	19	Jan. 24	15	Mar. 25	18	Apr. 14, 1898
5	7	National Starch	4,450,700	......	..	9	Feb. 10	8¾	Feb. 10	9	Feb. 10, 1898
58	63	National Starch 1st pf.	2,219,400	Nov. 1, 1897	2	*81	Jan. 24	60	Mar. 25	60	Mar. 25, 1898
15	30	National Starch 2d pf.	1,846,800	Jan., 1898	6	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27, 1898
6	7½	New Central Coal	5,000,000	......	..	8¼	Feb. 7	6¼	Apr. 15	6¼	Apr. 15, 1898
60	73	N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1898	2	76	Jan. 31	*67	Jan. 22	73	Feb. 23, 1898
28	31	N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis 2d pf.	11,000,000	......	..	40¾	Jan. 29	28	Mar. 25	*29	Apr. 1, 1898
183	186	New York, New Haven & Hart.	47,688,500	Mar. 31, 1898	2	*195½	Feb. 2	*182	Mar. 28	*182½	Apr. 1, 1898
..	..	New York & East River Gas	5,000,000	......	..	..	......	..	......	86	Sept. 13, 1897
..	..	New York & East River Gas pf.	1,671,000	July 22, 1897	3	..	......	..	......	117¼	Sept. 10, 1897
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1898	4	..	......	..	......	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
10	14	New York, Sus. & Western	12,451,000	......	..	18	Jan. 5	8	Jan. 8	*12	Apr. 1, 1898
..	..	New York, Sus. & Western pf.	12,951,100	Nov. 1, 1893	1¼	33	Feb. 11	23	Jan. 10	28	Apr. 6, 1898
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Apr. 15, 1898	2½	..	......	..	......	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900	......	..	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5, 1898
3	5	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31, 1897	75c	*3⅝	Feb. 10	*3	Mar. 8	*3	Mar. 8, 1898
42	46	Oregon Railroad & Nav.	24,000,000	......	..	54¼	Feb. 1	35½	Jan. 7	*43	Apr. 11, 1898
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	2	..	......	..	......	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
325	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Feb. 1, 1898	4	*350	Feb. 25	*325	Mar. 23	*325	Mar. 23, 1898
3	6½	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	......	..	5¼	Feb. 11	*3	Jan. 26	4	Feb. 28, 1898
..	..	Pierre Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	2	..	......	..	......	*115	Sept. 29, 1897
168	..	Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chic.	19,711,286	Apr. 5, 1898	1¾	*172	Apr. 1	*168	Feb. 25	*172	Apr. 1, 1898
..	..	Pittsburg & Western pf.	5,000,000	......	..	..	......	..	......	5½	Dec. 22, 1897
2¼	7	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	1891	4¾	..	......	..	......	10	Sept. 24, 1897
180	..	Rensselaer & Saratoga	10,000,000	Jan., 1898	4	*184	Feb. 15	*182	Jan. 26	183⅝	Feb. 21, 1898
..	..	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	......	..	25	Feb. 11	*21½	Jan. 11	*22½	Mar. 18, 1898
..	..	Rio Grande Western pf.	6,300,000	Feb., 1898	1¾	61¼	Jan. 8	50¼	Mar. 15	54	Apr. 6, 1898
118	120	Rome, Watertown & Og.	10,000,000	Feb. 15, 1898	1¼	*128	Jan. 4	*116¼	Mar. 26	*116¼	Mar. 26, 1898
..	24	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,207	July 5, 1887	3	25	Jan. 8	20½	Jan. 26	21	Apr. 7, 1898
140	150	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	11,259,912	Feb. 21, 1898	3½	155	Feb. 28	*148	Jan. 5	*148	Mar. 25, 1898
55½	56½	Silver Bullion Certs.	......	......	..	57⅝	Jan. 13	56¼	Apr. 4	56¼	Apr. 4, 1898
200	220	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	3½	..	......	..	......	195	July 19, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	1½	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	Dec. 31, 1897	5	*144½	Jan. 3	*144½	Jan. 22	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	April, 1898	2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	......	..	..	......	..	......	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1898	3	..	......	..	......	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
..	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	9,264,696	......	..	6¼	Jan. 8	5⅞	Jan. 8	*6	Feb. 9, 1898
..	25	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25, 1893	1	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10, 1898
..	45	Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	3,708,000	July 25, 1896	1¼	*41	Feb. 7	*38¼	Feb. 8	*40	Feb. 10, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	......	..	22½	Feb. 25	19⅞	Apr. 4	19⅞	Apr. 4, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	1,137,200	Oct., 1897	1¾	..	......	..	......	*95	Dec. 28, 1897
..	..	Union Ferry	3,000,000	Apr., 1, 1898	1	..	......	..	......	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Jan., 1898	2½	..	......	..	......	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 30, 1897	3½	..	......	..	......	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	Oct. 15, 1897	3½	..	......	..	......	167	Aug. 24, 1897
..	..	West Chicago St.	13,189,000	Feb. 15, 1898	1½	103⅝	Jan. 8	80⅞	Mar. 25	90	Apr. 16, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1898	3	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17, 1898
1½	2	Wisconsin Central	12,000,000	......	..	3⅝	Jan. 17	1⅝	Mar. 22	1⅝	Mar. 29, 1898
3	8	Wisconsin Central pf.	3,000,000	......	..	8	Jan. 17	5	Feb. 5	5	Feb. 5, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ending Friday last, compared with corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended on Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended April 22, 1898	$9,778,389
Week ended April 23, 1897	14,055,266
From Jan. 1, 1898	148,729,406
From Jan. 1, 1897	153,942,713

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended April 19, 1898	$10,332,201
Week ended April 20, 1897	8,146,371
From Jan. 1, 1898	187,266,677
From Jan. 1, 1897	115,882,195

Imports of Gold.

Week ended April 22, 1898	[illegible]
Week ended April 23, 1897	54,685
From Jan. 1, 1898	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1897	[illegible]

Exports of Gold.

Week ended April 22, 1898	[illegible]
Week ended April 23, 1897	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1898	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1897	[illegible]

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended April 22, 1898	[illegible]
Week ended April 23, 1897	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1898	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1897	[illegible]

Imports of Silver.

Week ended April 22, 1898	[illegible]
Week ended April 23, 1897	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1898	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1897	[illegible]

Exports of Silver.

Week ended April 22, 1898	[illegible]
Week ended April 23, 1897	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1898	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1897	[illegible]

[illegible]

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended April 23, 1898	$10,088,108
Week ended April 23, 1897	135,225
From Jan. 1, 1898	51,285,174
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,881,788

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended April 23, 1898	$735,605
Week ended April 23, 1897	974,355
From Jan. 1, 1898	17,669,219
From Jan. 1, 1897	15,755,725

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended April 23, 1898	$9,377,501
From Jan. 1, 1898	33,614,855

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended April 23, 1897	$839,130
From Jan. 1, 1897	13,873,949

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, April 24.—A 5 per cent. bank rate is expected so soon as the United States begins taking gold freely, as a consequence of the war, and the Bank of England, in order to increase its stock of gold, is already making advances, free of interest, against shipments of gold from abroad.

The Stock Exchange is most nervous, awaiting developments, and the business done is small, mainly consisting of offers to sell, with depressing results. Spanish stock has been thrown on the market, not only by Paris, but by the Bank of Spain. A calmer feeling supervened on Friday. The bears began rebuying, which led to sharp recoveries, though there were still sensible declines in most departments, including first-class stocks.

The Southwestern suffered severely among the English railroads, owing to the loss of its American service from Southampton.

[illegible]

nental selling. Grand Trunk of Canada suffered only a small set-back. South American securities were considerably lower, and there were substantial declines in all international securities.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending April 23	[illegible]
Balances week ending April 23	35,966,111
Exchanges week ending April 16	630,947,705
Balances week ending April 16	35,594,274
Exchanges week ending April 9	[illegible]
Balances week ending April 9	[illegible]
Exchanges week ending April 2	752,981,674
Balances week ending April 2	56,830,843
Exchanges week ending March 26	611,898,204
Balances week ending March 26	38,969,198
Exchanges week ending March 19	735,612,806
Balances week ending March 19	48,968,653
Exchanges week ending March 12	732,231,810
Balances week ending March 12	39,548,544
Exchanges week ending March 5	804,767,377
Balances week ending March 5	50,131,172
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 26	553,511,563
*Balances week ending Feb. 26	41,629,432
Exchanges week ending Feb. 19	[illegible]
Balances week ending Feb. 19	[illegible]
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 12	725,189,643
*Balances week ending Feb. 12	37,439,764
Exchanges week ending Feb. 5	858,210,938
Balances week ending Feb. 5	54,212,451
Exchanges week ending Jan. 29	[illegible]
Balances week ending Jan. 29	[illegible]
Exchanges week ending Jan. 22	[illegible]
Balances week ending Jan. 22	[illegible]
Exchanges week ending Jan. 15	[illegible]
Balances week ending Jan. 15	[illegible]
Exchanges week ending Jan. 8	[illegible]
Balances week ending Jan. 8	[illegible]
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 31	[illegible]
*Balances week ending Dec. 31	[illegible]
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 24	[illegible]
*Balances week ending Dec. 24	[illegible]
Exchanges week ending Dec. 18	[illegible]
Balances week ending Dec. 18	[illegible]
Exchanges week ending Dec. 11	[illegible]
Balances week ending Dec. 11	[illegible]
Exchanges week ending Dec. 4	[illegible]
Balances week ending Dec. 4	42,451,913
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 27	[illegible]
*Balances week ending Nov. 27	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

*Holiday week.

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TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 23d day of April, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	$126,243,491.93		
Gold bullion	90,152,645.49		
		$216,396,137.42	
Outstanding gold certificates	$37,555,149.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,586,890.00		
		35,968,259.00	
			*$180,427,878.42
Standard silver dollars	$396,967,531.00		
Silver bullion	921,715.61		
		$397,889,246.61	
Outstanding silver certificates	$396,227,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	4,865,144.00		
		391,362,360.00	
			6,526,886.61
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$4,131,752.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	98,758,528.25		
		$102,890,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		102,890,280.00	
United States notes		$81,428,126.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$45,930,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	16,695,000.00		
		29,235,000.00	
			$52,193,126.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$3,294,757.00		
National bank notes	2,651,460.98		
Fractional silver coin	11,960,559.51		
Fractional currency	22.11		
Minor coin	1,338,710.99		
Deposits in National banks	28,097,815.83		
Bonds and interest paid	5,074,000.35		
		$52,427,326.72	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,660,158.79		
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,902,603.38		
Disbursing officers' balances	30,661,851.04		
Post Office Department account	5,075,255.39		
Miscellaneous items	1,910,978.08		
		51,210,846.68	
			1,216,480.04
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$220,364,871.32

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fis'l Y'r.
Customs	$402,204.49	$10,412,920.25	$117,915,067.93
Internal revenue	627,511.25	11,053,985.21	134,761,409.02
Miscellaneous	22,303.41	3,704,808.94	80,011,950.71
Total receipts	$1,052,019.15	$25,171,714.40	$332,688,427.66
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	457,000.00	7,137,000.00	82,771,799.02
War	320,000.00	4,305,000.00	53,201,883.23
Navy	135,000.00	11,299,000.00	38,991,978.23
Indians	10,000.00	404,000.00	9,842,677.98
Pensions	100,000.00	9,880,000.00	123,009,626.65
Interest	200,000.00	4,100,000.00	32,677,305.33
Total expenditures	$1,222,000.00	$37,125,000.00	$340,495,270.44
Excess of expenditures over receipts	169,980.85	11,953,285.60	7,806,842.78
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	8,900.00	314,832.50	20,901,407.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	69,022.50	935,515.50	13,366,506.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$515,719,016.00	$92,022,642.00	$607,741,658.00
This fiscal year	21,211,988.00	2,126,841.00	23,338,829.00
This month	758,903.00	292,429.00	1,051,332.00
This day	53,356.00	8,795.00	62,151.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserve for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P.Ct. Res've to Dep'ts.
$2,000,000	$1,867,400	N. Y. Nat. Bkg. As.	$13,640,000	$4,020,000	$830,000	$14,790,000	32.8
2,050,000	2,100,800	Bank of Manh. Co.	14,539,000	5,086,000	1,903,000	18,489,000	37.9
2,000,000	1,081,900	Merchants' National	11,767,300	3,027,400	1,143,700	14,306,600	29.1
2,000,000	1,981,800	Mechanics' National	9,371,000	1,507,000	925,000	8,437,000	28.8
1,500,000	2,597,200	Bank of America	19,011,200	5,106,900	1,588,300	22,903,700	29.2
1,000,000	236,300	Phenix National	3,792,000	495,000	461,000	3,515,000	27.1
1,000,000	3,867,300	National City	55,196,300	23,841,800	2,811,100	76,017,500	34.4
750,000	113,300	Tradesmen's Nat.	3,270,000	497,200	289,500	3,266,800	24.0
300,000	6,988,400	Chemical National	24,043,300	7,245,600	1,810,700	25,734,700	35.1
600,000	163,900	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,806,000	1,271,600	267,300	5,566,800	27.6
1,000,000	1,710,400	Gallatin National	6,514,000	1,145,100	1,143,000	5,786,300	39.3
300,000	165,700	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,053,800	248,000	151,800	1,268,200	31.5
400,000	228,500	Mech. & Traders'	2,081,000	384,000	223,000	2,244,000	27.0
200,000	163,400	Greenwich	885,300	104,500	187,300	828,900	35.2
600,000	477,900	Leather Mfrs' Nat.	3,125,100	833,600	175,900	2,974,600	33.9
300,000	99,100	Seventh National	1,846,600	484,700	99,200	2,228,700	26.2
1,200,000	495,700	State of New York	3,501,300	*500,000	212,500	2,771,000	25.7
5,000,000	2,585,900	American Ex. Nat.	25,132,000	3,537,600	2,398,000	20,057,000	29.5
5,000,000	3,527,500	Nat. Bk. of Com'erce	25,023,400	4,044,100	1,550,300	20,353,800	27.4
1,000,000	1,565,800	National Broadway	5,798,800	1,253,100	170,600	5,228,800	27.2
1,000,000	1,005,800	Mercantile National	8,839,700	1,465,000	1,308,300	9,727,700	28.6
422,700	465,400	Pacific	2,544,400	730,800	316,100	3,284,100	31.8
1,500,000	836,000	Nat. Bk. of Republic	14,439,900	4,276,800	296,500	16,683,500	27.4
450,000	980,300	Chatham National	5,800,300	827,900	692,900	5,742,500	26.4
200,000	250,800	People's	1,999,200	304,100	249,100	2,406,200	22.9
700,000	551,500	Nat. Bk. of No. Am.	9,816,900	2,066,800	697,300	11,181,300	24.9
1,000,000	2,219,600	Hanover National	22,574,400	9,566,600	2,316,500	32,625,600	36.3
500,000	348,800	Irving National	3,304,000	506,700	453,100	3,494,000	27.4
600,000	377,100	National Citizens'	2,394,500	591,800	145,100	2,740,700	26.8
500,000	264,300	Nassau	2,423,400	329,500	412,200	3,087,500	24.4
900,000	968,100	M'ket & Fulton Nat.	5,428,900	1,057,400	511,800	5,666,700	27.6
1,000,000	163,700	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,534,900	768,600	248,400	3,833,100	25.8
1,000,000	1,814,000	Corn Exchange	8,580,000	1,700,000	1,123,000	9,954,800	28.8
1,000,000	221,100	Continental National	5,151,900	1,139,000	350,400	5,934,700	25.0
300,000	406,300	Oriental	1,808,500	148,400	523,000	1,988,100	34.6
1,500,000	5,587,500	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	20,358,000	7,798,000	1,536,000	23,781,000	39.2
2,000,000	3,240,500	National Park	33,277,000	11,540,000	2,484,000	42,998,000	32.6
250,000	148,400	East River National	1,256,100	256,200	120,800	1,248,000	30.2
3,200,000	2,033,600	Fourth National	16,457,600	5,235,900	4,924,300	21,643,600	46.9
1,000,000	488,200	Central National	9,035,000	2,503,000	506,000	11,405,000	26.3
300,000	695,000	Second National	5,633,000	1,082,000	746,000	6,638,000	27.5
750,000	281,800	Ninth National	3,210,000	621,000	248,100	3,448,700	25.1
500,000	7,557,600	First National	27,968,100	5,452,000	652,500	26,566,600	22.9
300,000	68,900	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,359,000	267,400	111,600	1,299,200	29.1
250,000	618,800	Bowery	3,093,000	549,100	347,900	3,486,000	25.7
200,000	420,600	N. Y. Co. Nat.	3,157,200	704,100	352,100	3,933,700	26.8
750,000	285,700	German-American	2,692,500	694,500	306,700	2,844,100	35.1
1,000,000	1,068,300	Chase National	20,944,600	8,511,600	3,420,000	30,588,500	39.0
100,000	1,113,800	Fifth Avenue	7,309,400	2,320,600	1,002,600	9,524,900	34.5
200,000	570,700	German Exchange	2,302,400	164,400	755,200	3,224,500	28.5
200,000	711,400	Germania	3,506,600	580,900	898,100	4,926,500	30.0
300,000	690,800	Lincoln National	6,304,100	1,625,300	143,900	6,885,800	25.6
200,000	827,100	Garfield National	5,212,000	1,282,400	332,900	6,266,700	25.7
200,000	307,900	Fifth National	1,835,800	472,300	121,300	2,136,400	27.8
300,000	816,800	B. of the Metropolis	4,769,400	1,298,400	799,000	6,268,600	33.4
200,000	341,100	West Side	2,374,000	393,000	378,000	2,654,000	28.8
500,000	335,500	Seaboard National	7,904,000	1,853,000	1,076,000	9,993,000	29.3
200,000	342,200	Sixth National	1,771,000	247,000	113,000	1,488,000	24.1
2,100,000	648,700	Western National	22,950,500	4,507,300	2,719,800	26,848,500	26.9
300,000	946,900	First Nat., B'klyn	5,222,000	509,800	904,800	5,334,000	26.5
1,200,000	847,600	National Union	10,917,700	2,621,200	456,000	11,670,000	26.3
500,000	302,600	Liberty National	2,909,400	581,000	225,600	3,054,100	26.4
1,000,000	314,600	N. Y. Produce Exch.	3,382,300	1,025,900	167,600	3,182,600	35.2
250,000	277,500	B'k of N. Amst'dam	2,546,300	578,400	148,000	2,765,800	26.2
$48,000,600	$60,922,300	Total Nat'l Banks.					
11,022,700	13,336,800	Total State Banks.					
$59,022,700	$74,259,100		572,646,300	155,417,200	53,412,200	661,217,200	

*As per official reports.—Forty-five National banks, Feb. 18, 1898. Nineteen State banks, Dec. 16, 1897.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, April 24.—The market last week was strong and fairly active, with yarns a farthing dearer and well sold. Some spinners are now asking ⅛d. advance. Cloth, on very long engagements, is much higher, the selling limits preventing a large business being completed. The sellers mostly refuse to make the usual overnight firm offers.

Advices from Rouen show a firm demand for yarns and rising prices.

Germany says a large business was done last week, the prices covering about three-fourths of the rise in raw material.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.

27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS.

Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

DEALERS IN

Investment Securities.

27 AND 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

State and James Sts., Albany.

THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM

BROADWAY AND 39TH ST., N. Y.

CAPITAL, $250,000; SURPLUS, $250,000.

FRANK TILFORD, *President.*

R. R. MOORE, *Vice-Pres.*, G. J. BAUMANN, *Cashier.*

THE

HUDSON RIVER BANK,

COLUMBUS AV. AND 72D ST.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus and undivided profits	156,827
	$356,827

OFFICERS:

FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT, President.

THOMAS A. McINTYRE, Vice President.

PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

OF NEW YORK.

Capital and Surplus, $3,000,000.

Government AND Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE, OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,

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NEW YORK—CHICAGO—BOSTON.

31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

52 EXCHANGE PLACE,

NEW YORK.

Chas. T. Wing & Co.

BONDS,

18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Frank E. Wing, Henry A. Glassford,
Edward N. Gibbs, Special.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55½@56½. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25⅝d per ounce.

Commercial prices of bar silver, 55⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 349,030.04 ounces of silver bullion.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@3 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsement, 6 per cent. and upward for single names, and 7 per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England gained £833,610 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 38.40, became 39.86 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France gained 3,375,000f. gold and 1,825,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market quiet and firm. Posted rates were $4.81 for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.80 for sixty-day bills, $4.83⅝ for demand, $4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.79⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.25@5.25⅝ for long and 5.23⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 93 11-16 and 94⅛@94 3-16, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—40c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—60@50c discount.

The Mercantile Trust Co

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY B. HYDE, HENRY C. DEMING, Vice Presidents.

GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.

ERNEST-R. ADEE, Secretary.

CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.

WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

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Marcellus Hartley,	John T. Terry,
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J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,	Thomas T. Eckert,
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C. C. Cuyler,	Rudulph Ellis,
George L. Rives,	Henry M. Alexander,
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James W. Alexander,	James Stokes,
William H. Slocum,	Sidney Dillon Ripley,
George Coppell,	Henry C. Deming,
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THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.

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W. A. NASH, Vice President.

MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary.

H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.

H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

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Joseph N. Hallock,	George W. White,
Edwin A. McAlpin,	Percival Knauth,
Andrew Mills,	Francis S. Bangs,
William A. Nash,	Francis Lynde Stetson,
George Foster Peabody,	Thomas A. McIntyre,
J. D. Probst,	Edward E. Poor,
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George W. Quintard,	R. A. C. Smith,

Thos. F. Ryan.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COM'Y

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Capital, $1,000,000
Surplus, 1,000,000 } 37 and 39 Wall St.

Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Will receive deposits of money on interest, act as fiscal or transfer agent, or trustee for corporations, and accept and execute any legal trust from persons or corporations on as favorable terms as other similar companies:

BRAYTON IVES, *President.*

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, *Vice President.*

CHAS. M. JESUP, *2d Vice President.*

BEVERLY CHEW, *Secretary.*

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TRUSTEES:

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GEO. A. HARDIN,	C. P. HUNTINGTON,
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J. W. ELLIS,	HEBER R. BISHOP,
ROBERT HOE,	J. HOWARD KING,
WILLIAM L. BULL,	HENRY B. PLANT,
RICHARD MORTIMER,	WM. H. TILLINGHAST,
SAMUEL THOMAS,	GEO. HENRY WARREN,
JOHN E. PARSONS,	ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
JOHN T. TERRY,	HAMILTON SMITH,
BRAYTON IVES.	HALEY FISKE.

ATLANTIC TRUST CO.

39 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
ESTABLISHED 1887.

Capital . . . $1,000,000

DOES BANKING AND TRUST BUSINESS.
ALLOWS INTEREST. MANAGES ESTATES.
MAKES INVESTMENTS AND COLLECTIONS.

L. V. F. Randolph, Prest. John Alvin Young, Secy.

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Joseph H. Chapman,	Lewis Cass Ledyard,
Wm. Carpender,	C. D. Leverich,
Joel Francis Freeman,	Leander N. Lovell,
Andrew H. Green,	W. H. H. Moore,
Charles R. Henderson,	Matthias Nicoll,
John F. Halsted,	L. V. F. Randolph,
Clifford A. Hand,	Anton A. Raven,
Wm. B. Isham,	John L. Riker,
W. R. T. Jones,	H. H. Rogers,
Martin Joost,	Frederick Sturges,

Alfred Wagstaff.

HATCH & FOOTE,

Bankers and Brokers,

Investment Securities, Stocks & Bonds

Bought and Sold on Commission.

No. 3 Nassau & 18 Wall St., N. Y.

Established 1867. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.